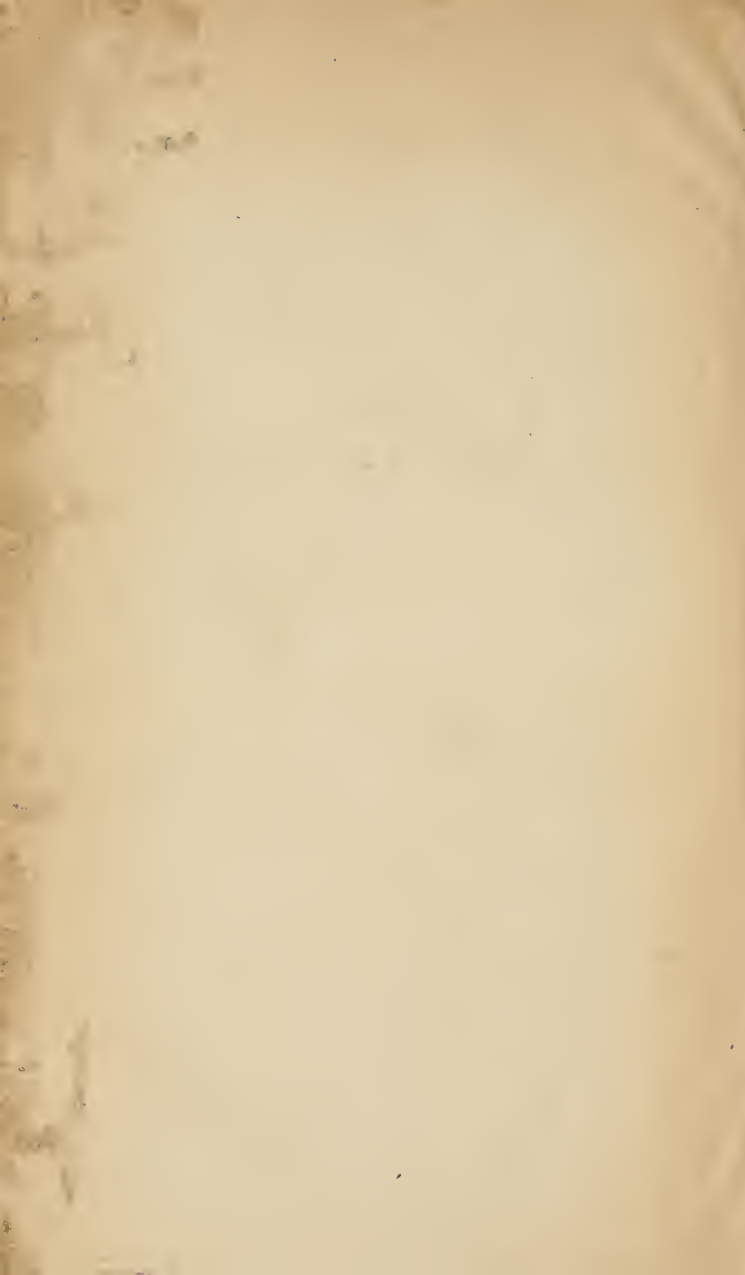






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FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1854,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

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EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

Explanation of the column headed "Thermometrical Register."

THE Thermometrical Register commences with Nov. 1852, and closes with Oct. 1853, inclusive. These registers have been carefully copied from those made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and which are also deposited with the Royal Society. They show the highest and lowest ranges within each twenty-four hours, from twelve different readings. Each month is placed with its corresponding month, as affording the most ready and advantageous means of comparison, although by this arrangement the register of the last two months of 1852 follows the ten months of 1853, which are all we can give up to the day of publication.

Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1854 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset, is set down at 16h. 24m.; hence the day has decreased 10m. since the longest day, and, accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h. 10m.

Equation of Time.

IN this Almanac the calculations are all made for *mean time* (given by the clock), instead of *apparent time* (given by the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful; and to obtain it from apparent time, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" should be used. The column "Equation of Time" ought, for example, to be consulted when persons are desirous of setting their clock by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

Moonlight.

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus it is New Moon on the 27th of February at 4h. 39m. morning, and therefore at noon on the 28th she is 1 day 7h. 21m. old, which is set down as 1 day and three-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1854.

[*In those Eras which begin with the Christian year, the year alone is stated; in those which begin at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1854, occurs is also given.*]

	Correspondence with 1854.	Abbreviations.
Roman Year	2607	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7362	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7346	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account)..... 1st Thebet	5614	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar	2602	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian	2600	A. Æg.
Julian Period	6567	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs	1570	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian	2165	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander 3d month of	2177	A. Mor. Alex.
Era of Tyre	1978	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek)	1902	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian)	1901	
Era of Abraham	3869	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1892	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account)	1223	A. Pers.
Armenian common year..... 5th Kaghots	1303	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year	1302	
Hegira	1270	A.H.
Kaliyug	4955	Cal.
Salivahana	1776	Saca.
Vikramaditya	1910	Samvat.

		Correspondence with 1853.	Abbre- viations.
Bengalee	Poos or Margaly	1260	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account)	Ditto	1261	Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account)	Ditto	1263	
Era of Collam	4th month of	1029	Collam.
Grahapariivriti	78th year of 21st cycle		Grah.
Brihaspotee (Bengal)	59th year of 84th cycle		Cycl. Brih.
Ditto (Telinga)	48th year of 83rd cycle		
Chinese Year	11th month of Kwei-chow.		

AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN- RISING AND SETTING.

The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting are computed for the instant that the sun's centre is even with the horizon of the sea. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 2m. A.M., and 7h. 51m. P.M. In the tables in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 25 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 2m., leaves 3h. 37m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 51m., gives 8h. 16m. for time of sun-setting.

The places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude, either north or south of it.

Lat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- 58° 0'—Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclain.
 57° 30'—Peterhead, Fraserburg, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
 57° 0'—Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Cornock.
 56° 30'—Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardochattan.
 56° 0'—Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.
 55° 30'—Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanark, Irvine, Ayr.
 55° 0'—Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Ancan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigtown.
 54° 30'—Scarborough, Whithy, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cocker-mouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
 54° 0'—New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
 53° 30'—Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
 53° 0'—Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
 52° 30'—Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.
 52° 0'—Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.
 51° 30'—London, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Wallingford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
 51° 0'—Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.
 50° 30'—Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
 50° 10'—Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

IRELAND.

- 55° 0'—Carrickfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
 54° 30'—Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
 54° 0'—Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick, Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
 53° 30'—Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Roscommon, Lanesboro', Tulsk, Tuam, Ballinrobe.
 53° 0'—Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlington, Maryborough, Ballynakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
 52° 30'—Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen Clonmell, Cashel, Killmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.
 52° 0'—Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallagh, Lismore, Rathcormack, Cork Marlow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardfast, Dingle.
 51° 30'—Kinsale, Bandor, Clonekelty, Baltimore.

HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few foreign Ports, is derived from Local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

	h. m.		h. m.
Aberdeen	sub. 0 55	Hellevoet Sluys	add 0 9
Alderney Pier	add 4 39	Holyhead Harbour	sub. 3 42
Antwerp	— 3 36	Horn Point	— 2 16
Ardishaig	sub. 2 7	Hull	add 3 54
Ayr Harbour	— 2 41	Hythe	sub. 3 21
Bantry Bay	add 1 40	Ifracombe	add 3 39
Barnstaple Bar	— 3 45	Jersey (St. Aubyn)	— 4 4
Beachy Head	sub. 1 48	King's Road	— 4 42
Berwick	add 0 12	Kingstown Harbour	sub. 2 54
Blakeney Harbour	— 3 54	Kinsale Harbeur	— 1 54
Blexen	sub. 0 56	Leith	— 0 16
Boulogne	— 2 40	Lerwick Harbour	— 4 6
Brest Harbour	add 1 40	Little Hampton	— 2 21
Brielle	— 0 54	Liverpool	— 2 44
Brighton	sub. 2 28	Lough Foyle (Londonderry) ..	add 4 23
Bristol	add 5 10	Margate	sub. 2 2
Buchan-ness	sub. 2 16	Milford Haven, entrance to ..	add 3 39
Calais	— 2 36	Montrose	sub. 0 38
Campbeltown	— 2 36	Morlaix	add 2 59
Cape Clear	add 1 54	Mount's Bay	— 2 34
Cardigan Bar	— 4 39	Newhaven	sub. 2 15
Carmarthen Bay	— 3 52	Newport (Isle of Wight)	— 3 10
Cherbourg	— 5 51	New Shoreham Harbour	— 2 17
Chichester Harbour	sub. 2 9	Orfordness	— 3 36
Christchurch Harbour	— 5 16	Ostend	— 1 56
Cork Harbour (Cove)	add 2 24	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man ..	— 3 46
Cowes	sub. 3 21	Pembroke Dock-Yard	add 3 49
Crinan	add 1 53	Port Glasgow	sub. 2 41
Cromarty	sub. 2 2	Port Patrick	— 3 22
Cuxhaven	— 1 6	Portsmouth Harbour	— 2 27
Dartmouth Harbour	add 3 54	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man ..	— 2 56
Devonport Dock-Yard	— 3 26	Ramsgate Harbour	— 2 46
Dieppe	sub. 2 59	Rye Harbour	— 3 40
Donegal Bar	add 2 59	Scarborough	add 2 9
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man ..	sub. 2 56	Scilly Islands	— 2 24
Dover Harbour	— 2 56	Shannon Mouth	— 1 44
Dublin	— 2 54	Sligo Bay	— 3 53
Duncansby Head	— 5 51	Southampton	sub. 3 26
Dundee	add 0 29	Southeast and Sheerness	— 1 27
Dunkerque	sub. 2 26	Spurn Point, the	add 3 14
Exmouth Bar	add 4 19	St. Ives	— 2 14
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub. 2 26	St. Malo	— 3 34
Eyemouth	— 0 9	Stromness	sub. 5 6
Falmouth Harbour	add 3 9	Sunderland	add 0 54
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub. 0 46	Tay Bar	sub. 0 1
Folkestone	— 3 7	Texel Road	— 5 6
Fort George	— 2 6	Torbay	add 3 51
Galway	add 1 49	Tynemouth Bar	— 0 44
Glenluce Bay	sub. 3 26	Waterford, Hook Point of	— 3 4
Gravelines	— 2 26	Wells Harbour	— 3 54
Greenock	— 2 41	West Scheldt, entrance	sub. 1 31
Guernsey Pier	add 4 21	Weymouth	add 4 51
Hartlepool	— 1 24	Whitby	— 1 24
Hastings	sub. 3 3	Wigton Bay	sub. 3 26
Hayre de Grace	— 4 14	Wranger Oog	— 2 6
Heligoland	— 3 6	Yarmouth Road	— 5 36

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, to or from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 8th of January, the morning High Water at London Bridge is 8h. 58m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 2h. 56m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 2h. 56m. from 8h. 58m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour on that day will be found to be at 6h. 2m. in the morning.

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1854.

	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 19 11	ft. 19 11	ft. 19 11	ft. 19 9	ft. 20 2	ft. 20 3	ft. 19 8	ft. 19 5	ft. 18 8	ft. 18 4	ft. 17 5	ft. 17 2
2	19 10	19 9	19 7	19 3	20 2	20 1	19 1	18 9	18 1	17 9	16 11	16 9
3	19 6	19 3	18 11	18 7	19 10	19 7	18 4	17 11	17 4	17 0	16 6	16 4
4	18 11	18 7	17 3	17 9	19 3	18 10	17 5	17 0	16 7	15 3	16 3	16 2
5	18 3	17 11	17 3	16 10	18 5	18 0	16 6	15 0	15 11	15 8	16 2	16 3
6	17 7	17 3	16 5	16 1	17 6	16 0	15 8	15 4	15 6	15 6	16 4	16 7
7	16 11	16 8	15 9	15 7	16 6	15 0	15 2	15 1	15 7	15 9	16 10	17 2
8	16 5	16 3	15 5	15 6	15 7	15 3	15 2	15 3	16 0	16 4	17 7	17 11
9	16 2	16 2	15 7	16 1	15 1	15 0	15 9	16 2	16 10	17 3	18 3	18 3
10	16 2	16 3	15 9	16 1	15 2	15 4	—	16 8	—	17 8	18 11	18 11
11	—	16 5	16 5	16 10	—	15 9	17 2	17 9	18 2	19 7	19 5	19 5
12	16 7	16 10	17 2	17 7	16 2	16 8	18 3	18 8	19 0	19 4	19 9	19 9
13	17 1	17 4	17 11	18 3	17 2	17 8	19 2	19 6	19 8	20 1	19 9	19 5
14	17 6	17 9	18 7	18 10	18 2	18 7	19 10	20 0	20 0	20 1	19 2	18 11
15	18 0	18 2	19 1	19 5	19 0	19 4	20 2	20 3	20 1	19 11	19 8	18 3
16	18 4	18 6	19 6	19 5	19 7	19 10	20 2	20 1	19 9	19 5	18 7	17 7
17	18 7	18 7	19 3	19 1	20 1	20 0	19 11	19 7	19 1	18 9	17 4	17 1
18	18 7	18 7	19 3	18 7	19 10	19 7	18 3	17 9	18 3	17 9	17 1	16 11
19	18 6	18 5	18 10	18 7	19 3	18 10	17 3	16 9	16 9	16 8	16 10	16 10
20	18 4	18 3	18 3	17 10	18 5	17 10	16 5	16 3	16 7	16 9	16 10	16 11
21	18 0	17 10	17 3	17 0	17 4	16 10	16 3	16 6	16 11	17 1	17 1	—
22	17 8	17 5	16 8	16 5	16 5	16 2	16 10	17 2	17 4	—	17 2	17 4
23	17 2	17 0	16 4	16 5	16 5	16 3	—	17 6	17 7	17 10	17 5	17 7
24	16 10	16 9	16 7	17 1	16 6	—	18 4	18 4	18 1	18 6	17 8	17 9
25	15 10	17 0	17 1	18 7	17 0	17 6	18 8	18 11	18 4	18 6	17 10	17 11
26	17 3	17 11	19 1	19 6	18 1	18 6	19 2	19 4	18 7	18 7	18 0	18 0
27	17 7	18 10	19 1	20 0	19 0	19 4	19 5	19 5	18 8	18 7	18 0	18 0
28	18 3	19 3	19 1	19 6	19 8	19 10	19 5	19 3	18 6	18 5	18 0	17 11
29	19 3	19 7	19 7	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 1	18 11	18 3	18 1	17 10	17 9
30	19 10	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 10	19	18	18 6	18 5	17 10	17 10
31	20 1	20 0	20 0	19 10	20 0	19 10	17	17	17 10	17 8	—	—

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1854.

	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 7	ft. 5	ft. 11	ft. 9	ft. 1	ft. 8	ft. 3	ft. 1	ft. 1	ft. 7	ft. 6	ft. —
2	17 4	17 3	17 6	17 4	16 5	16 3	16 3	16 6	17 1	17 7	17 9	— 0
3	17 1	17 0	17 1	16 10	16 3	16 6	16 11	—	—	18 5	18 2	18 4
4	16 11	16 10	16 9	16 7	16 10	—	17 5	18 0	18 5	18 9	18 6	18 8
5	16 10	16 10	16 8	16 8	17 4	17 11	18 6	19 0	19 5	19 7	18 8	18 8
6	16 10	17 0	17 1	17 6	18 5	19 0	19 5	19 9	19 7	19 7	18 8	18 7
7	17 2	17 5	—	18 0	19 6	19 10	20 1	20 2	19 6	19 6	18 6	18 4
8	17 8	—	18 5	18 11	20 1	20 4	20 1	20 3	19 0	18 9	18 2	18 0
9	18 0	18 4	19 4	19 8	20 5	20 5	20 1	19 10	18 6	18 2	17 10	17 7
10	18 8	19 0	19 11	20 1	20 3	19 6	19 7	18 5	17 9	17 5	17 4	17 2
11	19 4	19 7	20 2	20 2	19 10	18 7	18 10	18 5	17 0	16 7	16 11	16 8
12	19 9	19 10	20 1	19 11	19 1	18 7	17 11	17 5	16 3	15 11	16 5	16 3
13	19 10	19 9	19 8	18 7	17 1	16 6	16 11	16 5	15 8	15 5	16 2	16 1
14	19 7	19 5	19 0	18 7	17 1	16 6	16 0	15 7	15 5	15 5	16 1	16 2
15	19 2	18 10	18 1	17 7	16 0	15 7	15 3	15 1	15 8	15 11	16 3	16 6
16	18 6	18 2	17 2	16 8	15 3	15 1	15 0	15 2	16 2	16 7	16 9	17 0
17	17 10	17 6	16 3	15 11	15 1	15 2	15 5	15 9	17 0	—	17 4	—
18	17 1	16 10	15 8	15 6	15 5	15 9	16 3	—	17 5	17 11	17 8	18 0
19	16 7	16 4	15 6	15 6	16 8	16 2	16 8	17 2	18 4	18 8	18 4	18 8
20	16 3	16 2	15 9	15 9	17 7	17 2	17 8	18 2	19 0	19 4	19 6	19 8
21	16 2	16 3	16 0	16 4	17 7	18 0	18 7	18 11	19 6	19 10	19 9	19 9
22	—	16 5	16 9	17 1	18 5	18 10	19 4	19 7	19 10	19 8	19 8	19 6
23	16 7	16 10	17 6	17 10	19 2	19 5	20 0	20 11	19 9	19 2	19 4	19 1
24	17 0	17 3	18 2	18 6	19 7	19 9	19 10	20 0	19 6	19 8	18 9	18 5
25	17 6	17 9	18 9	18 11	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 8	18 10	18 6	18 1	17 9
26	17 11	18 1	19 1	19 2	19 9	19 1	18 5	18 3	17 4	17 8	18 1	17 3
27	18 3	18 4	19 3	19 3	19 4	19 1	17 10	17 4	16 10	16 9	17 6	17 10
28	18 5	18 6	19 0	19 2	18 9	18 4	16 11	16 7	16 9	16 11	16 9	16 9
29	18 6	18 6	19 3	18 9	17 10	17 4	16 4	16 3	17 1	17 3	16 9	16 9
30	18 5	18 4	18 6	18 2	16 11	16 6	16 4	16 3	17	17	16 9	16 9
31	18 3	18 1	17 10	17 5	16	16	16 5	16 9	16 11	16 11	16 11	—

**OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.**

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
Jan. 1	33 Capricorni ..	6	23 43	4 59	148	170	0 38	5 53	260	289
4	33 Piscium	5	0 2	5 6	103	103	1 12	6 16	326	339
7	ξ Arietis	5½	0 57	5 49	122	104	2 16	7 8	304	304
7	B.A.C. 755	6	2 42†	7 34	32	37				
9	ω¹ Tauri.....	6	8 16	12 59	33	73	8 39	13 22	352	33
11	121 Tauri.....	6	23 52†	4 29	195	154				
11	132 Tauri.....	5	7 19	11 55	133	162	8 21	12 57	235	273
12	ε Geminorum..	3	8 28	13 0	102	133	9 43	11 15	250	290
13	κ Geminorum..	4	12 59†	17 26	167	210				
14	γ Cancri	4½	16 9	20 31	7	42	16 29	20 51	322	356
16	42 Leonis	6	15 17	19 31	120	160	15 50	20 4	190	230
18	ν Virginis.....	4½	7 30	11 38	68	31	8 40	12 47	237	206
20	66 Virginis.....	6	9 40	13 40	73	41	10 46	14 45	222	197
20	ℓ² Virginis	6	14 45	18 43	104	118	15 35	19 34	192	214
22	ν¹ Libræ	5	9 54†	13 46	11	334	10 31	14 22	294	259
23	ω¹ Scorpii	4½	11 8†	14 56	110	74	11 51	15 38	201	168
23	ω² Scorpii	4½	11 22†	15 10	79	43	12 21	16 9	232	202
Feb. 5	SATURN	..	1 14	4 13	44	14	1 36	4 34	12	345
7	121 Tauri.....	6	10 19	13 8	82	124	11 21	14 10	281	322
9	52 Geminorum..	6	6 42	9 23	56	47	7 55	10 36	296	312
13	ι Leonis	6	2 23†	4 50	99	66	3 11	5 38	230	194
19	λ Libræ	4	14 24	16 25	128	115	14 57	16 57	181	173
Mar. 5	ω² Tauri.....	5½	6 55†	8 2	15	50				
8	37 Geminorum..	6	7 48	8 43	81	101	9 9	10 4	268	305
9	κ Geminorum..	4	5 39	6 31	24	352	6 17	7 8	329	304
12	42 Leonis	6	7 27	8 7	30	357	8 27	9 6	284	259
12	B.A.C. 3579	6	11 51	12 30	80	102	12 58	13 37	220	251
12	ι Leonis	6	14 19†	14 57	152	190				
12	MARS	..	14 33	15 11	357	36	14 59	15 37	307	347
15	48 Virginis	6	17 28	17 54	65	101	18 27	18 53	241	279
18	41 Libræ	6	16 25†	16 39	157	166				
18	κ Libræ	5	18 10†	18 24	160	184				
Apr. 3	132 Tauri.....	5	12 38†	11 50	0	37				
4	ε Geminorum..	3	13 42	12 50	7	44	13 54	13 2	342	18
8	η Leonis	3½	12 29†	11 21	151	183				
10	B. A. C. 3996 ..	6	15 39	14 23	340	16	15 52	14 36	318	354
14	28 Libræ	6	18 6	16 34	134	159	18 35	17 3	185	215
17	B. A. C. 6194 ..	5½	14 15†	12 32	35	3	15 2	13 19	302	275
23	33 Piscium	5	17 46†	15 39	85	46	18 37	16 30	323	285
May 6	ι Leonis	6	10 38	7 41	26	29	11 43	8 46	273	292
9	48 Virginis.....	6	15 20	12 10	40	64	16 26	13 15	255	287
12	41 Libræ	6	10 55†	7 34	115	79	11 31	8 10	192	159

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
 VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
May 12	κ Libræ	5	12 19	8 58	107	79	13 6	9 45	168	175
13	18 Ophiuchi	6	15 45	12 19	14	5	16 24	12 58	308	305
June 2	42 Leonis	6	15 49	11 5	68	108	16 45	12 1	243	281
8	28 Libræ	6	17 42	12 34	147	169	17 56	12 47	170	195
9	ρ Ophiuchi	5	20 9†	14 56	348	20				
13	B. A. C. 7237 ..	6	20 46	15 18	28	28	20 59	15 30	9	11
15	τ ¹ Aquarii.....	6	20 35	14 59	177	158	21 11	15 34	236	222
18	33 Ceti	6	18 12‡	12 24	121	84	19 7	13 19	290	251
July 5	8 Libræ	6	16 20	9 26	351	7	16 45	9 51	312	332
5	α ² Libræ	2½	16 40†	9 46	332	351				
7	18 Ophiuchi	6	16 20	9 18	39	36	17 21	10 19	286	292
11	35 Capricorni ..	6	21 47	14 29	105	110	22 57	15 38	303	318
14	33 Piscium	5	18 15‡	10 45	44	5	18 34	11 4	7	329
17	31 Arietis	5½	23 0	15 17	89	54	0 0	16 17	334	305
Aug. 3	ρ Ophiuchi	5	18 14	9 26	62	80	19 24	10 35	269	297
9	τ ¹ Aquarii.....	6	18 21	9 9	120	86	19 25	10 12	286	257
9	τ ² Aquarii.....	5½	19 58	10 46	191	165	20 15	11 3	221	197
19	A Geminorum ..	5½	23 38	13 46	39	4	0 10	14 17	327	290
Sept. 4	35 Capricorni ..	6	22 6	11 11	100	107	23 13	12 18	310	328
10	σ Arietis	6	3 54	16 35	153	170	4 57	17 37	263	291
12	ζ ¹ Tauri.....	5½	23 35†	12 8	203	161				
19	i Leonis	6	3 21	15 26	74	38	4 18	16 23	252	213
30	ω Sagittarii	5½	18 53	6 16	109	100	20 8	7 31	272	275
30	A Sagittarii	5½	20 31	7 54	101	107	21 45	9 7	287	305
Oct. 10	103 Tauri.....	6	7 6†	17 48	9	42				
11	139 Tauri.....	5½	3 58	14 37	84	52	5 17	15 55	257	286
Nov. 4	σ Arietis	6	0 55	9 59	158	134	1 54	10 58	266	255
6	ζ ¹ Tauri.....	5½	20 26	5 24	161	127	20 57	5 54	236	200
7	125 Tauri.....	6	7 13	16 5	136	167	8 12	17 4	233	272
10	λ Caucri	6	7 21	16 1	45	28	8 34	17 14	288	294
11	B. A. C. 3138 ..	6	9 9	17 45	126	128	9 50	18 26	185	198
16	48 Virginis.....	6	7 20	15 46	72	34	8 29	16 46	229	193
25	35 Capricorni ..	6	23 3	6 45	147	164	0 2	7 44	265	289
Dec. 3	ζ ¹ Tauri.....	5½	7 53†	15 3	12	53				
3	ν ¹ Tauri.....	5	8 18	15 27	158	200	8 54	16 4	223	265
4	103 Tauri	6	1 8	8 15	53	10	1 46	8 53	346	305
5	139 Tauri	5½	23 21	6 24	142	102	0 4	7 7	243	200
10	42 Leonis	6	4 46†	11 29	343	303				
10	B. A. C. 3579 ..	6	9 15	15 57	351	335	9 42	16 24	312	302
10	i Leonis	6	11 2	17 44	62	71	12 20	19 2	234	260
13	B. A. C. 4277 ..	6	9 16	15 46	339	308	9 29	15 59	316	286
27	μ Piscium	1½	1 0	6 36	160	151	2 2	7 29	272	281
31	103 Tauri.....	6	11 39	16 58	26	65	12 1	17 20	341	18

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

**A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND
BEFORE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.**

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	Mar. 12 h.	Apr. 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
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20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates the one before, the other after midnight.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter	A	Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 12
Golden Number	12	Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 28
Cycle of the Sun	15	Easter Sunday	April 16
Epact	1	Whit Sunday	June 4
Roman Indiction	12	Trinity Sunday	June 11
Julian Period	6567	Advent Sunday	Dec. 3

The Year 1854 is the second after Leap Year.

ECLIPSES IN 1854.

May 12. MOON partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra 1h. 32.2m. P.M. mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow 2h. 52.9m.; middle of the eclipse 3h. 45.5m.; last contact with shadow 4h. 28.1m.; last contact with penumbra 5h. 58.8m. Magnitude of the eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.239, on the southern limb.

May 26. SUN. Annular eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 5h. 45.2m. P.M. mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $176^{\circ} 35' W.$, and latitude $1^{\circ} 22' S.$; ends on the earth generally at 11h. 39.8m. in longitude $73^{\circ} 41' W.$, and latitude $28^{\circ} 29' N.$ Central eclipse begins generally at 6h. 54.9m., in longitude $162^{\circ} 51' E.$, and latitude $6^{\circ} 43' N.$; ends generally at 10h. 30m., in longitude $51^{\circ} 53' W.$, and latitude $36^{\circ} 18' N.$

November 4. MOON partially eclipsed, *visible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra 6h. 52.7m. P.M. mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow 8h. 45.1m.; middle of the eclipse 9h. 12.2m.; last contact with the shadow 9h. 39.3m.; last contact with penumbra 11h. 31.7m. Magnitude of the eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.054, on the northern limb.

November 20. SUN. A total eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 7h. 20.7m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $24^{\circ} 2' W.$, and latitude $0^{\circ} 49' S.$; ends on the earth generally at 0h. 31.6m. P.M., in longitude $93^{\circ} 24' E.$, and latitude $35^{\circ} 48' S.$ Central eclipse begins generally at 8h. 25m. A.M. in longitude $44^{\circ} 5' W.$, and latitude $11^{\circ} 51' S.$; ends generally at 11h. 23.7m. A.M. in longitude $116^{\circ} 23' E.$, and latitude $46^{\circ} 13' S.$

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 20	10h 20 ^m afternoon.
SUMMER ,,	June 21	7 8 afternoon
AUTUMNAL ,,	Sept. 23	9 13 morning.
WINTER ,,	Dec. 22	3 0 morning.

TERMS AND RETURNS.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 11th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 25th May—Ends 15th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

OXFORD TERMS.

	Begin.	Ends.
Lent Term	Jan. 14	April 8
Easter Term	Apr. 26	June 3
Trinity Term	June 7	July 8
Michaelmas Term ..	Oct. 10	Dec. 18

The Act will be July 4.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begin.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent	Jan. 13	Feb. 24 n	Apr. 7
Easter	Apr. 26	June 1 n	July 7

Mich. Oct. 10 ... Nov. 12 m. ... Dec. 16
The Commencement will be July 4.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March Lady Day | 29 Sept. Mich. Day
24 June.. Midsum. | 25 Dec... Christmas.

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas... Feb. 2 | Lammass .. Aug. 1
Whitsunday* May 15 | Martinmas.. Nov. 11

* This term in Scotch leases does not depend upon the moveable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are now Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dividends are due at the following dates after an interval of three days, or if a Sunday intervenes of four days.

AT THE BANK.

Bank Stock	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.	} Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. 1726.....	
3 per Cent. Reduc.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuit.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 5 per Cent. Annuit.	Jan. 5, July 5
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Jan. 5, July 5
Long Ann. ending 1860 ..	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Old 3 per Cent. Ann.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751	Jan. 5, July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock	Jan. 5, July 5
Interest on India Bonds, due	Mar. 31, Sep. 30
Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—At the East India House before 2. Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House, 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer; but	

no Transfer can be made after 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at the India House by 3.

Expense of Transfer in

Bk. Stock, 25*l.* & under, 5*s.*; above that sum, 12*s.*
India Stock, 1*l.* 10*s.*; non-transfer days, 2*s.* 6*d.*
extra.

Powers of Attorney for the Sale or Transfer of Stock must be deposited at the Bank, &c. for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving Dividends, it is sufficient to present them at the time the first Dividend becomes payable.

The expense of a Power of Attorney is 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for each Stock separately, but for Bank and India Stock, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and when required to be made out on the same day, half-past Twelve o'clock is the latest time for receiving orders. The boxes for receiving Powers of Attorney for Sale close at Two o'clock.

All Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease, are required to be left at the Bank, &c., for Registration from two to three clear days, exclusive of holidays.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1854.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, much of the money business of the Exchequer is removed to the Bank of England. At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES OFFICES.

Good Friday, Apr. 14. Day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birth-day. Coronation Day, June 28. Prince of Wales's Birth-day, Nov. 9. Christmas Day, Dec. 25. All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants of the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday (June 5 and 6), are kept in addition.

INDIA HOUSE.

Good Friday, Apr. 14. | Christmas Day, December 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, Apr. 14. | Christmas Day, December 25.

And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of Ten and Four during the months of November, December, January, and February; between Ten and Five during the months of September, October, March, and April; and between Ten and Six during the months of May, June, July, and August. The Reading Room is open every day, except holidays, an hour earlier, but closes at the same times.

The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th January, the 1st and 7th May, and the 1st and 7th September, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority are kept in addition by all the above establishments.

QUARTER-SESSIONS (1854)

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the Justices of the Peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule.

The Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 47, allows a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter-Sessions, and empowers them to alter the day for holding the Sessions, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 4, April 5, June 28, Oct. 18.

BERKS—Tu. *Abingdon*, Jan. 3, April 4, June 27, and Oct. 17.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 6, April 7, June 30, Oct. 20. For the Town, the Monday before.

CHESHIRE—*Chester*, M. Jan. 2, Apr. 3, June 26, Oct. 16.

CORNWALL—*Bodmin*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

CUMBERLAND—Tu. as *Berks*, Jan. and June at *Carlisle*, April & Oct. at *Cockermouth*.

DERBYSHIRE—April Sessions at *Chesterfield*, the others at *Derby*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, Tu. same as *Berks*. *Exeter City*, on preceding Monday.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Cheshire*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach*, or *Ely*.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Chelmsford*, Tu. as *Berks*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloster*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, M. as *Cheshire*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Cheshire*.

KENT—*Canterbury*, Tu. Jan. 3, Fr. Apr. 7, Tu. June 27, Fr. Oct. 20. *Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 5, Tu. Apr. 4, Th. June 29, Tu. Oct. 17.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Kirkdale*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester* as *Cheshire*.

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Lincoln city | Sat. Jan. 7 Apr. 8 July 1 Oct. 21
Parts of *Lindsey*.

Kirton . . . | Fr. Jan. 6 April 7 June 30 Oct. 20

Louth . . . | Tu. . . . April 11 . . . Oct. 24

Spilsby . . . | Tu. Jan. 10 . . . July 3

Bourn and *Boston*, Tu. as *Berks*; *Steafoed*, and *Spalding*, Th. Jan. 5, April 6, June 29, Oct. 19.

MIDDLESEX—General or adjourned Sessions are held at least twice a month at the Sessions House, *Clerkenwell*, usually on the alternate Tuesdays; and adjourned Sessions are also held at Westminster (Broad Sanctuary). The London Sessions are held four times a year at the Guildhall. The Tower Liberty Sessions are held eight times a year at the Sessions House, *Wellclose-square*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Usk*, M. as *Cheshire*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, W. same as *Bedford*; *City of Norwich* the day before.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, Th.

as *Susser*, West Div. *Peterborough*, W. as *Bedford*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Nottingham, M. as *Cheshire*.

Newark, F. as *Cambridge*.

East Retford, M. after *Newark*. "

Town of Nottingham—Two days after the County Sessions.

NORTHUMBERLAND—The County Sessions are held alternately at *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, *Morpeth*, *Hexham*, and *Alnwick*. Th. same as *Northampton*. Town of *Newcastle*, W. previous.

OXFORDSHIRE—*Oxford*, County and City, M. as *Cheshire*. *Banbury*, the preceding Saturday.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Oakham*, Tu. as *Berks*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, Tu. as *Berks*. For the Town, the Monday preceding.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*Wells*, Tu. Jan. 3, Apr. 4. *Bridgewater*, June 27. *Taunton*, Oct. 17. *Bath* on the following Monday.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*. *Sutton*—*Beebles*, M. as *Cheshire*, *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*, *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, M. following.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, Tu. Jan. 3. *Reigate*, April 4. *Guildford*, June 27. *Kingston*, Oct. 17.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division: *Leuvs*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Th. Jan. 5, and April 6. *Horsesham*, June 29. *Chichester*, Oct. 19.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, Tu. as *Berks*. *Coventry*, on preceding Monday.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Quarter-Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORLAND—*Appleby*, W. as *Bedford*, and by adjournment at *Kendal*.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Jan. 3. *Salisbury*, April 4. *Worminster*, June 27. *Marlborough*, Oct. 17.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Worcester City* the day following.

YORKSHIRE—*York City*, M. as *Cheshire*.

EAST RIDING: *Beverley*, Tu. as *Berks*.

WEST RIDING: *Knaresborough*, M. Jan.

2. *Wakefield*, Tu. Jan. 3. *Sheffield*, F.

Jan. 6. *Pontefract*, M. April 3. *Skipton*,

M. June 26. *Bradford*, Tu. June 27.

Rotherham, F. June 30. *Knaresborough*,

M. Oct. 16. *Leeds*, Tu. Oct. 17. *Don-*

caster, F. Oct. 20. NORTH RIDING:

Northallerton, Tu. as *Berks*.

The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Leipzig fair—manufactured goods and pleasure* (the business commences 3 or 4 days earlier).
2. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
3. Half-yearly dividends on some species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.
8. British Museum opens, 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
8. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.
- 23, 24. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.
25. Brunswick—miscellaneous, including manufactured goods, &c.

Registration.—Births—Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of their district, *without any fee whatever.*

Deaths.—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This is of importance to be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give to the minister who reads the funeral service, without which he may refuse to bury the body.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Jan. 1	1 Sun. aft. Christmas, Circumcision	Gen. 17	Rom. 2	Deut. 10, ver. 12	Colos. 2
" 6	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3 to ver. 23	Isaiah 49	John 2 to ver. 12
" 8	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	" 41	Matt. 6	" 46	Rom. 6
" 15	2nd "	" 44	" 13	" 53	" 13
" 22	3rd "	" 55	" 20	" 56	1 Cor. 4
" 29	4th "	" 57	" 26	" 58	1 " 10

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	1	1 Sun. af. Christmas. Cir-
2 M	2	[cumcision.
3 Tu	3	.. .. .
4 W	4	.. .. .
5 Th	5	.. .. .
6 F	6	Epiphany, Old Christ. Day
7 S	7	.. .. .
8 S	8	1 Sunday after Epiphany.
9 M	9	.. .. .
10 Tu	10	.. .. .
11 W	11	Hilary Term begins.
12 Th	12	.. .. .
13 F	13	{ Camb. Lent Term
14 S	14	{ begins. Hilary.
15 S	15	Oxford Lent Term begins.
16 M	16	2 Sunday after Epiphany.
17 Tu	17	.. .. .
18 W	18	.. .. .
19 Th	19	.. .. .
20 F	20	.. .. .
21 S	21	.. .. .
22 S	22	3 Sunday after Epiphany.
23 M	23	.. .. .
24 Tu	24	.. .. .
25 W	25	Conversion of St. Paul.
26 Th	26	.. .. .
27 F	27	.. .. .
28 S	28	.. .. .
29 S	29	4 Sunday after Epiphany.
30 M	30	King Charles I. Martyr.
31 Tu	31	Hilary Term ends.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Scorpio, Sagittarius, and Capricornus, is a morning star till near the end of the month. On the 15th, at 11h. 41m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter at $0^{\circ} 43' N$; on the 18th, at 8h. 16m. A.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellation Aquarius, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 24th, at 6h. 19m. A.M., at greatest brilliancy.

Mars, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 42m. A.M.; on the 19th, at 2h. 22m. A.M., stationary.

Jupiter, in the constellation Sagittarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 11h. 6m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h. 53m. P.M.; on the 26th, at 6h. 48m. P.M., stationary.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 16th, at 10h. 48m. P.M., stationary; on the 28th, at 8h. 49m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 11h. 53m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $4^{\circ} 45' N$; on the 7th, at 11h. 17m. P.M., with Uranus, at $29^{\circ} 29' N$; on the 9th, at 10h. 25m. A.M., with Saturn, at $0^{\circ} 49' S$; on the 10th, at 1h. 22m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $5^{\circ} 25' S$; on the 11th, at 11h. 6m. A.M., in Apogee; at 2h. 2m. P.M., in conjunction with β Tauri, at $4^{\circ} 28' N$; on the 14th, at 4h. 45m. A.M., with β Gemorum (Pollux) at $3^{\circ} 17' N$; on the 17th, at 6h. 14m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at $4^{\circ} 50' S$; on the 18th, at 3h. 39m. P.M., with Mars, at $10^{\circ} 33' S$; on the 21st at 3h. 23m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at $6^{\circ} 26' S$; on the 24th, at 3h. 52m. A.M., with β^1 Scorpii at $0^{\circ} 20' N$; at 1h. 22m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $4^{\circ} 49' S$; on the 26th, at 11h. 23m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $2^{\circ} 51' N$; on the 27th, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee. On the 28th, at 2h. 39m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $2^{\circ} 7' N$; on the 31st, at 1h. 55m. A.M., with Venus, at $9^{\circ} 53' N$.

The *Constellation Canis Major*, will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor about the middle, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

The Eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are not visible until the 21st day of this month, Jupiter being too near to the sun; and then not visible at Greenwich to the end of the month.

Hebrew Calendar.

1854.	5614.
Jan. 1	1 Thebet.
10 10	{ Fast.
	{ Siege of
	{ Jerusa-
30 1	Sebat.

Mahammedan Calendar.

1854.	Hegira, 1270.
Jan. 1	1 Rabin II.
13 13	{ Fortu-
14 14	{ nate
15 15	{ Days,
30 1	Jomadh I.

* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones. When they fall on Sunday they are usually held the day after. We have also added a few of the German Fairs which are of commercial interest, each of which continues for three weeks.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

January, 1853.

Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1 51°8	45°8	17 42°2	36°3
2 51°5	47°8	18 44°5	32°0
3 50°2	36°8	19 50°0	30°8
4 51°7	37°5	20 55°5	43°1
5 51°9	40°7	21 49°2	39°3
6 49°7	37°3	22 43°2	34°8
7 53°4	36°8	23 43°0	35°2
8 50°0	37°1	24 41°8	34°2
9 50°0	36°5	25 42°0	34°8
10 52°4	40°5	26 41°7	33°3
11 51°0	42°3	27 39°9	30°9
12 53°8	43°2	28 42°8	36°5
13 52°0	40°8	29 41°0	37°1
14 46°4	37°7	30 43°7	34°6
15 47°8	37°9	31 47°0	32°7
16 45°5	36°7		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 6th day, 3h. 48m. morn.
 Full 14th day, 9h. 11m. morn.
 Last Quart. 22nd day, 1h. 23m. morn.
 New 28th day, 5h. 12m. aftern.

D's Dec. 1st, 22° S.; 5th, 0°; 13th,
 26° N.; 20th, 0°; 26th, 26° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 51	0 6	6 3	6 5	16° 18''
6	7 58	0 13	6 3	6 9	16 18
11	8 7	0 22	6 2	6 14	16 18
16	8 19	0 34	5 59	6 21	16 18
21	8 32	0 47	5 56	6 28	16 17
26	8 47	1 2	5 51	6 35	16 17

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Sonthing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		n. m.	°		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	8 8	3 51		3 59	23 s 1	2·2	10m 25	2 a 27	6 a 50	3 3	3 28	1
2	8 8	4 20		4 0	22 56	3·2	10 50	3 23	8 6	3 54	4 18	2
3	8 8	4 48		4 2	22 50	4·2	11 12	4 14	9 28	4 42	5 8	3
4	8 8	5 15		4 3	22 44	5·2	11 29	5 1	10 46	5 32	5 54	4
5	8 8	5 42		4 4	22 38	6·2	11 44	5 46	11 59	6 19	6 42	5
6	8 7	6 9		4 5	22 31	7	11 58	6 28	morn.	7 4	7 32	6
7	8 7	6 35		4 7	22 23	8·2	0 13	7 10	1 12	7 59	8 27	7
8	8 6	7 1		4 8	22 15	9·2	0 a 29	7 53	2 22	8 58	9 31	8
9	8 6	7 26		4 9	22 7	10·2	0 48	8 37	3 32	10 4	10 38	9
10	8 5	7 50		4 11	21 58	11·2	1 11	9 24	4 42	11 13	11 44	10
11	8 5	8 14		4 12	21 49	12·2	1 42	10 12	5 49	—	0 12	11
12	8 4	8 38		1 13	21 39	13·2	2 21	11 2	6 49	0 39	1 1	12
13	8 3	9 0		4 15	21 29	14·2	3 10	11 53	7 45	1 22	1 43	13
14	8 3	9 22		4 17	21 19	15	4 10	morn.	8 31	2 2	2 20	14
15	8 2	9 41		4 18	21 8	16·2	5 17	0 44	9 6	2 40	2 57	15
16	8 1	10 4		4 20	20 57	17·2	6 29	1 33	9 35	3 12	3 31	16
17	8 0	10 24		4 21	20 45	18·2	7 43	2 20	9 55	3 47	4 4	17
18	7 59	10 44		1 23	20 33	19·2	8 57	3 6	10 13	4 21	4 39	18
19	7 58	11 2		4 25	20 21	20·2	10 11	3 51	10 29	4 56	5 16	19
20	7 57	11 20		4 26	20 8	21·2	10 27	4 35	10 44	5 37	5 58	20
21	7 56	11 37		1 28	19 55	22·2	morn.	5 30	10 59	6 18	6 39	21
22	7 55	11 54		4 30	19 41	23	0 46	6 8	11 16	7 0	7 26	22
23	7 54	12 9		4 31	19 27	24·2	2 9	6 58	11 37	7 54	8 23	23
24	7 52	12 21		4 33	19 13	25·2	3 34	7 51	0 a 4	8 58	9 36	24
25	7 51	12 38		4 35	18 58	26·2	4 59	8 53	0 42	10 15	10 53	25
26	7 50	12 52		4 37	18 43	27·2	6 19	9 57	1 34	11 35	—	26
27	7 48	13 4		4 38	18 28	28·2	7 24	11 2	2 43	0 12	0 43	27
28	7 47	13 16		1 40	18 12	29	8 13	0 a 6	4 6	1 12	1 41	28
29	7 46	13 27		4 42	17 56	30·8	8 48	1 5	5 34	2 8	2 34	29
30	7 44	13 37		4 41	17 40	31·8	9 13	2 0	7 0	2 59	3 21	30
31	7 43	13 46		4 45	17 23	32·8	9 32	2 50	7 22	3 43	4 4	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candlemas-day. Scotch quarter-day.

7. Hereford—cattle, horses, and hops.

Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that he gives notice to quit his premises half a year before the time of the expiration of the current year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quarter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Wills.—After Jan. 1838, all wills made in England came under the provisions of the new Wills Act, of which an abstract was given in British Almanac for 1838. By it, all property may be disposed of by will; all wills must be in writing, and each must be signed at the bottom or end by the testator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be present at the same time) must also sign the will. (If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other way than by bequeathing them anything; for legacies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, are void. No person under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills are revoked by subsequent marriage; or otherwise a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by the making of a new one; and alterations in wills must be made in the same manner as a will is made. Wills are to be construed as if made immediately before the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention is expressed; and properties bequeathed in general terms include all property in the possession of the testator at his decease, whether acquired before or after the will was made.

[If persons make their own wills, without legal assistance, let them express themselves in a plain simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or attempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Feb.	5	5th Sunday aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 59	Mark 5	Isaiah 64
"	12	Septuagesima Sunday	Gen. 1	12	Gen. 2
"	19	Sexagesima Sunday	" 3	Luke 2	" 6
"	26	Quinquagesima Sunday	" 9 to v. 20	" 9	" 12
					2 Cor. 1
					2 " 8
					Galat. 2
					Ephes. 3

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	32	{ Salmon-fishing begins in Scotland. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.
2 Th	33	{ Purific. of B. V. Mary.
3 F	34	{ Candlemas.
4 S	35	.. .. .
5 S	36	5 Sunday after Epiphany.
6 M	37	.. .. .
7 Tu	38	.. .. .
8 W	39	Half-quarter.
9 Th	40	.. .. .
10 F	41	.. .. .
11 S	42	.. .. .
12 S	43	Septuagesima Sunday.
13 M	44	.. .. .
14 Tu	45	Valentine.
15 W	46	.. .. .
16 Th	47	.. .. .
17 F	48	.. .. .
18 S	49	.. .. .
19 S	50	Sexagesima Sunday.
20 M	51	.. .. .
21 Tu	52	.. .. .
22 W	53	.. .. .
23 Th	54	.. .. .
24 F	55	{ St. Matthias.
25 S	56	{ Camb. Lent Term div. n.
26 S	57	Quinquagesima Sunday.
27 M	58	.. .. .
28 Tu	59	Shrove Tuesday.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, is invisible till near the end of the month, then an evening star. On the 8th, at 2h. 23m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 20th, at 2h. 17m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 9° 59' N.

Venus, in the constellation Aquarius, is an evening star till the 25th, then invisible till the end of the month. On the 5th, at 6h. 56m. A.M., stationary; on the 9th, at 9h. 0m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 28th, at 1h. 45m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

Mars, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h. 23m. A.M.; on the 16th, at 9h. 15m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 26th, at 8h. 28m. P.M., in opposition to the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Sagittarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 33m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 14th at 4h. 30m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h. 46m. P.M.

The **Moon**, on the 4th, at 7h. 13m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 2° 15' N.; on the 5th, at 5h. 16m. P.M., with Saturn, at 0° 53' S.; on the 6th, at 8h. 26m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 5° 36' S.; on the 7th, at 8h. 3m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 4° 18' N.; on the 8th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee. On the 10th, at 0h. 44m. P.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 3° 13' N.; on the 12th, at 6h. 45m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at 4° 45' S.; on the 14th, at 1h. 10m. P.M., with Mars, at 0° 45' S.; on the 17th, at 8h. 58m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at 6° 10' S.; on the 20th, at 10h. 16m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 0° 35' N.; at 8h. 1m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 4° 35' S.; on the 23rd, at 5h. 14m. P.M. with Jupiter, at 3° 21' N.; on the 24th, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee. On the 26th, at 11h. 5m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 14° 49' N.; on the 28th, at 5h. 46m. A.M., with Mercury, at 5° 32' N.

The **Constellations** Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 3rd, 1m. at 6h. 32m. 6s. A.M.; 26th, 1m. at 6h. 41m. 26s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 14th, 1m. at 5h. 58m. 30s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1854. 5614.
Feb. 1 3 Sebat.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1854. Hegira, 1270.
Feb. 1 3 Jomadh I.
11 13 } Fortunate
12 11 } Days.
13 15 }
18 20 } { Taking of
Constantinople.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

February, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	37.2	26.6	15	34.3	24.0
2	44.3	28.7	16	38.8	27.5
3	39.0	34.0	17	35.0	26.7
4	42.9	34.8	18	34.0	26.1
5	42.1	32.5	19	36.2	20.5
6	40.3	35.7	20	36.2	22.0
7	42.0	35.3	21	37.5	27.3
8	40.0	29.2	22	39.2	25.0
9	42.5	29.1	23	42.8	29.5
10	38.0	32.6	24	37.0	28.2
11	38.7	30.0	25	42.0	32.7
12	35.0	28.5	26	43.8	31.5
13	36.1	29.2	27	39.5	30.0
14	34.0	28.8	28	45.0	25.5

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. ... 4th day, 10h. 37m. aftern.

Full ... 13th day, 2h. 57m. morn.

Last Quart. ... 20th day, 10h. 44m. morn.

New ... 27th day, 4h. 39m. morn.

D's Dec. 2nd, 0°; 9th, 26° N.; 16th, 0°; 23rd, 26° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 4	1 20	5 44	6 45	16' 16"
6	9 23	1 38	5 37	6 52	16 15
11	9 42	1 57	5 30	7 1	16 14
16	10 0	2 15	5 20	7 9	16 13
21	10 19	2 34	5 11	7 18	16 12
26	10 39	2 54	5 1	7 26	16 11

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Morn. Aftern.	
1	7 42	13 55	4 47	17 s 6	3.8	9m 48	3 a 37	9 a 40	4 25 4 46	1
2	7 40	14 2	4 49	16 49	4.8	10 4	4 21	10 55	5 7 5 29	2
3	7 38	14 9	4 51	16 31	5.8	10 18	5 5	morn.	5 47 6 6	3
4	7 36	14 15	4 53	16 14	D	10 34	5 48	0 8	6 25 6 45	4
5	7 35	14 20	4 54	15 56	7.8	10 51	6 33	1 19	7 4 7 28	5
6	7 33	14 24	4 56	15 37	8.8	11 13	7 19	1 30	7 52 8 20	6
7	7 31	14 27	4 58	15 19	9.8	11 41	8 7	2 38	8 54 9 33	7
8	7 30	14 30	5 0	15 0	10.8	0 a 17	8 56	4 43	10 12 10 52	8
9	7 28	14 32	5 2	14 41	11.8	1 3	9 47	5 40	11 33 — —	9
10	7 26	14 33	5 4	14 21	12.8	1 59	10 38	6 28	0 7 0 38	10
11	7 24	14 33	5 6	14 2	13.8	3 5	11 28	7 7	1 3 1 26	11
12	7 22	14 32	5 7	13 42	14.8	4 16	morn.	7 36	1 47 2 5	12
13	7 21	14 31	5 9	13 22	O	5 30	0 16	8 0	2 23 2 40	13
14	7 19	14 29	5 11	13 1	16.8	6 46	1 3	8 19	2 58 3 15	14
15	7 16	14 26	5 13	12 41	17.8	8 2	1 49	8 36	3 32 3 47	15
16	7 15	14 22	5 15	12 20	18.8	9 18	2 34	8 51	4 3 4 19	16
17	7 13	14 18	5 17	11 59	19.8	10 36	3 19	9 6	4 35 4 52	17
18	7 11	14 13	5 18	11 38	20.8	11 57	4 6	9 22	5 11 5 31	18
19	7 9	14 8	5 20	11 17	21.8	morn.	4 55	9 41	5 50 6 9	19
20	7 7	14 1	5 22	10 55	22.8	1 20	5 47	10 5	6 30 6 51	20
21	7 5	13 54	5 24	10 31	23.8	2 42	6 44	10 37	7 18 7 50	21
22	7 3	13 47	5 26	10 12	24.8	4 3	7 44	11 22	8 24 9 6	22
23	7 1	13 38	5 27	9 50	25.8	5 12	8 46	0 a 25	9 51 10 39	23
24	6 59	13 30	5 29	9 28	26.8	6 5	9 49	1 38	11 28 — —	24
25	6 57	13 20	5 31	9 6	27.8	6 44	10 49	3 2	0 7 0 43	25
26	6 54	13 10	5 33	8 43	28.8	7 12	11 45	4 29	1 11 1 38	26
27	6 52	13 0	5 35	8 21	O	7 31	0 a 37	5 53	2 2 2 24	27
28	6 50	12 49	5 36	7 58	1.3	7 51	1 26	7 14	2 46 3 7	28

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.

1. Bristol, for ten days—miscellaneous.

British Museum open from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.

2. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder—goods, &c.

7 and 8. Nottingham—horses and cattle.

Overseers are to be appointed on the 25th of March, or within fourteen days thereafter. Those whose year has expired must verify their accounts by oath before one justice, within fourteen days, to be delivered to their successors after the appointment of such successors. Constables, head-

boroughs, and tithingmen, are to deliver their accounts every three months, and within fourteen days after they leave office, to the overseers, who are, within the following fourteen days, to lay them before the inhabitants, and, if approved by a majority, they shall be allowed; but if not, the constables, &c., may appeal to a justice. Thursday after 25th (Mar. 30) Poor Law guardians to be elected:

27. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

28. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.

29, 30, 31. Durham—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.

29. Breslau—manufactured goods, &c.

31. Interest on East India Bonds due.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
March 1	Ash Wednesday	Dent. 15	Luke 12	Dent. 16	Ephes. 6
" 5	1st Sunday in Lent	Gen. 19 to v. 30	" 16	Gen. 22	Philip. 4
" 12	2nd "	" 27	" 23	" 34	1 Thes. 2
" 19	3rd "	" 39	John 6	" 42	1 Tim. 2, 3
" 26	4th "	" 43	" 13	" 45	2 " 4

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star till the 20th, then invisible; from the 27th, a morning star to the end of the month. On the 3rd, at 7h. 53m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 7th, at 1h. 10m. A.M. at greatest elongation, $18^{\circ} 10'$ E.; on the 13th, at 9h. 45m. P.M., stationary; on the 23rd, at 9h. 22m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellation Aquarius, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 36m. A.M.; on the 19th, at 11h. 12m. A.M., stationary.

Mars, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 48m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Sagittarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h. 5m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h. 9m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h. 59m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 5h. 40m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $1^{\circ} 55' N.$; on the 5th, at 4h. 1m. A.M., with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 9' S.$; on the 6th, at 4h. 26m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran) at $5h. 53m. S.$; on the 7th, at 3h. 53m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $4^{\circ} 2' N.$; on the 7th, at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee. On the 9th, at 7h. 35m. P.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $3^{\circ} 1' N.$; on the 12th, at 2h. 39m. P.M. with a Leonis (Regulus) at $4^{\circ} 49' S.$; on the 13th, at 2h. 10m. A.M., with Mars, at $1^{\circ} 6' S.$; on the 16th, at 3h. 21m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at $6^{\circ} 0' S.$; on the 19th, at 3h. 44m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at $0^{\circ} 52' N.$; on the 20th, at 1h. 26m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at $4^{\circ} 17' S.$; on the 22nd, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee. On the 23rd, at 7h. 10m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 50' N.$; on the 25th, at 7h. 31m. P.M., with Venus, at $11^{\circ} 18' N.$; on the 27th, at 8h. 52m. P.M., with Mercury, at $7^{\circ} 41' N.$; on the 31st, at 5h. 10m. A.M., with Uranus, at $1^{\circ} 35' N.$

The *Constellation Ursa Major*, and the east part of Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 14th, Em. at 4h. 57m. 27s. A.M.; 30th, Em. at 3h. 12m. 31sts. A.M.

Second Satellite. 18th, Im. at 5h. 36m. 8ths. A.M.

Third Satellite. 3rd, Em. at 4h. 53m. 38ths. A.M.; 10th, Im. at 5h. 46m. 45ths. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	60	{ Ash Wednesday.
2 Th	61	{ St. David.
3 F	62	.. .. .
4 S	63	.. .. .
5 S	64	1 Sunday in Lent.
6 M	65	.. .. .
7 Tu	66	.. .. .
8 W	67	Ember Week.
9 Th	68	.. .. .
10 F	69	.. .. .
11 S	70	.. .. .
12 S	71	2 Sunday in Lent.
13 M	72	.. .. .
14 Tu	73	.. .. .
15 W	74	.. .. .
16 Th	75	.. .. .
17 F	76	St. Patrick.
18 S	77	Princess Louisa b. 1848.
19 S	78	3 Sunday in Lent.
20 M	79	Spring Quarter com.
21 Tu	80	.. .. .
22 W	81	.. .. .
23 Th	82	.. .. .
24 F	83	{ LADY-DAY. Annunc.
25 S	84	{ of B. V. Mary.
26 S	85	4 Sunday in Lent.
27 M	86	.. .. .
28 Tu	87	.. .. .
29 W	88	.. .. .
30 Th	89	.. .. .
31 F	90	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.	
1854.	5614.
Mar. 1 st 1 Adar.	
13 13 th Fast of Esther	
14 14 th Feast of	
15 15 th Purim.	
30 1 Nisan	

Mohammedan Calendar.	
1854.	1270.
Mar. 1 1 Jomadh 11.	
13 13 th Fortu-	
14 14 th nate	
15 15 th Days.	
30 1 Regeb	

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

March, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	35.0	28.9	17	34.8	28.8
2	42.2	30.0	18	35.0	25.8
3	42.0	30.5	19	40.5	24.2
4	44.0	26.6	20	42.0	26.3
5	50.8	36.6	21	35.5	29.3
6	54.8	41.2	22	44.5	27.9
7	53.5	44.9	23	40.5	28.5
8	50.7	37.0	24	42.0	26.3
9	52.2	31.3	25	40.2	20.8
10	56.8	37.4	26	44.0	22.7
11	52.8	33.3	27	50.0	26.1
12	55.8	34.9	28	50.5	30.9
13	60.5	34.8	29	48.8	27.0
14	48.8	37.7	30	54.5	36.4
15	49.7	32.7	31	57.0	36.4
16	43.8	33.2			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. . . 6th day, 7h. 10m. aftern.
 Full 14th day, 5h. 53m. aftern.
 Last Quart. . 21st day, 6h. 2m. aftern.
 New 28th day, 4h. 52m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 1st, 0°; 8h, 26° N.; 15th,
 0°; 22nd, 26° S.; 28th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☽'s semi-di.
1	10 50	3 5	4 56	7 31	16' 10"
6	11 19	3 25	4 44	7 40	16 9
11	11 29	3 44	4 31	7 50	16 8
16	11 49	4 4	4 20	7 59	16 6
21	12 9	4 24	4 7	8 8	16 5
26	12 29	4 44	3 54	8 19	16 4

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time: Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.					h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	
1	6 48	12	37	5 38	7 s 35	2.3	8 m 7	2 a 12	8 a 32	3 24	3 44	1	
2	6 46	12	25	5 40	7 13	3.3	8 21	2 56	9 47	4 2	4 21	2	
3	6 44	12	13	5 42	6 50	4.3	8 37	3 41	11 1	4 38	4 57	3	
4	6 42	11	59	5 43	6 27	5.3	8 54	4 26	morn.	5 13	5 28	4	
5	6 39	11	46	5 45	6 3	6.3	9 14	5 12	0 14	5 46	6 4	5	
6	6 37	11	32	5 47	5 40	7	9 39	5 59	1 25	6 22	6 41	6	
7	6 35	11	17	5 49	5 17	8.3	10 12	6 49	2 32	7 1	7 26	7	
8	6 33	11	3	5 50	4 54	9.3	10 53	7 39	3 32	7 56	8 35	8	
9	6 31	10	47	5 52	4 30	10.3	11 46	8 30	4 24	9 16	10 2	9	
10	6 28	10	32	5 54	4 7	11.3	0 a 49	9 20	5 6	10 48	11 34	10	
11	6 26	10	16	5 55	3 43	12.3	1 59	10 9	5 38	—	0 9	11	
12	6 24	9	59	5 57	3 20	13.3	3 12	10 57	6 4	0 36	1 0	12	
13	6 22	9	43	5 59	2 56	14.3	4 28	11 43	6 25	1 19	1 39	13	
14	6 19	9	26	6 1	2 32	15.3	5 45	morn.	6 42	1 57	2 14	14	
15	6 17	9	9	6 2	2 9	16.3	7 3	0 29	6 57	2 31	2 49	15	
16	6 15	8	51	6 4	1 45	17.3	8 22	1 15	7 12	3 6	3 22	16	
17	6 13	8	34	6 6	1 21	18.3	9 44	2 2	7 28	3 37	3 53	17	
18	6 10	8	16	6 7	0 58	19.3	11 8	2 51	7 46	4 11	4 28	18	
19	6 8	7	58	6 9	0 34	20.3	morn.	3 43	8 7	4 47	5 6	19	
20	6 5	7	40	6 11	0 s 10	21.3	0 33	4 39	8 37	5 25	5 45	20	
21	6 3	7	22	6 12	0 s 13	22	1 54	5 38	9 17	6 9	6 32	21	
22	6 1	7	4	6 14	0 37	23.3	3 6	6 39	10 12	6 57	7 31	22	
23	5 59	6	45	6 16	1 1	24.3	4 3	7 40	11 21	8 9	8 57	23	
24	5 57	6	27	6 18	1 24	25.3	4 45	8 40	0 a 42	9 49	10 40	24	
25	5 54	6	9	6 19	1 48	26.3	5 15	9 36	2 6	11 28	—	25	
26	5 52	5	50	6 21	2 12	27.3	5 38	10 28	3 29	0 3	0 36	26	
27	5 50	5	32	6 23	2 35	28.3	5 56	11 17	4 50	1 0	1 23	27	
28	5 47	5	13	6 24	2 59	29	6 11	0 a 3	6 9	1 45	2 7	28	
29	5 45	4	55	6 26	3 22	0.8	6 26	0 48	7 25	2 25	2 42	29	
30	5 43	4	36	6 28	3 45	1.8	6 41	1 33	8 40	3 1	3 17	30	
31	5 40	4	18	6 29	4 9	2.8	6 57	2 18	9 55	3 31	3 50	31	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

3. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

4, 5. Thirk—leather.

5. Dividends on several species of Stock become due.—See Transfer Days.

5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1853, and the 5th April, 1854. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.

5. Gloucester—cheese.

6. Northampton—horses.

8. Fireinsurance due at Lady Day must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

10. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

10. Warwick—horses, cows, sheep.

11, 12. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

13. Cheltenham—cattle.

17, 18, 19. Howden—horses, last day cattle.

19. East Hsley, & every other Wed. till July—sheep.

20. Devizes—horses, cattle, sheep.

24. Lincoln—sheep and pedlery (four days).

27, 28. Boroughbridge—cattle and sheep.

29. Alton—sheep and lambs.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

			Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.
April 2	5th Sunday in Lent	Exod. 3	John 20	Exod. 5	Heb. 4
" 9	6th Palm Sun.	" 9	Matt. 26	" 10	Heb. 5 to v. 11
" 14	Good Friday	Gen. 22 to v. 20	John 13	Isaiah 53	1 Peter 2
" 16	Easter Sunday	Exod. 12	Rom. 6	Exod. 14	Acts 2 v. 22
" 23	1st Sunday after Easter	Num. 16	Acts 20	Num. 22	2 Peter 2
" 30	2nd "	Num. 23, 24	" 27	" 25	2, 3 John

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	91	.. .. .
2 S	92	5 Sunday in Lent.
3 M	93	.. .. .
4 Tu	94	.. .. .
5 W	95	.. .. .
6 Th	96	Old Lady Day.
7 F	97	{ Cam. Lent Term ends.
8 S	98	{ Prince Leopold b. 1853.
		Oxford Lent Term ends.
9 S	99	Palm Sunday.
10 M	100	.. .. .
11 Tu	101	.. .. .
12 W	102	.. .. .
13 Th	103	.. .. .
14 F	104	Good Friday.
15 S	105	Easter Term begins.
16 S	106	Easter Sunday.
17 M	107	Easter Monday.
18 Tu	108	.. .. .
19 W	109	.. .. .
20 Th	110	.. .. .
21 F	111	.. .. .
22 S	112	.. .. .
23 S	113	{ 1 Sun. aft. Easter. Low
		{ Sunday. St. George.
24 M	114	.. .. .
25 Tu	115	{ St. Mark. Duch. of Glo. b.
		{ 1776. Prs. Alice b. 1843.
26 W	116	Oxf. & Camb. East. Terms
27 Th	117	[begin.
28 F	118	.. .. .
29 S	119	.. .. .
30 S	120	2 Sunday after Easter.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 5th, at 8h. 9m. A.M., stationary; on the 16th, at 7h. 29m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 20th, at 5h. 7m. P.M., at greatest elongation, $27^{\circ} 14' W$.

Venus, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 5th, at 11h. 2m. A.M., at greatest brilliancy.

Mars, in the constellation Leo, on the 10th, at 7h. 32m. A.M., stationary, on the 15th, rises at 1h. 11m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, on the 16th, at 1h. 20m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h. 20m. P.M., and sets at 10h. 4m.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h. 4m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 5h. 23m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 29' S$.; on the 2nd, at 0h. 52m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $6^{\circ} 7' S$.; on the 3rd, at 0h. 5m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $3^{\circ} 48' N$.; on the 4th, at 5h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee. On the 6th, at 3h. 45m. A.M., in conjunction with β Gemmorum (Pollux) at $2^{\circ} 48' N$.; on the 8th, at 11h. 25m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $4^{\circ} 58' S$.; on the 9th, at 1h. 34m. A.M., with Mars, at $2^{\circ} 21' S$.; on the 13th, at 0h. 3m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at $5^{\circ} 55' S$.; on the 15th, at 10h. 33m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at $0^{\circ} 1' N$.; on the 16th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $4^{\circ} 7' S$.; at 5h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee. On the 19th, at 5h. 37m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $4^{\circ} 9' N$.; on the 23rd, at 8h. 1m. A.M., with Venus, at $6^{\circ} 15' N$.; on the 24th, at 10h. 47m. P.M., with Mercury, at $1^{\circ} 36' N$.; on the 27th, at 4h. 11m. P.M., with Uranus, at $1^{\circ} 27' N$.; on the 29th, at 7h. 39m. A.M., with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 47' S$.; at 8h. 49m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $6^{\circ} 14' S$.; on the 30th, at 7h. 37m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $3^{\circ} 41' N$.

The *Constellations* Virgo and Centaurus, and east part of Ursa Major, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 6th, Im. at 5h. 6m. 6¹s. A.M.; 22nd, Im. at 3h. 21m. 46¹s. A.M.
Second Satellite. 12th, Im. at 2h. 36m. 28⁹s. A.M.
Third Satellite. 15th, Em. at 4h. 49m. 3¹s. A.M.
Fourth Satellite. 8th, Em. at 5h. 7m. 29⁴s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1854. 5614.	1254. Hegira, 1270.
Apr. 1 3 Nisan.	Apr. 1 3 Regeb.
13 15 " Passover.	11 13 " {Forti-
14 16 " 2nd day.	12 14 " {ate
19 21 " 7th day.	" {Days.
29 1 Jyar.	13 15 " {Day of Vic-
	29 1 Shaban.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

April, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	57.2	42.4	16	53.7
2	56.5	40.6	17	58.0
3	51.7	43.4	18	60.5
4	62.0	43.2	19	57.8
5	60.0	48.8	20	53.5
6	60.5	47.1	21	48.5
7	58.0	45.8	22	52.0
8	50.6	38.5	23	51.5
9	48.2	33.6	24	47.5
10	56.2	39.5	25	42.2
11	57.0	37.9	26	51.8
12	53.8	41.8	27	56.8
13	48.0	35.5	28	57.0
14	52.0	22.5	29	45.8
15	49.7	36.0	30	60.8

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. ... 5th day, 3h. 22m. aftern.
 Full 13th day, 5h. 57m. morn.
 Last Quart. .20th day, 0h. 14m. morn.
 New 27th day, 6h. 14m. morn.

☾'s Dec. 5th, 26° N.; 12th, 0°; 18th, 26° S.; 25th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 53	5 8	3 37	8 33	16' 2"
6	13 12	5 27	3 24	8 41	16 0
11	13 31	5 46	3 9	8 55	15 59
16	13 51	6 6	2 54	9 8	15 58
21	14 9	6 24	2 37	9 22	15 56
26	14 28	6 43	2 24	9 34	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.					h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 5 38	m. s. 4 0	h. m. 6 31	° ' 4 N 32	3.8	h. m. 7 m 15	h. m. 3 a 4	h. m. 11 a 8	h. m. 4 5	h. m. 4 21	1		
2	5 36	3 42	6 33	4 55	4.8	7 38	3 51	morn.	4 37	4 53	2		
3	5 34	3 24	6 34	5 18	5.8	8 7	4 40	0 20	5 9	5 28	3		
4	5 31	3 6	6 36	5 41	6.8	8 45	5 30	1 22	5 46	6 6	4		
5	5 29	2 48	6 38	6 4	7	9 33	6 21	2 18	6 26	6 49	5		
6	5 27	2 31	6 39	6 26	8.8	10 32	7 11	3 4	7 17	7 52	6		
7	5 25	2 13	6 41	6 49	9.8	11 39	8 0	3 40	8 35	9 19	7		
8	5 22	1 56	6 42	7 11	10.8	0 a 50	8 48	4 7	10 4	10 47	8		
9	5 20	1 39	6 44	7 34	11.8	2 5	9 35	4 29	11 27	11 57	9		
10	5 18	1 22	6 46	7 56	12.8	3 22	10 21	4 47	—	0 23	10		
11	5 16	1 6	6 47	8 18	13.8	4 40	11 7	5 2	0 44	1 4	11		
12	5 14	0 50	6 49	8 40	14.8	6 1	11 54	5 17	1 23	1 42	12		
13	5 11	0 31	6 51	9 2	15.8	7 23	morn.	5 33	1 58	2 15	13		
14	5 9	0 18	6 52	9 24	16.8	8 48	0 43	5 50	2 32	2 51	14		
15	5 7	0 3	6 54	9 45	17.8	10 17	1 35	6 10	3 9	3 27	15		
16	5 5	aft. 12	6 56	10 6	18.8	11 42	2 31	6 37	3 45	4 4	16		
17	5 3	0 26	6 57	10 28	19.8	morn.	3 31	7 13	4 24	4 45	17		
18	5 1	0 40	6 59	10 49	20.8	0 59	4 33	8 4	5 7	5 31	18		
19	4 59	0 54	7 1	11 9	21.8	2 2	5 35	9 10	5 56	6 23	19		
20	4 57	1 7	7 3	11 30	22.8	2 48	6 35	10 28	6 53	7 31	20		
21	4 55	1 20	7 4	11 51	23.8	3 20	7 32	11 51	8 12	9 0	21		
22	4 52	1 32	7 6	12 11	24.8	3 45	8 24	1 a 14	9 48	10 31	22		
23	4 50	1 41	7 7	12 31	25.8	4 3	9 13	2 35	11 1	11 45	23		
24	4 48	1 56	7 9	12 51	26.8	4 19	9 59	3 52	—	0 13	24		
25	4 46	2 7	7 11	13 11	27.8	4 33	10 43	5 8	0 36	0 58	25		
26	4 44	2 17	7 12	13 30	28.8	4 47	11 27	6 23	1 19	1 38	26		
27	4 42	2 27	7 14	13 49	29.8	5 2	0 a 11	7 37	1 56	2 14	27		
28	4 40	2 36	7 16	14 8	30.8	5 19	0 57	8 51	2 32	2 49	28		
29	4 38	2 45	7 17	14 27	31.8	5 40	1 44	10 2	3 6	3 23	29		
30	4 34	2 54	7 19	14 46	32.8	6 6	2 33	11 11	3 37	3 51	30		

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
1. Reading—horses and cattle.
2. Coventry—horses, cows, and sheep.
2. Holiday at Bank.
2. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.
4. Northampton—horses.
- 4 and 5. Boston—sheep.
4. Howden—horses.
5. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
6. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
6. Abingdon—cattle.
5. Lewes—cattle.

8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 6; Reading Room, 9 till 6.
- 11 and 12. Askrig—cattle.
12. Oswestry—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
12. Totnes—horses, sheep, and cattle.
- 12 and 13. Ripon—horses and sheep.
- 12, 13, 14. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Harlow—wool.
15. Ramsbury—horses, cows, and sheep.
15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
20. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
24. Quakers' General Meeting begins in London.
29. Holiday at Stamps and Taxes Office.
30. Wells—horses and cattle.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

May	7	3rd Sunday after Easter	Deut. 4	Matt. 5	Deut. 5	Rom. 6
"	14	4th	" 6	" 12	" 7	" 13
"	21	5th	" 8	" 19	" 9	1 Cor. 4
"	25	Holy Thurs. Asc. Day	" 10	Luke 24 v. 44	2 Kings 2	Ephes. 4 to v. 17
"	28	Sunday after Ascen.	" 12	Matt. 26	Deut. 13	1 Cor. 11

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Pisces, Aries, and Taurus, is a morning star till about the 25th, then invisible to the end of the month. On the 17th, at 1h. 29m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $10^{\circ} 4' N.$; on the 28th, at 5h. 25m. A.M., with Saturn, at $20^{\circ} 8' S.$; on the 29th, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 30th, at 7h. 10m. A.M., in Perihelion.

Venus, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 9th, at 5h. 39m. A.M., at greatest elongation $46^{\circ} 2' W.$

Mars, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h. 57m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Capricornus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h. 28m. A.M.; and at 12h. 0h. P.M., stationary.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h. 38m. P.M.; sets at 6h. 26m.; on the 26th, at 9h. 30m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 3rd, at 9h. 48m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 3rd, at 1h. 35m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $20^{\circ} 39' N.$; on the 6th, at 5h. 0m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $50^{\circ} 6' S.$; at 5h. 16m. P.M., with Mars, at $3^{\circ} 38' S.$; on the 10th, at 9h. 57m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at $60^{\circ} 1' S.$; on the 13th, at 7h. 37m. A.M., with β^1 Scorpii at $10^{\circ} 9' N.$; at 4h. 43m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $40^{\circ} 6' S.$; on the 14th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 17th, at 1h. 41m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $40^{\circ} 13' N.$; on the 22nd, at 7h. 35m. P.M., with Venus, at $20^{\circ} 6' N.$; on the 25th, at 1h. 53m. A.M., with Uranus, at $10^{\circ} 19' N.$; on the 26th, at 2h. 3m. P.M., with Mercury, at $0^{\circ} 6' N.$; at 9h. 34m. P.M., with Saturn, at $20^{\circ} 4' S.$; on the 27th, at 3h. 47m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $60^{\circ} 14' S.$; on the 28th, at 2h. 56m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $30^{\circ} 40' N.$; on the 29th, at 12h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellations* Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, Libra, and Lupus, will be on the meridian at midnight near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 8th, 1m. at 1h. 37m. 32^{ds}. A.M.; 15th, 1m. at 3h. 31m. 20^{ds}. A.M.; 23rd, 1m. at 1h. 53m. 44^{ds}. P.M.; 31st, 1m. at 1h. 47m. 43^{ds}. A.M.

Second Satellite. 14th, 1m. at 2h. 8m. 55s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 21st, Em. at 6h. 46m. 36^{ds}. A.M.; 8th, 1m. at 1h. 30m. 54^{ds}. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	121	{ <i>St. Philip and St. James.</i> { <i>Prince Arthur b. 1850.</i>
2 Tu	122	.. .. .
3 W	123	.. .. .
4 Th	124	.. .. .
5 F	125	.. .. .
6 S	126	.. .. .
7 S	127	3 Sunday after Easter.
8 M	128	.. .. .
9 Tu	129	Half Quarter.
10 W	130	.. .. .
11 Th	131	Easter Term ends.
12 F	132	.. .. .
13 S	133	Old May Day.
14 S	134	4 Sunday after Easter.
15 M	135	.. .. .
16 Tu	136	.. .. .
17 W	137	.. .. .
18 Th	138	.. .. .
19 F	139	.. .. .
20 S	140	.. .. .
21 S	141	5 S. aft. East. Rog. Sun.
22 M	142	.. .. .
23 Tu	143	.. .. .
24 W	144	<i>Queen Victoria b. 1819.</i> { <i>Holy Thurs. Ascen. Day.</i> { <i>Prs. Helena b. 1846.</i> { Trin. Term begins.
25 Th	145	.. .. .
26 F	146	.. .. .
27 S	147	.. .. .
28 S	148	Sunday after Ascension.
29 M	149	<i>K. Charles II. rest.</i>
30 Tu	150	.. .. .
31 W	151	.. .. .

1854.	5614.	Mohammedan Calendar.
May 1	3 Jyar.	1854. Hegira 1270.
8	10 {	May 1 3 Shaban.
10	{ Fast.	11 13 { Fortunate
10	{ Death of	12 14 { Days.
10	{ Eli.	13 15 { Barak's
25	27 { Fast.	{ Night.
25	27 { Death of	23 1 { Ramadan.
25	27 { Samuel.	{ Mouth of
28	1 Sivan.	{ Abstinence.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

May, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	65.5	38.4	17	65.5	47.7
2	63.0	42.7	18	71.5	46.3
3	57.0	47.3	19	72.2	43.3
4	55.8	47.8	20	66.0	41.3
5	61.0	40.5	21	66.2	38.5
6	51.0	36.9	22	68.2	41.6
7	47.0	36.3	23	71.0	42.7
8	53.5	34.2	24	72.5	45.3
9	53.0	35.9	25	73.5	49.7
10	54.5	36.9	26	78.5	45.9
11	56.7	32.6	27	78.8	50.5
12	58.5	34.8	28	66.0	49.2
13	54.5	43.8	29	63.0	41.5
14	61.0	41.3	30	67.0	44.2
15	60.3	41.4	31	56.0	49.1
16	68.0	47.8			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. 5th day, 9h. 30m. morn.
 Full 12th day, 3h. 36m. altern.
 Last Quart. ... 19th day, 6h. 33m. morn.
 New 26th day, 8h. 47m. aftern.
 D's Dec. 2nd, 26° N.; 9th, 0°; 15th,
 26° S.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 26° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 45	7 0	2 5	9 52	15° 54''
6	15 4	7 19	1 46	10 9	15 53
11	15 19	7 34	1 26	10 29	15 52
16	15 35	7 50	1 4	10 53	15 51
21	15 49	8 4	0 29	11 29	15 50
26	16 1	8 16	No real Night		15 49

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	
1	4 35	3 1	7 20	15 N 4	4.2	6m 40	3 a 23	morn.	4 8 4 26	1
2	4 33	3 9	7 22	15 22	5.2	7 24	4 13	0 11	4 42 4 59	2
3	4 31	3 16	7 24	15 40	6.2	8 19	5 3	1 0	5 17 5 58	3
4	4 29	3 22	7 25	15 57	7.2	9 22	5 52	1 39	6 1 6 24	4
5	4 27	3 28	7 27	16 14	D	10 31	6 40	2 10	6 50 7 22	5
6	4 25	3 33	7 29	16 31	9.2	11 44	7 26	2 33	7 56 8 37	6
7	4 24	3 37	7 30	16 48	10.2	0 a 58	8 12	2 52	9 18 9 55	7
8	4 22	3 42	7 32	17 5	11.2	2 14	8 57	3 8	10 32 11 6	8
9	4 20	3 45	7 33	17 21	12.2	3 33	9 43	3 23	11 33 11 56	9
10	4 19	3 48	7 35	17 37	13.2	4 53	10 31	3 37	— — 0 18	10
11	4 17	3 50	7 36	17 52	14.2	6 19	11 22	3 53	0 39 1 0	11
12	4 15	3 52	7 38	18 7	O	7 47	morn.	4 12	1 20 1 41	12
13	4 13	3 54	7 39	18 22	16.2	9 18	0 17	4 35	2 0 2 20	13
14	4 12	3 54	7 41	18 37	17.2	10 42	1 17	5 8	2 42 3 4	14
15	4 11	3 54	7 42	18 51	18.2	11 54	2 20	5 54	3 25 3 46	15
16	4 9	3 54	7 44	19 5	19.2	morn.	3 25	6 57	4 9 4 32	16
17	4 8	3 53	7 45	19 19	20.2	0 47	4 28	8 13	4 59 5 27	17
18	4 6	3 51	7 47	19 33	21.2	1 25	5 27	9 37	5 56 6 24	18
19	4 5	3 49	7 48	19 46	C	1 51	6 21	11 2	6 54 7 31	19
20	4 4	3 46	7 50	19 58	22.2	2 11	7 11	0 a 23	8 8 8 48	20
21	4 2	3 43	7 51	20 11	23.2	2 27	7 58	1 41	9 27 10 2	21
22	4 1	3 39	7 52	20 23	24.2	2 42	8 42	2 57	10 37 11 8	22
23	4 0	3 34	7 54	20 34	25.2	2 55	9 25	4 11	11 35 —	23
24	3 59	3 29	7 55	20 46	26.2	3 9	10 9	5 25	0 3 0 26	24
25	3 58	3 24	7 56	20 57	27.2	3 25	10 53	6 37	0 47 1 7	25
26	3 57	3 18	7 58	21 7	☉	3 41	11 39	7 50	1 28 1 47	26
27	3 55	3 11	7 59	21 18	0.6	4 8	0 a 27	8 59	2 6 2 21	27
28	3 54	3 4	8 0	21 28	1.6	4 39	1 17	10 2	2 42 2 59	28
29	3 53	2 57	8 1	21 37	2.6	5 19	2 7	10 56	3 17 3 32	29
30	3 52	2 49	8 3	21 46	3.6	6 9	2 57	11 39	3 48 4 6	30
31	3 52	2 41	8 4	21 55	4.6	7 10	3 47	morn.	4 24 4 41	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
5. Malmesbury—cattle and horses.
5. Worcester—cattle, &c.
12. Ruyton—horses, cattle, and sheep.
13. Whittlesea—horses and cattle.
13, 14. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep.
17. Grimsby—sheep.
18. Overseers to fix on church doors for two Sundays notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims.—N.B. Persons on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.
19. Droitwich—cattle, cheese, wool.
19. Northampton—horses. | 20. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
20. Kidderminster—horses, cattle, cheese.
22. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
24. Cambridge for a week—miscellaneous.
24. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.
24, 26, 27. Boughton Green, Northamptonshire—miscellaneous.
26. Quarter Seasons commence in this week.
27. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.
28. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.
29. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
29. Spalding—cattle and horses.
29. Stafford—wool. |
|---|--|

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
June 4	Whit Sunday	Deut. 16 to v. 18	Acts 10 v. 34	Isaiah 11	Acts 19 to v. 21
„ 11	Trinity Sunday	Gen. 1	Matt. 3	Gen. 18	1 John 5
„ 18	1st Sun. aft. Trinity	Josh. 10	Luke 2	Josh. 23	Galat. 2
„ 25	2nd „	Judges 4	„ 8	Judges 5	Ephes. 2

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Th	152	Camb. East. Term div. n.
2 F	153	.. .. .
3 S	154	Oxford Easter Term ends.
4 S	155	Whit Sunday.
5 M	156	Whit Monday.
6 Tu	157	.. .. .
7 W	158	{ Ember Week. Oxford Trin. Term begins.
8 Th	159	.. .. .
9 F	160	.. .. .
10 S	161	.. .. .
11 S	162	Trinity Sun. St. Barnabas.
12 M	163	.. .. .
13 Tu	164	.. .. .
14 W	165	.. .. .
15 Th	166	{ Corpus Christi. Trinity Term ends.
16 F	167	.. .. .
17 S	168	.. .. .
18 S	169	1 Sunday after Trinity.
19 M	170	.. .. .
20 Tu	171	Access. of Q. Victoria, 1837.
21 W	172	{ Q. Vict. procl. Summer Quart. begins. Longest Day.
22 Th	173	.. .. .
23 F	174	.. .. .
24 S	175	{ MIDSUMMER DAY. Nat. of St. John Baptist.
25 S	176	2 Sunday after Trinity.
26 M	177	.. .. .
27 Tu	178	.. .. .
28 W	179	Q. Vict. crowned, 1838.
29 Th	180	St. Peter.
30 F	181	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer, is invisible till the 7th, then an evening star to the end of the month.

Venus, in the constellations Pisces, Aries, and Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 2nd, at 2h. 6m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 18th, at 5h. 17m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus at 2° 8' N.

Mars, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, on the 2nd, at 8h. 52m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellations Capricornus and Sagittarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h. 21m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 51m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 17m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 2h. 35m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 7' S.; on the 3rd, at 8h. 3m. P.M., with Mars, at 4° 29' S.; on the 6th, at 7h. 47m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at 6° 0' S.; on the 9th, at 6h. 13m. P.M., with β^1 Scorpii, at 1° 4' N.; on the 10th, at 3h. 18m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 4° 5' S.; on the 12th, at 5h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 13th, at 8h. 23m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 4° 2' N.; on the 21st, at 10h. 25m. A.M., with Uranus, at 1° 9' N.; at 6h. 4m. P.M., with Venus, at 1° 18' S.; on the 23rd, at 9h. 49m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 4h. 15' S.; at 10h. 39m. A.M., with Saturn, at 2° 23' S.; on the 24th, at 9h. 5m. A.M., with β Tauri at 3° 40' N.; on the 26th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 27th, at 0h. 46m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 2° 53' N.; at 5h. 58m. P.M., with Mercury, at 3° 37' S.; on the 29th, at 10h. 0m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 0' S.

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 7th, 1m. at 3h. 41m. 47° 3s. A.M.; 16th, 1m. at 0h. 4m. 28° 6s. A.M.; 23rd, 1m. at 1h. 58m. 47° 3s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 7th, 1m. at 11h. 6m. 59° 6s. P.M.; 15th, 1m. at 1h. 40m. 49° 5s. A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 14th, 1m. at 2h. 5m. 11° 2s. A.M.

<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>		<i>Mohammedan Calendar.</i>	
1854.	5614.	1854.	Hegira 1270.
June 1	5 Sivan.	June	
2	6 „ Pentecost.	1	5 Ramadan.
3	7 „ 2nd day.	9	13 „ {Fortu-
27	1 Thammuz.	10	14 „ {nate
		11	15 „ {Days.
		27	1 „ Shawall {
		28	2 „ {Grand
		29	3 „ {Bairam.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

June, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	57.0	49.1	16	74.0
2	60.2	47.7	17	73.8
3	67.0	47.1	18	67.7
4	64.5	39.9	19	62.6
5	67.7	44.7	20	63.7
6	69.6	44.2	21	64.7
7	70.5	42.3	22	65.0
8	77.5	49.1	23	70.5
9	66.2	54.6	24	78.7
10	76.5	53.2	25	69.0
11	81.0	56.5	26	65.2
12	67.2	52.5	27	69.8
13	51.1	49.8	28	68.8
14	71.0	51.1	29	70.7
15	72.5	50.4	30	70.5

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 4th day, 0h. 40m. morn.
 Full 10th day, 11h. 30m. aftern.
 Last Quart... 17th day, 2h. 14m. aftern.
 New 25th day, 0h. 2m. aftern.

♂'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 11th, 26° S.; 18th, 0°; 25th, 26° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 14	8 30			15' 48"
6	16 23	8 39			15 48
11	16 29	8 45		No real Night,	15 47
16	16 32	8 48		but constant	15 47
21	16 34	8 50		Twilight.	15 46
26	16 33	D.de.1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	3 51	2 32	8 5	22 N 3	5.6	h. m. 8 m 18	h. m. 4 a 35	h. m. 0 m 12	h. m. 5 1	h. m. 5 20		1
2	3 50	2 23	8 6	22 11	6.6	9 28	5 21	0 37	5 42	6 4		2
3	3 49	2 13	8 7	22 19	7.6	10 40	6 5	0 57	6 26	6 53		3
4	3 49	2 3	8 8	22 26	♂	11 55	6 49	1 14	7 23	7 55		4
5	3 48	1 53	8 9	22 33	9.6	1 a 9	7 33	1 29	8 30	9 5		5
6	3 47	1 43	8 10	22 40	10.6	2 26	8 19	1 42	9 37	10 6		6
7	3 47	1 32	8 11	22 46	11.6	3 47	9 7	1 57	10 35	11 4		7
8	3 46	1 21	8 11	22 51	12.6	5 14	10 0	2 14	11 31	11 58		8
9	3 46	1 10	8 12	22 56	13.6	6 43	10 57	2 34	—	0 23		9
10	3 45	0 58	8 13	23 1	○	8 13	12 0	3 2	0 45	1 10		10
11	3 45	0 46	8 14	23 6	15.6	9 34	morn.	3 41	1 33	1 58		11
12	3 45	0 34	8 14	23 10	16.6	10 38	1 6	4 37	2 21	2 48		12
13	3 44	0 22	8 15	23 13	17.6	11 23	2 12	5 50	3 13	3 37		13
14	3 44	0 10	8 16	23 17	18.6	11 55	3 15	7 15	4 2	4 28		14
15	3 44	bef. 3	8 16	23 19	19.6	morn.	4 14	8 43	4 54	5 23		15
16	3 44	0 16	8 16	23 22	20.6	0 17	5 7	10 8	5 52	6 20		16
17	3 44	0 28	8 17	23 24	♄	0 36	5 55	11 29	6 47	7 17		17
18	3 44	0 41	8 17	23 25	22.6	0 50	6 41	0 a 46	7 49	8 18		18
19	3 44	0 54	8 18	23 26	23.6	1 4	7 25	2 1	8 49	9 22		19
20	3 44	1 7	8 18	23 27	24.6	1 17	8 8	2 14	9 51	10 22		20
21	3 44	1 20	8 18	23 28	25.6	1 33	8 52	4 27	10 54	11 22		21
22	3 45	1 34	8 18	23 27	26.6	1 50	9 37	5 39	11 49	—		22
23	3 45	1 47	8 19	23 27	27.6	2 12	10 24	6 49	0 16	0 40		23
24	3 45	2 0	8 19	23 26	28.6	2 41	11 12	7 55	1 1	1 22		24
25	3 46	2 12	8 19	23 25	♅	3 17	0 a 3	8 51	1 43	2 4		25
26	3 46	2 25	8 19	23 23	1.0	4 4	0 53	9 38	2 24	2 42		26
27	3 46	2 38	8 19	23 21	2.0	5 2	1 43	10 14	3 0	3 17		27
28	3 47	2 50	8 19	23 18	3.0	6 7	2 31	10 41	3 34	3 51		28
29	3 47	3 3	8 18	23 15	4.0	7 16	3 18	11 3	4 10	4 27		29
30	3 48	3 15	8 18	23 12	5.0	8 28	4 2	11 20	4 45	5 4		30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.

5. Annual licence to be taken out by Pawnbrokers, and by Appraisers who are not Auctioneers.

7, 8, 10. Taunton—horses and cattle.

8. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

10. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

11. Newcastle-under-Lyme—wool.

11, 12. Shrewsbury—wool.

12. Thetford—wool.

20. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on

Jan. 5, must be paid on or before this day by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.

20. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.

20. Lewes—wool.

28. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at Birmingham.

31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.

31. Royal Academy Exhibition closes.

Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Lincoln (about middle of the month).

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

July	2	3rd Sun. after Trinity
"	9	4th "
"	16	5th "
"	23	6th "
"	30	7th "

1 Samuel	2	Luke	14
"	12	"	21
"	15	John	4
2 Samuel	12	"	14
"	21	"	18

Proper Lessons, Evening.

1 Samuel	3	Philip.	2
„	13	1 Thes.	1
„	17	2 Thes.	3
2 Samuel	19	2 Tim.	2
„	24	Heb.	2

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Cancer, is an evening star till the 27th, then invisible to the end of the month. On the 3rd, at 6h. 30m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $26^{\circ} 1' E.$; on the 13th, at 6h. 46m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 16th, at 10h. 17m. A.M., stationary; on the 31st, at 2h. 13m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 11th, at 8h. 57m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $0^{\circ} 15' N.$

Mars, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Sagittarius, on the 15th at 6h. 20m. P.M., in opposition to the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 8m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 24m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 5h. 13m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $4^{\circ} 40' S.$; on the 4th, at 4h. 12m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at $5^{\circ} 52' S.$; on the 7th, at 4h. 29m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at $1^{\circ} 7' N.$; at 1h. 48m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $4^{\circ} 1' S.$; on the 10th, at 3 $^{\circ} 0'$ A.M., in Perigee; at 2h. 16m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 45' N.$; on the 18th, at 6h. 26m. P.M., with Uranus, at $0^{\circ} 54' N.$; on the 20th, at 3h. 42m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $6^{\circ} 21' S.$; at 10h. 51m. P.M., with Saturn, at $2^{\circ} 46' S.$; on the 21st, at 3h. 0m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $3^{\circ} 36' N.$; at 9h. 6m. P.M., with Venus, at $3^{\circ} 29' S.$; on the 23rd, at 12h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 24th, at 6h. 43m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $2^{\circ} 43' N.$; on the 25th, at 5h. 8m. P.M., with Mercury, at $9^{\circ} 49' S.$; on the 27th, at 3h. 49m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at $4^{\circ} 53' S.$; on the 30th, at 6h. 19m. P.M., with Mars, at $4^{\circ} 5' S.$; on the 31st, at 10h. 49m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at $5^{\circ} 38' S.$

The *Constellations* Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius are on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st, Im. at 10h. 21m. 53 $^{\circ}$ s. P.M.; 9th, Im. at 6h. 16m. 28 $^{\circ}$ s. A.M.; 17th, Em. at 10h. 54m. 51 $^{\circ}$ s. P.M.; 25th, Em. at 6h. 49m. 44 $^{\circ}$ s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 9th, Im. at 10h. 40m. 5 $^{\circ}$ s. P.M.; 27th, Em. at 7h. 52m. 35 $^{\circ}$ s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 2nd, Im. at 49. 27m. 18 $^{\circ}$ s. P.M.; 10th, Im. at 1h. 26m. 48 $^{\circ}$ s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1854. 5614.

July 1 5 Thammuz.

13 17 " { Fast.
Taking
of Jeru-
salem.

26 1 Ab.

Mohammedon Calendar.

1854. Hegira 1270.

July 1 5 Shawail.

9 13 " } Fortu-
10 14 " } nate
11 15 " } Days.
26 1 Dhu'l-kadah.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	182	.. .. .
2 S	183	3 Sunday after Trinity.
3 M	184	.. .. .
4 Tu	185	Oxf. Act & Camb. Com.
5 W	186	.. .. .
6 Tu	187	Old Midsummer Day
7 F	188	{ Thomas à Becket.
8 S	189	{ Camb. East. Term ends.
9 S	190	Oxford Trin. Term ends.
10 M	191	4 Sunday after Trinity.
11 Tu	192	.. .. .
12 W	193	.. .. .
13 Th	194	.. .. .
14 F	195	.. .. .
15 S	196	St. Swithin.
16 S	197	5 Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	198	.. .. .
18 Tu	199	.. .. .
19 W	200	.. .. .
20 Th	201	.. .. .
21 F	202	.. .. .
22 S	203	.. .. .
23 S	204	6 Sunday after Trinity.
24 M	205	.. .. .
25 Tu	206	St. James.
26 W	207	.. .. .
27 Th	208	.. .. .
28 F	209	.. .. .
29 S	210	.. .. .
30 S	211	7 Sunday after Trinity.
31 M	212	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

July, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	66.5	48.3	17	70.2
2	66.6	48.7	18	65.2
3	70.0	50.1	19	71.5
4	71.8	51.5	20	70.0
5	72.8	54.7	21	70.8
6	77.3	55.5	22	66.5
7	81.7	58.4	23	73.0
8	78.5	61.5	24	70.7
9	74.0	57.4	25	72.8
10	68.2	54.1	26	67.5
11	71.5	50.4	27	71.7
12	75.3	51.7	28	70.0
13	73.6	50.9	29	70.5
14	60.9	54.1	30	68.0
15	65.2	52.3	31	70.5
16	63.0	51.6		49.7

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 3rd day, 0h. 52m. aftern.
 Full.....10th day, 6h. 25m. morn.
 Last Quart...17th day, 0h. 25m. morn.
 New 25th day, 3h. 16m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 3rd, 0°; 9th, 26° S.; 15th,
 0°; 23rd, 26° N.; 30th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15' 46"
6	16 24	0 10			15 46
11	16 15	0 19		No real	15 46
16	16 5	0 29		Night.	15 46
21	15 53	0 41			15 47
26	15 40	0 54	0 57	11 10	15 47

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon Sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.					h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	3 49	3	26	8 18	23 N 8	6.0	9 m 40	4 a 46	11 a 35	5 25	5 46		1
2	3 49	3	38	8 18	23 4	7.0	10 53	5 28	11 49	6 6	6 27		2
3	3 50	3	49	8 17	22 59	☽	0 a 8	6 12	morn.	6 50	7 15		3
4	3 51	4	0	8 17	22 54	9.0	1 24	6 57	0 2	7 45	8 13		4
5	3 52	4	11	8 16	22 49	10.0	2 45	7 46	0 17	8 41	9 12		5
6	3 52	4	21	8 16	22 43	11.0	4 11	8 40	0 35	9 43	10 12		6
7	3 53	4	31	8 15	22 37	12.0	5 39	9 39	0 58	10 46	11 19		7
8	3 54	4	40	8 15	22 30	13.0	7 5	10 43	1 30	11 50	—	—	8
9	3 55	4	50	8 14	22 24	14.0	8 18	11 50	2 17	0 21	0 49		9
10	3 56	4	58	8 13	22 16	☉	9 14	morn.	3 22	1 18	1 46		10
11	3 57	5	7	8 12	22 8	16.0	9 51	0 56	4 44	2 14	2 42		11
12	3 58	5	14	8 12	22 0	17.0	10 19	1 58	6 14	3 8	3 32		12
13	3 59	5	22	8 11	21 52	18.0	10 39	2 56	7 44	3 56	4 21		13
14	4 0	5	29	8 10	21 43	19.0	10 56	3 48	9 10	4 44	5 10		14
15	4 2	5	35	8 9	21 34	20.0	11 10	4 36	10 31	5 34	6 0		15
16	4 3	5	41	8 8	21 24	21.0	11 24	5 21	11 48	6 22	6 45		16
17	4 4	5	47	8 7	21 14	☾	11 39	6 6	1 a 3	7 8	7 35		17
18	4 5	5	52	8 6	21 4	23.0	11 56	6 50	2 17	8 3	8 32		18
19	4 6	5	56	8 5	20 53	24.0	morn.	7 35	3 30	9 1	9 33		19
20	4 8	6	0	8 3	20 42	25.0	0 16	8 21	4 41	10 5	10 38		20
21	4 9	6	4	8 2	20 31	26.0	0 42	9 9	5 47	11 14	11 46		21
22	4 10	6	7	8 1	20 19	27.0	1 16	9 59	6 47	—	0 14		22
23	4 12	6	9	8 0	20 7	28.0	2 0	10 49	7 37	0 40	1 5		23
24	4 13	6	11	7 58	19 55	29.0	2 55	11 40	8 16	1 28	1 50		24
25	4 14	6	12	7 57	19 42	☉	3 58	0 a 29	8 45	2 8	2 26		25
26	4 16	6	12	7 56	19 29	1.4	5 7	1 16	9 8	2 46	3 3		26
27	4 17	6	12	7 54	19 15	2.4	5 18	2 1	9 27	3 20	3 36		27
28	4 19	6	12	7 53	19 2	3.4	7 31	2 45	9 42	3 51	4 8		28
29	4 20	6	11	7 51	18 48	4.4	8 43	3 27	9 56	4 24	4 42		29
30	4 22	6	9	7 50	18 33	5.4	9 56	4 10	10 9	5 1	5 17		30
31	4 23	6	6	7 48	18 19	6.4	11 10	4 53	10 23	5 37	5 58		31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Annual Licence to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlars.
 1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-day.
 3. Daventry—horses, cattle, sheep.
 4. Brunswick—manufactured goods, &c.
 6 to 13. (First two Sundays) Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.
 8. Barnard Castle—wool.
 10. Doncaster—wool.
 17. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.
 21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
 21. Rugby—horses, cows, sheep, cheese.
 24. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

25. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.
 25. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day to claim as borough electors.
 29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace for the county, or to the town clerk in cities or boroughs.
 30. Spalding—horses.
 31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

*Proper Lessons, Morning.**Proper Lessons, Evening.*

August 6	8th Sun. after Trinity	1 Kings	13	Acts	4.	1 Kings	17	Heb.	9
" 13	9th	"	18	"	11	"	19	James	3
" 20	10th	"	21	"	18	"	22	1 Peter	5
" 27	11th	"	2 Kings	5	25	2 Kings	9	1 John	4

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is invisible till about the 5th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 9th, at 8h. 17m. P.M., stationary; on the 18th, at 6h. 19m. P.M., at greatest elongation, 18° 31' W.; on the 26th, at 6h. 26m. A.M., in Perihelion.

Venus, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is a morning star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Sagittarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 47m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h. 19m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 9th, at 3h. 38m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 22nd, at 4h. 46m. P.M., stationary.

The Moon, on the 3rd, at 1h. 8m. P.M., in conjunction with β^1 Scorpii, at 1° 19' N.; at 10h. 45m. P.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 3° 51' S.; on the 6th, at 7h. 46m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 3° 22' N.; on the 7th, at 12h. 6m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 16th, at 10h. 17m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 6° 14' S.; on the 17th, at 10h. 12m. A.M., with Saturn, at 3° 13' S.; on the 19th, at 9h. 6m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 20th, at 1h. 4m. P.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 2° 37' N.; on the 21st, at 2h. 10m. A.M., with Venus, at 4° 27' S.; on the 22nd, at 6h. 46m. A.M., with Mercury, at 4° 53' S.; on the 27th, at 4h. 24m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 5° 24' S.; on the 28th, at 10h. 8m. A.M., with Mars, at 2° 49' S.; on the 31st, at 5h. 29m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 3° 35' S.

The Constellations Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite, 1st, Em. at 2h. 44m. 43^{rs}. A.M.; 2nd, Em. at 8h. 13m. 31^{rs}. P.M.; 4th, Em. at 11h. 8m. 38^{rs}. P.M.; 17th, Em. at 1h. 3m. 49^{rs}. A.M.; 18th, Em. at 7h. 32m. 36^{rs}. P.M.; 25th, Em. at 9h. 27m. 53^{rs}. P.M.

Second Satellite, 3rd, Em. at 10h. 27m. 41^{rs}. P.M.; 11th, Em. at 1h. 3m. 0^{rs}. A.M.; 25th, Em. at 7h. 32m. 16^{rs}. P.M.

Third Satellite, 7th, Em. at 8h. 47m. 48^{rs}. P.M.; 15th, Em. at 6h. 49m. 13^{rs}. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	213	Lammas.
2 W	214	.. .. .
3 Th	215	.. .. .
4 F	216	.. .. .
5 S	217	.. .. .
6 S	218	{ 8 Sunday after Trinity.
7 M	219	{ Prince Alfred b. 1844.
8 Tu	220	.. .. .
9 W	221	.. .. .
10 Th	222	.. .. .
11 F	223	Half-Quarter.
12 S	224	Grouse Shooting begins.
13 S	225	9 Sunday after Trinity.
14 M	226	.. .. .
15 Tu	227	.. .. .
16 W	228	.. .. .
17 Th	229	Duchess of Kent b. 1786.
18 F	230	.. .. .
19 S	231	.. .. .
20 S	232	10 Sunday after Trinity.
21 M	233	.. .. .
22 Tu	234	.. .. .
23 W	235	.. .. .
24 Th	236	St. Bartholomew.
25 F	237	.. .. .
26 S	238	Prince Albert b. 1819.
27 S	239	11 Sunday after Trinity.
28 M	240	.. .. .
29 Tu	241	.. .. .
30 W	242	.. .. .
31 Th	243	.. .. .

1854.	Hebrew Calendar.	1854.	Mohammedan Calendar.
Aug.	5614.	Aug.	Hegira, 1270.
1	7 Ab.	1	7 Dhu'l-kadah.
3	9 "	7	13 { Fast, De-
		13	struct. of
		14	Temple. "
		15	9 15 " "
			15 { Tubeah,
			a little
			Festival.
9	15 "	25	1 Dhu'l-hajjah.
25	1 Elul.		
31	7 "		{ Dedica. of
			walls by
			Nehemiah.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

August, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	77°0	53°3	17	72°8
2	73°0	50°7	18	69°2
3	74°0	54°4	19	77°5
4	75°2	52°4	20	75°5
5	70°8	46°5	21	74°5
6	72°9	48°2	22	73°0
7	71°0	50°4	23	62°3
8	76°0	52°6	24	68°0
9	74°7	49°3	25	60°8
10	74°5	49°5	26	65°0
11	75°0	50°5	27	64°8
12	71°8	51°5	28	66°5
13	71°2	56°0	29	68°0
14	67°4	55°8	30	70°2
15	65°2	54°0	31	68°1
16	65°5	53°0		50°0

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart .. 1st day, 10h. 28m. aftern.
 Full 8th day, 1h. 17m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 15th day, 1h. 50m. aftern.
 New 23rd day, 6h. 0m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 31st day, 6h. 7m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 26° S.; 12th, 0°; 19th,
 26° N.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 21	1 13	1 28	10 40	15° 48''
6	15 6	1 28	1 48	10 20	15 49
11	14 49	1 45	2 6	10 1	15 49
16	14 31	2 3	2 22	9 44	15 50
21	14 13	2 21	2 37	9 27	15 51
26	13 54	2 40	2 50	9 11	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	4 25	6	3	7 46	18° 4	D	0 a 35	5 a 40	10 a 39	6 17	6 38	1
2	4 26	6	0	7 45	17 49	8·4	1 49	6 29	10 59	7 0	7 26	2
3	4 27	5	55	7 43	17 33	9·4	3 14	7 24	11 25	7 54	8 24	3
4	4 29	5	50	7 41	17 17	10·4	4 39	8 24	morn.	8 57	9 34	4
5	4 31	5	45	7 40	17 1	11·4	5 56	9 28	0 4	10 11	10 49	5
6	4 33	5	38	7 38	16 45	12·4	7 0	10 34	0 58	11 22	11 55	6
7	4 34	5	32	7 36	16 28	13·4	7 45	11 38	2 12	—	0 29	7
8	4 35	5	24	7 35	16 11	○	8 18	morn.	3 39	0 59	1 31	8
9	4 37	5	16	7 33	15 54	15·4	8 41	0 39	5 11	2 0	2 30	9
10	4 38	5	8	7 31	15 37	16·4	8 59	1 34	6 40	2 57	3 19	10
11	4 40	4	59	7 29	15 19	17·4	9 14	2 25	8 6	3 42	4 4	11
12	4 42	4	49	7 27	15 1	18·4	9 * 29	3 13	9 28	4 27	4 47	12
13	4 43	4	39	7 25	14 43	19·4	9 44	3 59	10 46	5 8	5 28	13
14	4 45	4	28	7 23	14 25	20·4	10 0	4 45	0 a 2	5 47	6 8	14
15	4 46	4	17	7 21	11 6	☾	10 19	5 30	1 17	6 28	6 49	15
16	4 48	4	5	7 19	13 47	22·4	10 43	6 17	2 30	7 12	7 38	16
17	4 50	3	53	7 17	13 28	23·4	11 15	7 5	3 39	8 4	8 38	17
18	4 51	3	40	7 15	13 9	24·4	11 55	7 54	4 41	9 13	9 53	18
19	4 53	3	27	7 13	12 49	25·4	morn.	8 45	5 35	10 35	11 16	19
20	4 54	3	13	7 11	12 30	26·4	0 48	9 35	6 17	11 50	—	20
21	4 56	2	59	7 9	12 10	27·4	1 48	10 25	6 49	0 21	0 47	21
22	4 57	2	44	7 7	11 50	28·4	2 56	11 13	7 14	1 12	1 32	22
23	4 59	2	29	7 5	11 29	●	4 8	11 59	7 33	1 52	2 9	23
24	5 1	2	14	7 3	11 9	0·7	5 21	0 a 43	7 50	2 27	2 43	24
25	5 2	1	58	7 1	10 48	1·7	6 34	1 26	8 3	2 59	3 16	25
26	5 4	1	41	6 58	10 27	2·7	7 47	2 9	8 16	3 30	3 45	26
27	5 5	1	25	6 56	10 6	3·7	9 1	2 52	8 30	4 0	4 16	27
28	5 7	1	8	6 54	9 45	4·7	10 17	3 37	8 45	4 32	4 49	28
29	5 9	0	50	6 52	9 24	5·7	11 37	4 25	9 2	5 7	5 26	29
30	5 10	0	32	6 50	9 3	6·7	0 a 59	5 17	9 26	5 44	6 5	30
31	5 12	0	14	6 48	8 41	D	2 22	6 14	9 58	6 27	6 50	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Bristol, ten days—horses and cattle.
- 3 to 10. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th)
- Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists, to be affixed to church doors.
- 4, 5, 6. Barnet—sheep, Welsh cattle, and horses.
5. Overseers of Parishes and Boroughs to make out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act, to be delivered to Town-Clerk this day.
8. Town-Clerk in Boroughs to cause the *Burgess Lists* to be fixed in some public place in the Borough from this day till 15th.
8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
15. Claims of persons omitted in the *Burgess*

Lists, and objections to persons improperly inserted therein, to be given to the Town-Clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.

18. Bury (Lauc.)—cattle, horses, woollen cloths.
21. Reading—cheese, hogs, &c.
21. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
23. Swindon—cattle, sheep, pigs.
24. Lists of claimants, and of persons objected to, to be fixed by Town-Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.
25. Howden, for six days—horses.
27. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.; lasts three weeks.
- British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Liverpool this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Sept.	12th Sun. after Trinity	2 Kings 10	Matt. 4	2 Kings 18	Rom. 4
" 10	13th "	" 19	" 11	" 23	" 11
" 17	14th "	Jerem. 5	" 18	Jerem. 22	1 Cor. 2
" 24	15th "	" 35	" 25	" 36	" 9

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star till the 8th, then invisible till the 16th, and then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 12th, at 11h. 2m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 22nd at 10h. 0m. A.M., in Perihelion.

Mars, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Sagittarius, on the 14th, at 1h. 43m. A.M., stationary; on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h. 39m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 8th, at 1h. 12m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 28th, at 10h. 13m. A.M., stationary.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 22m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 1h. 25m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 3° 32' N.; on the 4th, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee. On the 11th, at 10h. 58m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 0° 20' N.; on the 13th, at 6h. 3m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 6° 50' S.; at 8h. 28m. P.M., with Saturn, at 3° 38' S.; on the 14th, at 4h. 54m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 3° 9' N.; on the 16th, at 1h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; at 8h. 11m. P.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 2° 26' N.; on the 19th, at 11h. 4m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus) at 4° 55' S.; on the 20th, at 9h. 25m. A.M., with Venus, at 4° 4' S.; on the 22nd, at 10h. 19m. P.M., with Mercury, at 3° 17' S.; on the 23rd, at 13h. 35m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at 5° 15' S.; on the 26th, at 3h. 44m. A.M., with Mars, at 1° 6' S.; on the 27th, at 16h. 4m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 1° 48' N.; at 10h. 55m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 3° 21' S.; on the 30th, at 8h. 15m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 3° 44' N.

The *Constellation Pegasus* will be on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st, Em. at 11h. 23m. 137s. P.M.; 10th, Em. at 7h. 47m. 317s. P.M.; 17th, Em. at 9h. 42m. 571s. P.M.; 26th, Em. at 6h. 7m. 119s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 4th, Em. at 10h. 8m. 222s. P.M.; 29th, Em. at 7h. 16m. 115s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 19th, Em. at 8h. 54m. 155s. P.M.; 26th, Im. at 9h. 29m. 455s. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 5th, Im. at 8h. 21m. 369s. P.M.; 22nd, Em. at 6h. 36m. 509s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1854.	5614.	1854.	Hegira, 1270.
Sent.		Sent.	
1 8 Elul.		1 8 Dhu'l-hajjah.	
7 14 "	{ Expulsion of the Greeks.	3 10 "	{ Kurban Bairam.
23 1 Tisri.	{ New Year, 5615.	6 13 "	{ Fortunate Days.
25 3 "	{ Fast, Death of Gedaliah.	8 15 "	
		24 1 Moharem.	New Year 1271.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	244	Partridge Shooting begins.
2 S	245	" " " " " "
3 S	246	12 Sunday after Trinity.
4 M	247	" " " " " "
5 Tu	248	" " " " " "
6 W	249	" " " " " "
7 Th	250	" " " " " "
8 F	251	" " " " " "
9 S	252	" " " " " "
10 S	253	13 Sunday after Trinity.
11 M	254	" " " " " "
12 Tu	255	" " " " " "
13 W	256	Salm. Fish. in Scotl. ends.
14 Th	257	" " " " " "
15 F	258	" " " " " "
16 S	259	" " " " " "
17 S	260	14 Sunday after Trinity.
18 M	261	" " " " " "
19 Tu	262	" " " " " "
20 W	263	Ember Week.
21 Th	264	St. Matthew.
22 F	265	" " " " " "
23 S	266	{ Autumnal Quarter com. Jewish year 5615 begins.
24 S	267	{ 15 S. aft. Trin. Moham- medan Year 1271 beg.
25 M	268	" " " " " "
26 Tu	269	" " " " " "
27 W	270	" " " " " "
28 Th	271	" " " " " "
29 F	272	{ MICHAELMAS DAY. St. Michael.
30 S	273	" " " " " "

THERMONETRICAL REGISTER.

September, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	66.4	52.0	16	64.9
2	59.0	49.0	17	73.0
3	61.3	45.0	18	69.3
4	67.7	52.0	19	70.2
5	70.0	51.2	20	63.5
6	72.0	45.0	21	66.0
7	59.2	46.8	22	67.5
8	62.2	48.5	23	63.0
9	63.0	50.5	24	62.0
10	67.0	53.4	25	64.8
11	72.2	41.8	26	57.8
12	69.8	51.0	27	60.8
13	62.4	49.0	28	67.7
14	69.2	40.5	29	61.5
15	62.2	51.0	30	61.6

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 6th day, 9h. 18m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 14th day, 6h. 30m. morn.
 New 22nd day, 8h. 3m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 29th day, 0h. 38m. aftern.

D's Dec. 2nd, 27° S.; 8th, 0°; 15th,
 27° N.; 23rd, 0°; 29th, 27° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 32	3 2	3 6	8 52	15' 54"
6	13 13	3 21	3 17	8 37	15 55
11	12 54	3 40	3 29	8 22	15 56
16	12 34	4 0	3 39	8 9	15 57
21	12 15	4 19	3 47	7 55	15 59
26	11 55	4 39	3 58	7 42	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		m.	s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	5 13	0	5	6 45	8 N 19	8.7	3 a 41	7 a 14	10 a 44	7 19	7 52	1
2	5 15	0	24	6 43	7 57	9.7	4 48	8 17	11 48	8 29	9 11	2
3	5 17	0	43	6 41	7 35	10.7	5 39	9 21	morn.	9 58	10 48	3
4	5 18	1	2	6 39	7 13	11.7	6 16	10 22	1 8	11 32	—	4
5	5 20	1	22	6 36	6 51	12.7	6 42	11 19	2 37	0 11	0 42	5
6	5 21	1	42	6 34	6 29	○	7 2	morn.	4 7	1 9	1 33	6
7	5 23	2	2	6 32	6 6	14.7	7 18	0 12	5 36	1 58	2 20	7
8	5 25	2	23	6 30	5 44	15.7	7 33	1 1	7 0	2 41	3 0	8
9	5 26	2	43	6 27	5 21	16.7	7 48	1 49	8 21	3 20	3 39	9
10	5 28	3	4	6 25	4 59	17.7	8 3	2 36	9 40	3 59	4 16	10
11	5 29	3	25	6 23	4 36	18.7	8 21	3 22	10 58	4 35	4 52	11
12	5 31	3	45	6 20	4 13	19.7	8 44	4 9	0 a 14	5 9	5 27	12
13	5 33	4	6	6 18	3 50	20.7	9 12	4 58	1 27	5 46	6 6	13
14	5 34	4	28	6 16	3 27	☾	9 48	5 47	2 33	6 25	6 47	14
15	5 36	4	49	6 14	3 4	22.7	10 37	6 38	3 30	7 14	7 47	15
16	5 37	5	10	6 11	2 41	23.7	11 35	7 29	4 16	8 27	9 12	16
17	5 39	5	31	6 9	2 17	24.7	morn.	8 19	4 51	9 59	10 42	17
18	5 41	5	52	6 7	1 54	25.7	0 41	9 7	5 16	11 25	11 58	18
19	5 42	6	13	6 4	1 31	26.7	1 53	9 54	5 39	—	0 20	19
20	5 44	6	31	6 2	1 7	27.7	3 5	10 39	5 56	0 48	1 8	20
21	5 45	6	55	6 0	0 44	28.7	4 20	11 23	6 11	1 27	1 43	21
22	5 47	7	16	5 57	0 N 21	☉	5 34	0 a 7	6 24	2 0	2 16	22
23	5 49	7	37	5 55	0 S 3	1.2	6 49	0 50	6 36	2 32	2 47	23
24	5 50	7	57	5 53	0 26	2.2	8 6	1 35	6 51	3 2	3 17	24
25	5 51	8	18	5 51	0 50	3.2	9 25	2 23	7 8	3 33	3 49	25
26	5 53	8	38	5 48	1 13	4.2	10 48	3 14	7 29	4 4	4 21	26
27	5 55	8	58	5 46	1 36	5.2	0 a 12	4 9	7 58	4 40	4 57	27
28	5 57	9	18	5 44	2 0	6.2	1 32	5 8	8 39	5 16	5 37	28
29	5 58	9	38	5 41	2 23	☽	2 42	6 9	9 36	6 2	6 27	29
30	6 0	9	57	5 39	2 47	8.2	3 37	7 11	10 49	6 59	7 38	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town-Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st of November.

2. Hoaden—horses, cattle, &c.

2. Woodstock—cheese.

2. Dudley—horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.

2, 3, 4. Nottingham—cheese, &c.

9. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers, or others issuing promissory notes for money payable on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

10, &c. Weyhill—sheep.

10. Leicester—cheese, horses, and cattle.

11. Holbeach—horses.

13. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.

16. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

18. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, and sheep.

19. Market-Harborough—cattle, leather, &c.

20. Devizes—sheep, hogs, &c.

30. Burton-on-Trent—horses and cattle.

30. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

30. Newcastle-upon-Tyne—nine days—cattle, sheep, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Oct.	1	16th Sun. after Trinity	Ezek.	2	Mark	4	Ezek.
	18	17th	"	14	"	11	"
"	15	18th	"	20	Luke	1, v. 39	"
"	22	19th	"	Daniel	3	"	8
"	29	20th	"	Joel	2	"	15
							Daniel
							6
							Micah
							6
							Philp.
							3

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	274	16 Sunday after Trinity.
2 M	275	Pheasant Shooting begins.
3 Tu	276	.. .. .
4 W	277	.. .. .
5 Th	278	.. .. .
6 F	279	.. .. .
7 S	280	.. .. .
8 S	281	17 Sunday after Trinity.
9 M	282	.. .. .
10 Tu	283	{ Oxford & Camb. Mich. Terms begin.
11 W	284	Old Michaelmas Day.
12 Th	285	.. .. .
13 F	286	.. .. .
14 S	287	.. .. .
15 S	288	18 Sunday after Trinity.
16 M	289	.. .. .
17 Tu	290	.. .. .
18 W	291	St. Luke.
19 Tu	292	.. .. .
20 F	293	.. .. .
21 S	294	.. .. .
22 S	295	19 Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	296	.. .. .
24 Tu	297	.. .. .
25 W	298	.. .. .
26 Th	299	.. .. .
27 F	300	.. .. .
28 S	301	St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 S	302	20 Sunday after Trinity.
30 M	303	.. .. .
31 Tu	304	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 9th, at 6h. 3m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 28th, at 9h. 19m. P.M., at greatest elongation 23° 38' E.

Venus, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Libra and Scorpio, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Sagittarius, on the 12th, at 3h. 33m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 25m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h. 20m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee. On the 8th, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 0° 14' N.; on the 10th, at 2h. 46m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 1' S.; on the 11th, at 5h. 3m. P.M., with Saturn, at 3° 53' S.; at 1h. 16m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 2° 57' N.; on the 14th, at 4h. 4m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 2° 14' N.; at 9h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 17th, at 1h. 13m. A.M., in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 3' S.; on the 20th, at 6h. 3m. A.M., with Venus, at 2° 1' S.; on the 21st, at 6h. 30m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 5° 14' S.; on the 22nd, at 3h. 36m. P.M., with Mercury, at 2° 41' S.; on the 24th, at 7h. 28m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 1° 55' N.; at 5h. 6m. P.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 3° 14' S.; at 10h. 29m. P.M., with Mars, at 0° 41' N.; on the 26th, at 9h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 27th, at 5h. 39m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 4° 0' N.

The *Constellations* Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle, and Aries at the end, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 3rd, Em. at 8h. 2m. 38.3s. P.M.; 10th, Em. at 9h. 58m. 3.7s. P.M.; 19th, Em. at 6h. 22m. 19.3s. P.M.; 26th, Em. at 8h. 17m. 40.1s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 6th, Em. at 9h. 53m. 9.4s. P.M.; 31st, Em. at 7h. 4m. 4.5s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 25th, Em. at 5h. 0m. 13s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1854. 5615.

Oct.

1	9	Tisri.
2	10	" {Fast. Day of
		" {Atonement.
		" {Feast of Ta-
7	15	" {bernales.
8	16	" Second Day.
13	21	" {Feast of
		" {Branches.
15	23	" {Feast of
		" {the Law.
23	1	Chesvan.

Mohammedon Calendar.

1854. Hegira, 1271.

Oct.

1	8	Moharem.
3	10	Ashura.
6	13	"
7	14	" {Fortu-
		" {nate
8	15	" {Days.
24	1	Saphar.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

October, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	60.4	40.6	17	57.5
2	55.5	36.0	18	55.2
3	56.0	31.7	19	53.5
4	55.0	35.3	20	56.5
5	56.2	48.2	21	58.3
6	50.7	41.3	22	64.5
7	60.0	41.1	23	62.8
8	60.8	49.2	24	63.2
9	63.8	41.5	25	63.5
10	61.5	39.3	26	67.0
11	58.0	47.0	27	63.5
12	57.8	48.9	28	62.2
13	59.7	48.0	29	57.8
14	63.8	48.5	30	54.0
15	61.5	42.2	31	57.6
16	55.5	45.5		38.7

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 6th day, 7h. 37m. morn.
 Last Quart. ... 14th day, 1h. 43m. morn.
 New 21st day, 9h. 25m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 28th day, 7h. 4m. aftern.

♂'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 13th, 27° N.; 20th, 0°; 26th, 27° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 35	4 59	4 8	7 30	16' 1"
6	11 16	5 18	4 17	7 18	16 3
11	10 56	5 38	4 26	7 7	16 4
16	10 37	5 57	4 34	6 57	16 6
21	10 17	6 17	4 42	6 47	16 7
26	9 59	6 35	4 50	6 37	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge. Morn. Aftern.	Day.
1	h. m. 6 2	m. s. 10 17	h. m. 5 37	° ' 3 10	9.2	h. m. 4 a 17	h. m. 8 a 11	h. m. 8 23	h. m. 9 11	1
2	6 3	10 36	5 35	3 33	10.2	4 45	9 7	0 12	10 1	2
3	6 5	10 54	5 32	3 57	11.2	5 6	10 1	1 41	11 28	3
4	6 7	11 13	5 30	4 20	12.2	5 23	10 51	3 9	0 5	4
5	6 8	11 31	5 28	4 43	13.2	5 38	11 38	4 33	0 55	5
6	6 10	11 49	5 26	5 6	○	5 52	morn.	5 55	1 38	6
7	6 12	12 6	5 23	5 29	15.2	6 7	0 25	7 15	2 18	7
8	6 13	12 23	5 21	5 52	16.2	6 23	1 12	8 35	2 53	8
9	6 15	12 39	5 19	6 15	17.2	6 44	1 59	9 53	3 18	9
10	6 17	12 55	5 17	6 38	18.2	7 9	2 48	11 9	4 2	10
11	6 18	13 11	5 14	7 0	19.2	7 44	3 38	0 a 20	4 37	11
12	6 20	13 26	5 12	7 23	20.2	8 26	4 29	1 22	5 12	12
13	6 22	13 40	5 10	7 46	21.2	9 21	5 21	2 13	5 51	13
14	6 24	13 54	5 8	8 8	☾	10 25	6 11	2 53	6 35	14
15	6 25	14 8	5 6	8 30	23.2	11 34	7 0	3 22	7 46	15
16	6 27	14 21	5 4	8 53	24.2	morn.	7 48	3 45	9 16	16
17	6 29	14 33	5 2	9 15	25.2	0 48	8 33	4 3	10 42	17
18	6 30	14 44	4 59	9 37	26.2	2 0	9 17	4 20	11 47	18
19	6 32	14 55	4 57	9 58	27.2	3 14	10 1	4 31	0 13	19
20	6 34	15 6	4 55	10 20	28.2	4 29	10 44	4 43	0 49	20
21	6 36	15 16	4 53	10 42	●	5 47	11 29	4 57	1 23	21
22	6 37	15 25	4 51	11 3	0.6	7 7	0 a 17	5 14	1 56	22
23	6 39	15 33	4 49	11 24	1.6	8 31	1 7	5 33	2 30	23
24	6 41	15 41	4 47	11 45	2.6	9 57	2 2	6 0	3 4	24
25	6 43	15 48	4 45	12 6	3.6	11 21	3 1	6 36	3 40	25
26	6 44	15 54	4 43	12 27	4.6	0 a 36	4 3	7 28	4 19	26
27	6 46	16 0	4 41	12 47	5.6	1 37	5 5	8 37	5 3	27
28	6 48	16 5	4 39	13 7	♂	2 21	6 6	9 57	5 55	28
29	6 50	16 9	4 37	13 27	7.6	2 51	7 2	11 24	6 56	29
30	6 51	16 12	4 35	13 47	8.6	3 13	7 55	morn.	8 20	30
31	6 53	16 15	4 34	14 7	9.6	3 30	8 45	0 50	9 56	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Saffron Walden—cows.
1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office.
2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
3. Eccleshall—cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses.
6. Beverley—cattle, horses, and sheep.
6. Newcastle-under-Lyne—cattle.
7. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen cloths.
8. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
8. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
- 8, 9. Leeds—cattle, horses, and hardware.
9. Mayor and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.
11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter-day.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Kingston, Surrey (8 days)—cattle, &c.
15. Certificate to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.
- 17, 18. Andover—sheep, horses, leather, cheese.
20. Boston (four days)—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
27. Llandovery—cattle and pigs.
28. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
28. Harleston, for a month—Scotch cattle.
30. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.
30. Warrington, for ten days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Nov. 5	21st Sun. after Trinity	Habak. 2	Luke 21	Prov. 1	1 Thes. 1
" 12	22nd "	Prov. 2	John 4	" 3	2 Thes. 3
" 19	23rd "	" 11	" 11	" 12	2 Tim. 2
" 26	24th "	" 13	" 18	" 14	Heb. 2

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	305	<i>All Saints.</i>
2 Th	306	All Souls. Mich. Ter. beg.
3 F	307	" " " " "
4 S	308	Eclipse of Moon.
5 S	309	{ 21 Sunday after Trinity.
6 M	310	{ Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
7 Tu	311	" " " " "
8 W	312	" " " " "
9 Th	313	{ Prince of Wales b. 1841.
10 F	314	{ Lord Mayor's Day.
11 S	315	St. Martin. Half Quart.
12 S	316	{ 22 Sunday after Trinity.
13 M	317	{ Camb. Mich. T. div. m.
14 Tu	318	" " " " "
15 W	319	" " " " "
16 Th	320	" " " " "
17 F	321	" " " " "
18 S	322	" " " " "
19 S	323	23 Sunday after Trinity.
20 M	324	" " " " "
21 Tu	325	Princess Royal b. 1840.
22 W	326	St. Cecilia.
23 Th	327	" " " " "
24 F	328	" " " " "
25 S	329	Mich. Term ends.
26 S	330	24 Sunday after Trinity.
27 M	331	" " " " "
28 Tu	332	" " " " "
29 W	333	" " " " "
30 Th	334	St. Andrew.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation *Libra*, is an evening star till about the 16th, then invisible till the 22nd, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 19th, at 7h. 36m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 21st, at 4h. 17m. P.M., in conjunction with *Venus*, at $0^{\circ} 38' S.$; on the 22nd, at 7h. 42m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 28th, at 2h. 22m. P.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations *Virgo* and *Libra*, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 25th, at 2h. 22m. P.M., stationary.

Mars, in the constellations *Scorpio* and *Sagittarius*, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellations *Sagittarius* and *Capricornus*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h. 4m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 6m.

Saturn, in the constellation *Taurus*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h. 16m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation *Aries*, on the 7th at 10h. 15m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 5th, at 1h. 48m. A.M., in conjunction with *Uranus*, at $0^{\circ} 19' N.$; on the 6th, at 11h. 29m. P.M., with a *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at $7^{\circ} 5' S.$; on the 7th, at 11h. 16m. A.M., with *Saturn*, at $3^{\circ} 53' S.$; at 9h. 48m. P.M. with β *Tauri*, at $2^{\circ} 53' N.$; on the 10th, at 0h. 11m. P.M., with β *Geminorum* (*Pollux*) at $2^{\circ} 9' N.$; on the 11th, at 6^h 0' A.M., with *Apogee*; on the 13th, at 9h. 41m. A.M., in conjunction with a *Leonis* (*Regulus*), at $5^{\circ} 8' S.$; on the 17th, at 4h. 6m. P.M., with a *Virginis* (*Spica*), at $5^{\circ} 17' S.$; on the 19th, at 11h. 59m. P.M., with *Venus*, at $0^{\circ} 43' N.$; on the 20th, at 6h. 30m. A.M., with *Mercury*, at $1^{\circ} 14' N.$; at 4h. 16m. P.M., with β *Scorpii*, at $1^{\circ} 55' N.$; on the 21st, at 1h. 33m. A.M., with a *Scorpii* (*Antares*), at $3^{\circ} 15' S.$; on the 22nd, at 6h. 5m. P.M., with *Mars*, at $2^{\circ} 16' N.$; at 11h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 24th, at 6h. 59m. A.M., in conjunction with *Jupiter*, at $4^{\circ} 14' N.$

The *Constellations* *Perseus* and *Eridanus* are on the meridian at midnight, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th, Em. at 4h. 41m. 45^h 3s. P.M.; 11th, Em. at 6h. 36m. 58^h 9s. P.M.; 27th, Em. at 4h. 56m. 1^h 9s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 25th, Em. at 4h. 15m. 55^h 1s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 1st, Im. at 5h. 33m. 17^h 7s. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 25th, Em. at 7h. 22m. 54^h 4s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1854.	5615.
Nov.	
1 10	Chesvan.
22 1	Chisleu.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1854.	1271.
Nov.	
1 9	Saphar.
5 13	" (Fortu-
6 14	" nate
7 15	" Days.
22 1	Rabi' u. I.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

November, 1852.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	62.1	50.5	16	60.0
2	60.7	53.6	17	55.5
3	59.0	49.7	18	49.8
4	58.0	41.4	19	53.6
5	63.8	47.2	20	54.5
6	60.2	43.0	21	55.0
7	59.0	53.8	22	50.0
8	62.5	53.0	23	46.0
9	60.7	52.4	24	48.2
10	54.8	43.0	25	50.0
11	54.0	41.4	26	57.0
12	54.9	44.1	27	51.0
13	49.2	43.0	28	50.0
14	54.0	44.3	29	41.0
15	57.7	49.8	30	41.3

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 4th day, 9h. 1m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 12th day, 10h. 9m. aftern.
 New 20th day, 10h. 2m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 27th day, 2h. 40m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 0°; 9th, 27° N.; 16th, 0°; 23rd, 27° S.; 29th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	5 0	6 27	16' 10"
6	9 19	7 15	5 8	6 19	16 11
11	9 2	7 32	5 15	6 12	16 12
16	8 47	7 47	5 22	6 7	16 13
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 0	16 14
26	8 19	8 15	5 36	5 58	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Sonthing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	6 55	16 16		4 32	14 26	10.6	3 a 44	9 a 32	2 m 14	11 12	11 42	1
2	6 57	16 18		4 30	14 45	11.6	3 57	10 18	3 34	—	0 10	2
3	6 59	16 18		4 28	15 4	12.6	4 12	11 4	4 54	0 31	0 53	3
4	7 0	16 17		4 26	15 23	○	4 28	11 50	6 12	1 13	1 32	4
5	7 2	16 16		4 25	15 41	14.6	4 46	morn.	7 30	1 51	2 9	5
6	7 4	16 14		4 23	15 59	15.6	5 10	0 38	8 48	2 27	2 45	6
7	7 6	16 11		4 21	16 17	16.6	5 38	1 28	10 2	3 2	3 19	7
8	7 8	16 7		4 20	16 35	17.6	6 18	2 19	11 9	3 35	3 52	8
9	7 9	16 2		4 18	16 52	18.6	7 9	3 11	0 a 6	4 9	4 26	9
10	7 11	15 56		4 16	17 9	19.6	8 10	4 3	0 49	4 45	5 5	10
11	7 13	15 50		4 15	17 26	20.6	9 16	4 52	1 23	5 25	5 47	11
12	7 15	15 43		4 13	17 42	☾	10 27	5 40	1 48	6 10	6 37	12
13	7 16	15 34		4 12	17 58	22.6	11 39	6 26	2 8	7 8	7 41	13
14	7 18	15 25		4 11	18 14	23.6	morn.	7 10	2 23	8 22	9 3	14
15	7 20	15 15		4 9	18 30	24.6	0 52	7 53	2 36	9 42	10 17	15
16	7 21	15 5		4 8	18 45	25.6	2 5	8 36	2 50	10 50	11 19	16
17	7 23	14 53		4 6	19 0	26.6	3 21	9 20	3 4	11 4	—	17
18	7 25	14 41		4 5	19 14	27.6	4 40	10 6	3 17	0 5	0 25	18
19	7 27	14 27		4 4	19 29	28.6	6 3	10 55	3 35	0 44	1 4	19
20	7 28	14 13		4 3	19 42	●	7 30	11 49	3 58	1 21	1 41	20
21	7 30	13 58		4 2	19 56	1.1	8 58	0 a 48	4 21	1 59	2 21	21
22	7 32	13 42		4 1	20 9	2.1	10 21	1 51	5 18	2 43	3 3	22
23	7 33	13 26		4 0	20 22	3.1	11 30	2 56	6 24	3 23	3 45	23
24	7 35	13 8		3 59	20 34	4.1	0 a 20	3 59	7 44	4 8	4 32	24
25	7 36	12 50		3 58	20 46	5.1	0 55	4 58	9 10	4 58	5 25	25
26	7 38	12 32		3 57	20 57	6.1	1 20	5 53	10 37	5 53	6 22	26
27	7 40	12 12		3 56	21 9	☽	1 38	6 43	morn.	6 55	7 31	27
28	7 41	11 52		3 55	21 19	8.1	1 53	7 30	0 1	8 9	8 48	28
29	7 43	11 31		3 54	21 30	9.1	2 7	8 15	1 22	9 27	10 2	29
30	7 44	11 9		3 53	21 40	10.1	2 20	9 0	2 40	10 37	11 7	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Rotherham—cattle and horses.
 1. Bury St. Edmunds—cattle.
 4. Dursley—cattle and pedlery.
 4. Atherstone—horses and fat cattle.
 6. Bodmin—oxen, sheep, and cloths.
 6. Higham Ferrars—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
 7 and 18. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.
 9, 11, 12. Bradford, Yorkshire—hogs and pedlery.
 11, 12. Bewdley—first day, hogs only—2nd day, horned cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
 11. Baldock—cheese, cattle, &c.

11. Boston—cattle.
 12. Shrewsbury—cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.
 14. Thirsk—horned cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
 18. Horusea—horses and cattle.
 28. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.
 31. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Dec. 3	1st Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 1	Acts 4	Isaiah 2	Heb. 9		
" 10	2nd "	" 5	" 10	" 24	James 3		
" 17	3rd "	" 25	" 17	" 26	1 Peter 5		
" 24	4th "	" 30	" 24	" 32	1 John 4		
" 25	Christmas Day	" 9 to v. 8	Luke 2 to v. 15	" 7 v. 10 to v. 17	Titus 3 v. 4 to v. 9		
" 31	1st Sun. aft. Christmas	" 37	Acts 28	" 38	Jude		

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	335	.. .. .
2 S	336	.. .. .
3 S	337	1 Sunday in Advent.
4 M	338	.. .. .
5 Tu	339	.. .. .
6 W	340	.. .. .
7 Tu	341	.. .. .
8 F	342	.. .. .
9 S	343	Grouse Shooting ends.
10 S	344	2 Sunday in Advent.
11 M	345	.. .. .
12 Tu	346	.. .. .
13 W	347	.. .. .
14 Tu	348	.. .. .
15 F	349	.. .. .
16 S	350	Camb. Mich. Term ends.
17 S	351	3 Sunday in Advent.
18 M	352	Oxford Mich. Term ends.
19 Tu	353	.. .. .
20 W	354	Ember Week.
21 Th	355	St. Thomas. Shortest day.
22 F	356	Winter Quarter begins.
23 S	357	.. .. .
24 S	358	4 Sunday in Advent.
25 M	359	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26 Tu	360	St. Stephen.
27 W	361	St. John.
28 Tu	362	Innocents.
29 F	363	.. .. .
30 S	364	.. .. .
31 S	365	1 Sunday after Christmas.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 7th, at oh. 49m. A.M., at greatest elongation, at 20° 41' W.

Venus, in the constellations Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, on the 13th, at 10h. 30m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Mars, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Capricornus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h. 30m. P.M., and sets at 6h. 40m.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 4th at 7h. 13m. P.M., in opposition to the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 7m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 6h. 53m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 3° 26' N.; on the 4th, at 7h. 10m. A.M. with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 4' S.; at 3h. 0m. P.M., with Saturn, at 3° 41' S.; on the 5th, at 5h. 34m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 2° 54' N.; on the 7th, at 7h. 50m. P.M., with β Gemmae (Pollux), at 2° 12' N.; on the 8th, at 11h. 0h. P.M., in Apogee; on the 10th, at 5h. 34m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 4' S.; on the 15th, at 2h. 4m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 5° 12' S.; on the 18th, at 3h. 2m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 1° 57' N.; at oh. 22m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 3° 13' S.; at 3h. 31m. P.M., with Mercury, at 2° 31' N.; on the 20th, at oh. 30m. A.M., with Venus, at 2° 46' N.; on the 21st, at 3h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 2h. 38m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 3° 28' N.; on the 22nd, at oh. 37m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 23' N.; on the 29th, at 11h. 10m. A.M., with Uranus, at 0° 25' N.; on the 31st, at 1h. 29m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 7' S.; at 5h. 21m. P.M., with Saturn, at 3° 29' S.

The *Constellation Taurus* is on the meridian at midnight in the beginning, and Orion and Auriga in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th, Em. at 6h. 51m. 12s. P.M.; 20th, Em. at 5h. 9m. 25s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 2nd, Em. at 6h. 53m. 51s. P.M.; 27th, Em. at 4h. 7m. 25s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 7th, Em. at 5h. 6m. 56s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1854.	5615.
Dec.	
1 10	Chisleu.
16 25	" { Dedication of
	" { the Temple.
22 1	Thebet.
31 10	" { Fast. Siege of
	" { Jerusalem.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1854.	Hegira, 1271.
Dec.	
1 10	Rabi' I.
2 11	" { Birth of
	" { Mohammed.
4 13	" { Fortu-
5 14	" { nate
6 15	" { Days.
22 1	Rabi' II.
31 10	"

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

December, 1852.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	46°0	31°7	17	53°0
2	48°2	41°5	18	50°0
3	47°0	37°0	19	52°0
4	55°2	45°7	20	56°0
5	55°5	51°3	21	50°0
6	54°5	45°8	22	49°8
7	50°0	44°3	23	45°7
8	49°7	43°5	24	54°0
9	50°8	39°3	25	53°9
10	54°5	49°8	26	50°8
11	57°1	49°0	27	56°0
12	54°5	48°7	28	48°5
13	54°5	46°0	29	50°8
14	55°5	45°7	30	53°0
15	53°0	44°7	31	50°8
16	51°0	40°7		40°2

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 4th day, 1h. 34m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 12th day, 6h. 11m. aftern.
 New 19th day, 9h. 47m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 26th day, 0h. 38m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 27° N.; 14th, 0°; 20th, 57° S.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 8	8 26	5 42	5 56	16' 16"
6	7 58	8 36	5 48	5 54	16 17
11	7 52	8 42	5 52	5 55	16 17
16	7 46	8 48	5 56	5 56	16 18
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 58	16 18
26	7 46	D.in.1	6 1	6 1	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 7 45	m. s. 10 47	h. m. 3 53	o ' " 21 s 49	11·1	h. m. 2 a 35	h. m. 9 a 45	h. m. 3 m 57	h. m. 11 36	h. m. — —	1	
2	7 47	10 24	3 52	21 58	12·1	2 51	10 32	5 15	0 2	0 25	2	
3	7 48	10 1	3 51	22 7	13·1	3 12	11 21	6 31	0 46	1 7	3	
4	7 50	9 37	3 51	22 15	○	3 39	morn.	7 46	1 29	1 48	4	
5	7 51	9 12	3 50	22 23	15·1	4 14	0 11	8 56	2 8	2 27	5	
6	7 52	8 47	3 50	22 31	16·1	5 0	1 3	9 56	2 45	3 3	6	
7	7 53	8 21	3 50	22 38	17·1	5 57	1 55	10 46	3 20	3 37	7	
8	7 55	7 55	3 49	22 44	18·1	7 2	2 45	11 23	3 56	4 11	8	
9	7 56	7 28	3 49	22 50	19·1	8 12	3 34	11 51	4 30	4 50	9	
10	7 57	7 1	3 49	22 56	20·1	9 23	4 20	0 a 14	5 9	5 28	10	
11	7 58	6 34	3 49	23 1	21·1	10 34	5 4	0 29	5 50	6 12	11	
12	7 59	6 6	3 49	23 6	☾	11 46	5 47	0 43	6 34	7 0	12	
13	8 0	5 38	3 49	23 10	23·1	morn.	6 29	0 55	7 29	7 59	13	
14	8 1	5 9	3 49	23 14	24·1	0 58	7 11	1 8	8 32	9 7	14	
15	8 2	4 40	3 49	23 17	25·1	2 13	7 54	1 22	9 41	10 11	15	
16	8 3	4 11	3 49	23 20	26·1	3 32	8 41	1 37	10 42	11 13	16	
17	8 3	3 41	3 49	23 23	27·1	4 56	9 32	1 57	11 37	— —	17	
18	8 4	3 11	3 50	23 25	28·1	6 24	10 29	2 23	0 4	0 26	18	
19	8 5	2 42	3 50	23 26	☉	7 52	11 31	3 4	0 49	1 14	19	
20	8 5	2 12	3 50	23 27	0·6	9 10	0 a 36	4 2	1 36	2 0	20	
21	8 6	1 42	3 51	23 28	1·6	10 11	1 43	5 19	2 26	2 52	21	
22	8 6	1 12	3 51	23 28	2·6	10 54	2 46	6 48	3 16	3 40	22	
23	8 7	0 41	3 52	23 27	3·6	11 23	3 45	8 18	4 5	4 29	23	
24	8 7	0 11	3 52	23 26	4·6	11 44	4 38	9 46	4 56	5 23	24	
25	8 8	bef. 19	3 53	23 25	5·6	0 a 0	5 28	11 10	5 49	6 17	25	
26	8 8	0 48	3 54	23 23	☽	0 14	6 14	morn.	6 44	7 12	26	
27	8 8	1 18	3 55	23 21	7·6	0 27	6 59	0 30	7 41	8 9	27	
28	8 8	1 48	3 55	23 18	8·6	0 42	7 41	1 47	8 42	9 15	28	
29	8 8	2 17	3 56	23 15	9·6	0 57	8 30	3 3	9 49	10 21	29	
30	8 8	2 46	3 57	23 11	10·6	1 16	9 17	4 19	10 55	11 25	30	
31	8 9	3 15	3 58	23 7	11·6	1 41	10 6	5 34	11 54	— —	31	

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, *Princess Royal*.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

George Frederic, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Mary Alexandrina, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe Altenburg, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, born Mar. 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Her Majesty's Mother.

Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, sister of the King of the Belgians, born Aug. 17, 1786.

The QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Sec.* Robert Burrell.

Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* E. H. Gibbon.

Lord Steward, Duke of Norfolk—*Treas.* Earl of Mulgrave—*Comp.* Lord Drumlanrig—*Master of Household*, Maj T. M. Biddulph—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Edw. M. Browell.

Ld. Chamberlain, Marq. of Breadalbane.

Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Ernest Bruce—*Lords in Waiting*, Marquess of Ormonde,

Earl Somers, Earl of Listowel, Viscount Torrington, Lord Camoys, Lord Rivers, Lord Waterpark, Lord De Tabley, Lord Byron—*Grooms in Waiting*, Sir H. Seton, Sir F. Stovin, Hon. Capt. A. N. Hood, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Sir E. Bowater, Hon. M. Sackville West, Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. E. Boyle—*Extra Groom in Waiting*, Hon. Chas. Augustus Murray—*Pages of Honour in Ordinary*, Hon. W. F. Forbes, Hon. A. Crofton, G. G. Cameron, G. G. Gordon—*Comptroller of Accounts*, N. H. Macdonald—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps

—*Master of Ceremonies*, Hon. Col. Sir E. Cust—*Poet Laureat*, Alfred Tennyson—*Examiner of Plays*, J. M. Kemble—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir G. Hayter. *Mistress of the Robes*, the Duchess of Sutherland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber—Duchess of Wellington, Countess of Charlemont, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Countess of Desart, Viscountess Jocelyn, Marchioness of Ely—*Extra Ladies*, Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Portman—*Maids of Honour*, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. M. Paget, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. L. M. Kerr, Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald, Hon. M. F. Seymour, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Mary Buteel—*Bedchamber Women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady C. Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Lady Teresa Digby, Lady Gardner, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, Hon. Amelia Matilda Murray, Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington—*Chief Equerry & Clerk Marshal*, Lord Alfred Paget—*Equerries in Ordinary*, Col. Hon. C. Grey, Lieut.-Col. E. Buckley, Col. E. W. Bouverie, Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy.

Master of Buck Hounds, Earl of Besborough.

Hered. Gr. Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's.

Hered. Grand Almoner, Marq. of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Bishop of Oxford.—*Sec.* Jos. Hanby.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Dr. Jelf.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop of Chester—

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. S. Keppel, the Rev. John Vane, M.A., and the Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell.

Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean—Dr. Wesley.

Physicians, Sir James Clark, Bt., M.D., Sir H. Holland, M.D.

Surgeons, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt., Robt. Keate.

Aurist, W. Maule.

Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Foley.

Captain of Yeomen of Queen's Guard, Viscount Sydney.

Gold Stick in Waiting, Marq. of Anglesey.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole, Marquess of Abercorn

Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps. *Gentlemen of Bedchamber*, Lord Geo. Lennox, Viscount Mandeville, and Lord Colville.

Secretary, Dr. E. Prætorius.

Private Secretary, Col. Hon. Chas. Grey.

Chief Equerry, Hon. A. N. Hood.

Equerries, Hon. Col. Alex. Gordon, Lieut.-Col. F. Hugh Seymour, and Hon. Capt. D. C. Fitzgerald de Ros.

Gent. Usher.—Dr. Lyon Playfair, LL.D.

Grooms of Bedchamber, Lieut.-Col. Wyldie and Capt. Francis Seymour—*Extra*

Groom, Gen. Sir G. Anson.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Treasurer and Cofferer—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Poipps.
Chancellor and Keeper of Great Seal—Rt. Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh.
Privy Seal—Lord Alfred Hervey.
Attorney-General—W. J. Alexander.
Tutor—F. W. Gibbs, M.A.

DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Col. Sir G. Couper, bart.
Physician, Isaac Wilson, M.D.
Surgeon, Richard Blagden.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.
First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Secretaries of State, { *Home Affairs*, Viscount Palmerston.
 Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon.
 Colonial Affairs, Duke of Newcastle.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham, bt.
President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood, bt.
Secretary at War, Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Com. of Parks and Public Buildings—Sir William Molesworth, bt.
Marquess of Lansdowne, *without office*.
Lord John Russell, *without office*.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Earl Granville.
Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, and Hon. W. L. Bathurst.
Chief Clerk, J. B. Lennard.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.
Patent Clerk, Ralph Eden.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners, Earl of Aberdeen, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, J. Sadleir, Lord Alfred Hervey, Lord Elcho.
Secretaries, Rt. Hon. G. Hayter, J. Wilson.
Assistant-Sec., Sir C. E. Trevelyan.
Solicitor, H. R. Reynolds.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Comptroller, Lord Monteagle.
Assistant Ditto, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan.
Chief Clerk, Francis F. Ottey.
Secretary (Bill Office), J. S. Brickwood.
Superintendent of Weights and Measures, John Bowen.

SECRETARIES OF STATE'S OFFICES.

Home Affairs—*Principal Sec.*, Viscount Palmerston—*Under Secs.*, Hon. H. Fitzroy, Horatio Waddington.

Foreign Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Earl of Clarendon—*Under Secs.*, Lord Wodehouse, H. U. Addington,
Colonial Affairs—*Principal Sec.*, Duke of Newcastle—*Under Secs.*, F. Peel, H. Merivale, T. F. Elliott.

IRISH OFFICE.

Lord-Lieut.—Earl St. Germans.
Chief Sec., Sir J. Young, bt.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, Sir Chas. Wood, bt.
Secretaries, R. Lowe, Sir T. Redington.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—*Lords Commissioners*, Sir Jas. Graham, bt., Vice-Adm. H. Parker, Rear-Adm. M. F. F. Berkeley, Hon. Capt. R. S. Dundas, Capt. A. Milne, Hon. W. F. Cowper.

Secretaries, R. Bernal Osborne, Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton—*Hydrographer*, Rear-Adm. Sir F. Beaufort—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.

Civil Departments—*Accountant-Gen.*, Sir J. T. Briggs—*Surveyor*, Capt. Sir B. W. Walker—*Storekeeper-Gen.*, Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, T. T. Grant—*Director-Gen. of Medical Department*, Sir Wm. Burnett, M.D.

THE ARMY.

War Office—*Sec.-at-War*, Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert—*Deputy*, B. Hawes—*Paymaster-Gen.*, Lord Stanley of Alderley—*Chief Examiner of Army Accounts*, R. C. Kirby.

House Guards—*Commander of the Forces*, Viscount Hardinge—*Military Secretary*, Col. R. Airey—*Adj.-General*, Maj.-Gen. Geo. Brown—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Col. Jas. Freeth—*Judge-Advocate Gen.*, Hon. C. P. Villiers—*Chaplain-Gen.*, Rev. G. R. Gleig.

Ordnance—*Master-Gen.*, Lord Raglan—*Surveyor-Gen.*, Hon. Col. L. Maule—*Clerk of Ordnance*, Wm. Monsell—*Sec. to Board*, George Butler—*Solicitor*, Thomas Clarke.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell.
Vice-President, Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Secretaries, James Booth and Sir J. E. Tennent.

Statistical Department—*Director*, A. W. Fonblanque—*Assistants*, W. D. Oswald and R. Valpy.

Corn Department—*Comptroller of Corn Returns*, H. F. Jadis.

Railway Department—*Sec.*, Capt. Simmons—*Inspectors of Railways*, Capt. Wynne, Capt. Galton.

DUCY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor, Right Hon. E. Strutt.
Vice-Chancellor, W. M. James.

OFFICE OF PARKS, PALACES, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS (FORMERLY WOODS AND FORESTS).

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Molesworth, bt., the Secretaries of State, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, John Thornharrow.
Architect and Surveyor, Jas. Pennethorne.
Surveyor of Works, W. S. Inman.

THE MINT.

Master, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, bt.
Deputy, Capt. H. D. Harness.
Comptroller, W. H. Barton.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle,
Bart.—*Dep.*, Right Hon. G. R. Dawson.—
T. P. Dickenson, F. Goulburn, Hon. E.
Spring Rice, Rear-Adm. E. Saurin
Secretary, Wm. Maclean.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Chairman, John Wood—*Dep.*, John Thorn-
ton.—Charles P. Rushworth, H. F. Ste-
phenson, Charles J. Herries, Alfred
Montgomery, Charles Pressly—*Sec.*, T.
Keogh.

Solicitor, Jos. Timm.

Receiver-Gen., J. Brotherton

POST OFFICE.—*Postmaster-General*, Visc.

Canning—*Secretary to the Postmaster-
General*, Rowland Hill—*Sec.*, Lieut.-Col.
W. L. Maberley—*Sec. in Edinburgh*,
F. Abbott—*Sec. in Dublin*, G. C. Cornwall

BOARD OF AUDIT.—*Chairman*, Major-Gen.
Sir W. L. Herries—*Sec.*, R. M. Bromley

POOR LAW BOARD.—*Pres.*, Matthew Tal-
bot Baines, M.P.—Lord President of the
Council, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of
State for the Home Department, and
the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Secretaries, Visc. Courtenay, Hon. Gren-
ville Berkeley, M.P.

BOARD OF HEALTH—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon.
Sir Wm. Molesworth, bt.—*Commission-
ers*, Earl of Shaftesbury, E. Chadwick,
T. Southwood Smith, M.D.—*Sec.*, C. Z.
Macaulay—*Assistant Sec.*, T. Taylor.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

*** The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers.

Speaker, The Lord High Chancellor... *Chairman of Comm.* Lord Redesdale.

Princes of the Blood Royal.....	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	21
Earls	111
Viscounts.....	24
Barons	197
Peers of Scotland (elected 1852)* ..	16

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.

o ————— Irish Peers.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, 1841,*o
Cambridge, Prince George William Fred.
Chas., 1801.
Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus, 1799,o

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848
York, Thomas Musgrave, 1847
Armagh, Lord J. G. Beresford, 1805, b.

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry Somerset, 1682
Bedford, Francis Russell, 1694
Brandon, W. A. A. Hamilton, 1711
(Hamilton-Douglas, D.*)
Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. P. B. C.
T. Grenville, 1822,o
Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833
Devonshire, W. Spencer Cavendish, 1694
Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675
Leeds, F. G. D'Arcy Osborne, 1694,*
Manchester, George Montagu, 1719
Marlborough, Geo. Spencer Churchill, 1702
Newcastle, Hy. Pelham F. P. Clinton, 1756
Norfolk, Henry Charles Howard, 1483
Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766
Portland, Wm. Henry Cavendish Scott
Bentinck, 1716
Richmond, Charles Gordon Lennox, 1675,*
Rutland, John Henry Manners, 1703
St. Albans, W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1683
Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1547
Sutherland, Geo. Granville S. L. Gower, 1833
Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUESSSES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790,*o
Ailesbury, Chas. B. B. Brudenell-Bruce, 1821
Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E.)*
Anglesey, Henry William Paget, 1815

Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life)	28
English Archbishops and Bishops ..	26
Irish representative Archbishops and Bishops	4

Total..... 450

a Marked thus are Scotch Representative Peers.

b ————— Irish Representative Peers.

Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789
Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831,*
Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826
Bute, John P. Crichton Stuart, 1796,*
Camden, Geo. Chas. Pratt, 1812
Cholmondeley, G. H. Cholmondeley, 1815
Dalhousie, James A. Ramsay, 1849,*
Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801
Hastings, H. W. C. P. Hastings, 1816,o
Hertford, R. I. Seymour-Conway, 1793,o
Lansdowne, Henry F. Petty, 1784
Normanby, Constantine H. Phipps, 1838,o
Northampton, C. Douglas Compton, 1812
Salisbury, J. B. W. Gascoigne-Cecil, 1789
Townshend, G. Ferrars Townshend, 1787
Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694,a
Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822,b
Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831
Winchester, John Paulet, 1551..

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Rev. Wm. Neville, 1784
Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682
Airlie, D. A. D. Oslivry, 1639,a
Albemarle, G. T. Keppel, 1696
Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, 1826
Ashburnham, Bertram Ashburnham, 1730
Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714
Bandon, James Bernard, 1800,b
Bathurst, Henry Geo. Bathurst, 1772
Beauchamp, Hy. Beauchamp Lygon, 1815
Berkeley, T. M. Fitzhardinge, 1679
Beverley, George Percy, 1790
Bradford, G. A. F. H. Bridgeman, 1815
Brooke and Warwick, George Guy Gre-
ville, 1746 and 1759
Brownlow, J. W. S. Brownlow Cust, 1815
Buckinghamshire, Rev. Aug. Edw. Hamp-
den-Hobart, 1746

* One vacant.

Burlington, Wm. Cavendish, 1831
 Cadogan, George Cadogan, 1800
 Caernarvon, H. H. Molyneux Herbert, 1793
 Caledon, Jas. Dupre Alexander, 1800, *b*
 Camperdown, R. Dundas Duncan Hal-
 dane, 1831
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661
 Carlisle, Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, 1661
 Cathcart, C. Murray Cathcart, 1814, *
 Cawdor, John Fred. Campbell, 1827
 Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfield, 1763, *b*
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801
 Clarendon, G. W. Fred. Villiers, 1776
 Cottenham, Charles Edw. Pepys, 1850
 Coventry, George Wm. Coventry, 1697
 Cowper, G. Aug. Frederick Cowper, 1718
 Craven, William Craven, 1801
 Dartmouth, William Legge, 1711
 De Grey, Thomas Philip De Grey, 1264
 Delawarr, Geo. John Sackville West, 1761
 Denbigh, Wm. Basil Percy Feilding, 1622, *o*
 Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 1485
 Desart, J. O. O'Connor Cuffe, 1793, *b*
 Devon, William Courtenay, 1553
 Digby, Edward Digby, 1790, *o*
 Doncaster, Walter F. M. Douglas Scott,
 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. *)
 Ducie, Hen. John Moreton, 1837
 Durham, Geo. Fred. D'Arcy Lambton, 1833
 Effingham, Henry Howard, 1837
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844
 Ellesmere, Fras. Egerton, 1846
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661
 Ferrers, W. Sewallis Shirley, 1711
 Fitzhardinge, W. F. Berkeley, 1841
 Fitzwilliam, C. W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam,
 1746, *o*
 Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 1789
 Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841
 Glengall, Richard Butler, 1816, *b*
 Graham, J. Graham, 1722 (Montrose, D. *)
 Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 1833
 Grey, Henry George Grey, 1806
 Guilford, Rev. Francis North, 1752
 Harbrough, Robert Sherard, 1719, *o*
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754
 Harwood, Henry Lascelles, 1812
 Harrington, Leicester Fitzgerald C. Stan-
 hope, 1742
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809
 Hillsborough, A. W. B. S. T. W. Hill,
 1772 (Downshire, M., *o*)
 Home, C. Alex. Ramey Home, 1605, *a*
 Howe, R. Wm. Penn Howe Curzon, 1821
 Huntingdon, F. T. H. Hastings, 1529
 Ilchester, H. S. Fox-Strangways, 1756
 Innes, J. H. R. I. Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh, D. *)
 Jersey, G. Child Villiers, 1697, *o*
 Lanesborough, G. J. D. Butler-Danvers,
 1756, *b*
 Leven and Melville, D. L. Melville, 1641, *a*
 Leicester, T. W. Coke, 1837
 Lichfield, Thomas William Anson, 1831
 Lindsey, G. A. F. A. Bertie, 1626
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807
 Lovelace, William King, 1838
 Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*
 Macclesfield, T. A. W. Parker, 1721
 Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, 1800
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1776 *

Manvers, Chas. Herbert Pierrepont, 1806
 Mayo, Robert Bourke, 1785, *b*
 Minto, G. E. M. K. Elliot, 1813
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815
 Morton, George Sholto Douglas, 1457, *a*
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*
 Mount Edgumbe, E. A. Edgumbe, 1789
 Munster, Wm. George Fitz-Clarence, 1831
 Nelson, Horatio Nelson, 1805
 Onslow, Arthur George Onslow, 1801
 Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1806
 Orkney, Thos. J. H. Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Henry
 Herbert, 1551
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721
 Portsmouth, Newton Fellowes Wallop,
 1743
 Poulett, John Poulett, 1706
 Powis, Edw. James Herbert Clive, 1804, *o*
 Radnor, William Pleydell-Bouverie, 1765
 Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801
 Rosse, Wm. Parsons, 1806, *b*
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801
 Saint Germans, Edw. Granville Eliot, 1815
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660
 Scarborough, J. Lumley-Savile, 1690, *o*
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*
 Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1672
 Shrewsbury, Bertram A. Talbot, 1442, *o*
 Somers, Charles Somers Cocks, 1821
 Spencer, Frederick Spencer, 1765
 Stamford and Warrington, Geo. Harry
 Grey, 1628
 Stanhope, Philip Henry Stanhope, 1718
 Stradbroke, J. E. Cornwallis Rous, 1821
 Strafford, J. Byng, 1847
 Strange, G. A. F. J. Murray, 1786 (Atholl,
 D. *)
 Strathmore, T. G. L. Bowes, 1606, *a*
 Suffolk and Berkshire, Charles John How-
 ard, 1603
 Talbot, Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, 1784
 Tankerville, Charles Aug. Bennett, 1714
 Vane, C. W. Stewart-Vane, 1823 (London-
 derry, M. *o*)
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, * *o*
 Waldegrave, William Waldegrave, 1729
 Westmorland, John Fane, 1624
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*
 Wilton, Thos. Egerton, 1801
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, Geo. Wm.
 Finch-Hatton, 1628
 Yarborough, C. A. Worsley Pelham, 1837
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838

VISCOUNTS.

Beresford, William Carr Beresford, 1823
 Bolingbroke and St. John, H. St. John, 1712
 Canning, C. J. Canning, 1828
 Canterbury, Ch. John Manners Sutton, 1835
 Clancarty, W. T. le Poer Trench, 1823, *o*
 Combermere, Stapleton S. Cotton, 1826
 De Vesci, John Vesey, 1776, *b*
 Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b*
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816
 Falmouth, Evelyn Boscawen, 1720
 Gordon, G. Hamilton, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. *)
 Gough, Hugh Gough, 1849
 Hardinge, Henry Hardinge, 1846
 Hawarden, Cornwallis Maude, 1791, *b*
 Hereford, Rev. Rob. Devereux, 1550
 Hill, Rowland Hill, 1842
 Hood, Francis Wheler Hood, 1796, *o*

Hutchinson, R. John H. Hutchinson, 1821
(Donoughmore, E. o)
Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald,
1747, o (Leinster, D.)
Lorton, Robert Edward King, 1806, b
Maynard, Henry Maynard, 1766
Melville, Henry Dundas, 1802
O'Neill, J. B. Rich. O'Neill, 1795, b
Ponsonby of Imokilly, John Ponsonby, 1839
St. Vincent, Edward J. Jervis, 1801
Sidmouth, Rev. W. L. Addington, 1805
Stratford de Redcliffe, S. Canning, 1832
Strathallan, W. H. Drummond, 1686, a
Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789
Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, Christopher Bethel, 1830
Bath and Wells, Richard Bagot, 1845
Carlisle, Hon. Hugh Percy, 1827
Chester, John Graham, 1848
Chichester, A. T. Gilbert, 1842
Cork, J. Wilson, 1848, b
Down, R. Knox, 1849, b
Durham, Edward Maltby, 1836
Ely, Thomas Turtton, 1845
Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830
Gloucester and Bristol, J. H. Monk, 1830
Hereford, R. D. Hampden, 1847
Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843
Llandaff, A. Ollivant, 1849
London, Chas. James Blomfield, 1828
Manchester, J. P. Lee, 1847
Norwich, Sam. Hinds, 1849
Ossory, Jas. T. O'Brien, 1842, b
Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845
Peterborough, G. Davys, 1839
Ripon, C. T. Longley, 1836
Rochester, George Murray, 1827
St. Asaph, T. Vowler Short, 1846
St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840
Salisbury, Edward Denison, 1837
Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827
Worcester, H. Pepys, 1841

BARONS.

Abercromby, G. Ralph Abercromby, 1801
Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835
Alvanley, Richard Pepper Arden, 1801
Ardrossan, Archibald Wm. Montgomerie,
1806 (Eglinton, E. *)
Arundell of Wardour, Henry Benedict
Arundell, 1605
Ashburton, W. B. Baring, 1835
Auckland, Right Rev. Robt. J. Eden (Bishop
of Sodor and Man), 1793 o
Audley, Geo. E. Thicknesse Tuchet, 1296
Bagot, William Bagot, 1780
Bateman, Wm. B. Bateman Hanbury, 1837
Bayning, Rev. Henry W. Powlett, 1797
Beaumont, Miles Thomas Stapleton, 1307
Berners, H. W. Wilson, 1455
Berwick, Richard Noel Hill, 1784
Blantyre, Charles Stuart, 1606, a
Blayney, Cadwallader Davis Blayney,
1621, b
Bolton, William Henry P. O. Powlett, 1797
Boston, George Irby, 1761
Boyle, E. Boyle, 1711 (Cork & Orrery, E. o)
Braybrooke, Richard Griffin-Neville, 1788
Brodrick, C. Brodrick, 1796 (Middleton, V. o)
Brougham and Vaux, H. Brougham, 1830
Broughton de Gyfford, J. C. Hobhouse, 1851
Bruce, Geo. W. F. Brudenell-Bruce, 1746
Byron, George Anson Byron, 1643

Calthorpe, Fred. Gough Calthorpe, 1796
Camoy's, Thos. Stonor, 1344
Campbell, John Campbell, 1841
Carew, Robert Shapland Carew, 1838, o
Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon, E. o)
Carington, Robert John Carington, 1797, o
Carysfort, J. Proby, 1801 (Carysfort, E. o)
Castlemaine, R. Handcock, 1812, b
Chaworth, Wm. Brabazon, 1831 (Meath,
E. o)
Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815
Clanbrassill, Robt. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden,
E. o)
Claneboy, F. Temple Blackwood, 1850
(Dufferin, L. o)
Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clan-
william, E. o)
Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, b
Clements, N. Clements, 1831 (Leitrim, E. o)
Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh C. Clifford,
1672
Clifton, John Bligh, 1608 (Darnley, E. o)
Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, b
Cloncurry, Edw. Lawless, 1831, o
Colborne, N. W. R. Colborne, 1839
Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817
Colville of Culross, J. Colville, 1604, a
Congleton, John Parnell, 1841
Cowley, Hen. Richard C. Wellesley, 1828
Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, 1850
Crewe, Hungerford Crewe, 1806
Crofton, Edward Crofton, 1797, b
Dacre, Thos. Trevor Brand, 1307
Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, L. o)
De Freyne, Arthur French Philip, 1839
Delamere, Thomas Cholmondeley, 1821
De L'Isle and Dudley, Philip Sidney, 1835
De Mauley, W. F. Spencer Ponsonby, 1838
Denman, Thomas Denman, 1834
De Ros, W. L. L. Fitzgerald de Ros, 1264
De Saumarez, Rev. J. Saumarez, 1831
De Tabley, George Warren, 1826
Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, 1615
Douglas of Douglas, Rev. J. Douglas, 1790
Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, b
Dunalley, Henry Prittie, 1800, b
Dunfermline, James Abercromby, 1839
Dunmore, Chas. Adolphus Murray, 1831 *
Dunsandle and Clanconal, D. St. George
Daly, 1845, b
Dynevor, Geo. R. Rice Trevor, 1780
Elgin, James Bruce, 1849, *
Elphinstone, John Elphinstone, 1509, a
Erskine, David Montagu Erskine, 1806
Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, b
Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826
Fife, James Duff, 1827 (Fife, E. o)
Fingall, A. J. Plunket, 1831 (Fingall, E. o)
Fishervick, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, 1790
(Donegal, M. o)
Fitzgibbon, Robert H. Fitzgibbon, 1799
(Clare, E. o)
Foley, Thomas Henry Foley, 1776
Forester, J. G. Weld Forester, 1821
Foxford, W. T. H. Pery, 1815 (Limerick,
E. o)
Gage, Henry Hall Gage, 1790 (Gage, V. o)
Gardner, Alan Legge Gardner, 1806
Gifford, R. Francis Gifford, 1824
Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835
Godolphin, Geo. Godolphin Osborne, 1832

- Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes, 1806 (Granard, E. o)
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782
 Gray, John Gray, 1445, *a*
 Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815, (Enniskillen, E. o)
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton, L. *)
 Harris, Geo. Francis Robert Harris, 1815
 Hastings, Jacob Astley, 1290
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
 Hawke, Edw. W. Harvey-Hawke, 1776
 Hay, Thos. Robert Hay-Drummond, 1711 (Kinnoul, E. *)
 Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828
 Holland, Henry Edward Fox, 1762
 Hopetoun and Niddry, John Alexander Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. *)
 Howard de Walden and Seaford, Charles Aug. Ellis, 1597
 Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*
 Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. *)
 Keane, E. A. Wellington Keane, 1839
 Kenlis, T. Taylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. o)
 Kenmare, T. Browne, 1841, (Kenmare, E. o)
 Kenyon, George Kenyon, 1788
 Ker, W. S. R. Ker, 1821 (Lothian, M. *)
 Kilmaine, J. C. Browne, 1789, *b*
 Kilmarnock, William Harry Hay, 1831 (Erroll, E. *)
 Kingston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. o)
 Kintore, F. A. Keith-Falconer, 1838, *
 Lauderdale, Jas. Maitland, 1806 (Lauderdale, E. *)
 Leigh, Wm. Henry Leigh, 1839
 Lilford, Thomas Atherton Powys, 1797
 Lismore, Cornelius O'Callaghan, 1838 (Lismore, V. o)
 Loftus, J. H. L. Loftus, 1801 (Ely, M. o)
 Londesborough, Albert D. Denison, 1850
 Lovat, Thomas Alexander Fraser, 1837
 Lovel and Holland, George Jas. Perceval, 1762 (Egmont, E. o)
 Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827
 Lyttelton, G. W. Lyttelton, 1794, *o*
 Manners, John Thomas M. Sutton, 1807
 Maryborough, William Pole-Tyney-Long-Wellesley, 1821 (Mornington, E. o)
 Meldrum, C. Gordon, 1815 (Huntly, M. *)
 Melros, T. Hamilton, 1827 (Haddington, E. *)
 Mendip and Dover, Henry Agar Ellis, 1794 (Cliffden, V. o)
 Methuen, Fred. H. Paul Methuen, 1838
 Middleton, Digby Willoughby, 1711
 Milford, R. B. P. Phillips, 1817
 Minster, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 1821 (Conyngham, M. o)
 Monson, William John Monson, 1728
 Monteagle, G. J. Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M. o)
 Monteagle of Brandon, T. Spring Rice, 1839
 Moore, H. F. S. Moore, 1801 (Drogheda, M. o)
 Mostyn, Edward Pryce Lloyd, 1831
 Northwick, John Rushout, 1797
 Oriol, John Skeffington Foster, 1821 (Ferrard and Massareene, V. o)
 Ormonde, John Butler, 1821 (Ormonde, M. o)
 Overstone, S. Jones Loyd, 1850
 Oxenford, North Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair, E. *)
 Paget, Henry Paget, 1550 (Uxbridge, E.)
 Panmure, Fox Maule, 1831
 Penshurst, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, 1824 (Strangford, V. o)
 Petre, William Barnard Petre, 1603
 Plunket, W. Conyngham Plunket, 1827
 Poltmore, G. Warwick Bampfylde, 1831
 Polwarth, H. F. H. Scott, 1690, *a*
 Ponsonby, Geo. John Brabazon Ponsonby, 1749 (Bessborough, E. o)
 Portman, Edw. Berkeley Portman, 1837
 Raglan, G. F. Somerset, 1852
 Ranfurly, Thomas Knox, 1826 (Ranfurly E. o)
 Ravensworth, Thos. Henry Liddell, 1821
 Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821
 Redesdale, John Thomas F. Mitford, 1802
 Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797
 Rivers, George Pitt Rivers, 1802
 Rodney, Robert Deimet Rodney, 1782
 Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose, 1828 (Rosebery, E. *)
 Ross, James Carr-Boyle, 1815 (Glasgow, E. *)
 Rossie, George William Fox Kinnaird, 1831 (Kinnaird, L. *)
 Rossmore, H. R. Westenra, 1838, *o*
 St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp St. John, 1558
 St. Leonards, E. B. Sugden, 1852
 Saltersford, James Thomas Stopford, 1796 (Courtoun, E. o)
 Sandys, Arthur M. W. Hill, 1802
 Saye and Sele, Rev. F. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 1603
 Scarsdale, Nathaniel Curzon, 1761
 Seaton, John Colborne, 1839
 Sefton, C. W. Molyneux, 1831 (Sefton, E. o)
 Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E. o)
 Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784
 Silchester, E. M. Pakenham, 1821 (Longford, E. o)
 Sinclair, Charles Sinclair, 1449, *a*
 Skeimersdale, E. Bootle Wilbraham, 1828
 Somershill, Ulick John De Burgh, 1826 (Clanricarde, M. o)
 Sondes, George John Milles, 1760
 Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
 Stafford, Henry V. Jernyngham, 1640
 Stanley of Alderley, Edw. J. Stanley, 1839
 Stewart of Garlies, Randolph Stewart, 1796 (Galloway, E. *)
 Stourton, Charles Stourton, 1448
 Strafford, Geo. Stevens Byng, 1853
 Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, Francis Stuart, 1796 (Moray, E. *)
 Sudeley, Charles Hanbury Tracy, 1838
 Suffield, Charles Harbord, 1786
 Sundridge and Hamilton, George Douglas Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D. *)
 Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
 Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827
 Teynham, G. H. Roper-Curzon, 1616
 Thurlow, Edw. Thomas H. Thurlow, 1792
 Truro, Thos. Wilde, 1850
 Tyrone, Henry de la Poer Beresford, 1786 (Waterford, M. o)
 Vaux of Harrowden, George Mostyn, 1523
 Vernon, George John Warren, 1762
 Vivian, C. Crespigny Vivian, 1841
 Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
 Ward, William Ward, 1664
 Wemyss, Fras. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, 1821 (Wemyss, E. *)

Wenlock, Beilby Richard Lawley, 1839
 Wharnccliffe, John Stuart-Wortley, 1826
 Wigan, Jas. Lindsay, 1825 (Crawford and
 Balcarras, E. *)
 Willoughby de Broke, Robert John Bar-
 nard, 1492

Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Roht. Drum-
 mond-Willoughby, 1313
 Wodehouse, John Wodehouse, 1797
 Worlingham, Archibald Acheson, 1835
 (Gosford, E. o.)
 Wrottesley, John Wrottesley, 1838
 Wynford, William Samuel Best, 1829

PEERESSES.

Basset, *Baroness*, 1797, Basset
 Braye, *Baroness*, 1529-47, Cave-Otway
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell
 De la Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1322, Hastings-
 Yelverton

Inverness, *Duchess of*, 1840, Underwood
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone-Flahault
 Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1269, Boscawen
 North, *Baroness*, 1554, North
 Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Campbell
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham

* * * To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon)
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and
 Hamilton)
 Atholl, D. (see Strange)
 Balcarras, E. (see Wilson)
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Bessborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)
 Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Clifden, V. (see Mendip)
 Conyngham, M. (see Munster)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courtnon, E. (see Saltersford)
 Cremorne, V. (see Dartrey)
 Darnley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fiservick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchin-
 son)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)

Drogheda, M. (see Moore)
 Dufferin, L. (see Clans-Boye)
 Eglinton, E. (see Ardrossan)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Enniskillen, E. (see Grinstead)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of
 Garlies)
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
 Gosford, E. (see Worlingham)
 Haddington, E. (see Melrose)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
 Headfort, M. (see Kenlis)
 Huntley, M. (see Meldrum)
 Kinnaird, L. (see Rossie)
 Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
 Leirrim, E. (see Clements)
 Limerick, E. (see Foxford)

Londonderry, M. (see Vane)
 Longford, E. (see Silchester)
 Lothian, M. (see Ker)
 Massareene, V. (see Oriel)
 Meath, E. (see Chaworth)
 Middleton, V. (see Brodrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham)
 Moray, F. (see Stuart of Castle
 Stuart)
 Mornington, E. (see Marybo-
 rough)
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassill)
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Sigo, M. (see Montague)
 Stair, E. (see Oxenford)
 Strangford, V. (see Penrhurst)
 Talbot de Malahide (see Furnival)
 Uxbridge, E. (see Paget)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Lord Redes-
 dale
Clerk of the Parliaments, Right Hon. Sir
 G. H. Rose, Bt.
Clerk Assistant, J. G. S. Lefevre.
Additional Clerk Assistant, William Rose.
*Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Com-
 mittees*, Leonard Edmunds.
Counsel to the Chairman of Committees,
 Robert Palk.
Chief Committee Clerk, Peregrine Birch.
Clerk of the Journals, Edw. Parratt.

Chief Clerk, Henry Stone Smith.
Principal Clerk for Bills, W. E. Wal-
 misley.
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir
 Augustus W. Clifford, Bart.
Yeoman Usher, James Pulman.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. A. Perceval;
Deputy, George Goodbody.
Receiver of Fees, J. Oldrini.
Librarian, John Frederick Leary.
Assistant ditto, J. H. Pulman

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED JULY, 1852.

Speaker—Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 *Abingdon*, Lord Norreys
- 2 *Andover*, Ald. W. Cubitt, H. B. Coles
- 3 *Angleseyshire*, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt.
- 4 *Arundel*, Lord E. G. F. Howard
- 5 *Ashburton*, George Moffat
- 6 *Ashton-under-Lyne*, Charles Hindley
- 7 *Aylesbury*, Sir Rich. Bethell, Dr. A. H. Lavard
- 8 *Banbury*, Henry William Tancred
- 9 *Barnstaple*, (vacant)
- 10 *Bassetlaw (East Retford)*, Visc. Galway,
 Hon. W. E. Duncombe
- 11 *Bath*, Capt. George Treweeke Scobell,
 Thos. Phinn
- 12 *Beaumaris*, Lord G. A. Fred. Paget
- 13 *Bedfordshire*, F. C. Hastings Russell, Col.
 R. T. Gilpin
- 14 *Bedford*, Sam. Whitbread, Hen. Stuart

- 15 *Berkshire*, R. Palmer, Visc. Barrington,
 G. H. Vansittart
- 16 *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Dudley Coufts
 Marjoribanks, John Forster
- 17 *Beverley*, Hon. F. C. Lawley, W. Wells
- 18 *Bewdley*, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt.
- 19 *Birmingham*, G. F. Muntz, W. Schole-
 field
- 20 *Blackburn*, James Pilkington, Montagu
 Joseph Feilden
- 21 *Bodmin*, C. B. G. Sawle, Dr. Michell
- 22 *Bolton*, Thos. Barnes, Jos. Crook
- 23 *Boston*, G. H. Heathcote, B. B. Cabbell
- 24 *Bradford*, Robert Milligan, Henry W.
 Wickham
- 25 *Breconshire*, Sir Joseph Bailey, Bt.
- 26 *Brecon*, Chas. R. Morgan
- 27 *Bridgenorth*, Hen. Whitmore, John
 Pritchard

- 28 *Bridgewater*, Col. C. J. K. Tynte, B. S. Follett
- 29 *Bridport*, T. A. Mitchell, J. P. Murchough
- 30 *Brighton*, Capt. Sir G. R. B. Pechell, Bt., R.N., Lord A. Hervey
- 31 *Bristol*, Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, W. H. Gore Langton
- 32 *Buckinghamshire*, C. G. Dupré, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli, Hon. C. C. Cavendish
- 33 *Buckingham*, Marquess of Chandos, Col. John Hall
- 34 *Bury*, Fred. Peel
- 35 *Bury St. Edmunds*, Earl Jermyn, J. H. Porteus Oakes
- 36 *Caernarthenshire*, David A. S. Davies, David Jones
- 37 *Caernarthen*, &c., David Morris
- 38 *Caernarvonshire*, Hon. E. G. D. Pennant
- 39 *Caernarvon*, &c., W. B. Hughes
- 40 *Calne*, Earl of Shelburne
- 41 *Cambridgeshire*, Hon. E. T. Yorke, Lord G. J. Manners, Edw. Ball
- 42 *Cambridge*, (vacant)
- 43 *Cambridge University*, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, L. T. Wigram
- 44 *Canterbury*, (vacant)
- 45 *Cardiff*, &c., Walter Coffin
- 46 *Cardiganshire*, Colonel Wm. E. Powell
- 47 *Cardigan*, &c., Loveden Pryse
- 48 *Carlisle*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bt., Joseph Ferguson
- 49 *Chatham*, Capt. L. Vernon
- 50 *Cheltenham*, Hon. C. F. Berkeley
- 51 *Cheshire* (South), Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., John Tollemache
- 52 *Cheshire* (North), W. Tatton Egerton, Geo. Cornwall Legh
- 53 *Chester*, Earl Grosvenor, Hon. W. O. Stanley
- 54 *Chichester*, Lord G. C. H. G. Lennox, J. A. Smith
- 55 *Chippendham*, Joseph Neeld, Capt. H. G. Boldero
- 56 *Christchurch*, Capt. J. E. Walcott, R.N.
- 57 *Cirencester*, J. R. Mullings, Hon. A. J. G. Ponsonby
- 58 *Clitheroe*, Legendre Nicholas Starkie
- 59 *Cockermouth*, Hon. A. Aglionby, Lieut.-Gen. Hen. Wyndham
- 60 *Colchester*, Lord John J. R. Manners, W. W. Hawkins
- 61 *Cornwall* (West), Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Michael Williams
- 62 *Cornwall* (East), Thomas J. Agar Robertson, N. Kendall
- 63 *Coventry*, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, Chas. Geach
- 64 *Cricklade*, &c., J. Neeld, A. L. Goddard
- 65 *Cumberland* (East), Capt. Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, W. Marshall
- 66 *Cumberland* (W.), H. Lowther, S. Irton
- 67 *Dartmouth*, Capt. Sir T. Herbert, R.N.
- 68 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Col. R. M. Biddulph
- 69 *Denbigh*, &c., Fred. R. West
- 70 *Derbyshire* (North), Hon. G. H. Cavendish, Wm. Pole Thornhill
- 71 *Derbyshire* (South), C. R. Colville, William Mundy
- 72 *Derby*, M. T. Bass, Lawrence Heyworth
- 73 *Devizes*, G. Heneage Walker Heneage, Capt. J. N. Gladstone, R.N.
- 74 *Devonport*, Rt. Hon. H. Tufnell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley
- 75 *Devonshire* (North), Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Lewis William Buck
- 76 *Devonshire* (South), Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart., Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart.
- 77 *Dorchester*, R. Brinsley Sheridan, H. G. Sturt
- 78 *Dorsetshire*, Henry Ker Seymer, John Floyer, Rt. Hon. G. Bankes
- 79 *Dover*, Visc. Chelsea, E. R. Rice
- 80 *Droitwich*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Somerset Pakington, Bart.
- 81 *Dudley*, John Benbow
- 82 *Durham* (North), R. D. Shafto, Visc. Seaham
- 83 *Durham* (South), Lord H. Vane, J. Farrer
- 84 *Durham* (City), Wm. Atherton, John Robert Mowbray
- 85 *Essex* (North), Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart., Rt. Hon. Major W. Beresford
- 86 *Essex* (South), T. W. Bramston, Sir W. Bowyer Smijth, Bart.
- 87 *Evcsbam*, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bt., C. L. G. Berkeley
- 88 *Exeter*, E. Divett, Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bt.
- 89 *Eye*, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.
- 90 *Finsbury*, Thos. Slingsby Duncombe, Ald. Thos. Challis
- 91 *Flintshire*, Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn
- 92 *Flint*, &c., Sir John Hanmer, Bart.
- 93 *Frome*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. E. Boyle
- 94 *Gateshead*, William Hutt
- 95 *Glanorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, Sir George Tyler
- 96 *Gloucestershire* (East), Sir C. W. Codrington, Bt., Marq. of Worcester
- 97 *Gloucestershire* (West), R. N. F. Kingscote, R. Blagden Hale
- 98 *Gloucester*, Adm. Hon. Maurice F. F. Berkeley, Wm. P. Price
- 99 *Grantham*, G. E. Welby, Lord M. W. Graham
- 100 *Great Grimsby*, Earl of Annesley
- 101 *Greenwich*, Peter Rolt, Montagu Chambers
- 102 *Grifford*, Capt. R. Donnelly Mangles, James Bell
- 103 *Halifax*, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt., Frank Crossley
- 104 *Hampshire* (North), Rt. Hon. C. S. Levesque (Spencer), Melville Portal
- 105 *Hampshire* (South), H. C. Compton, Lord W. H. Cholmondeley
- 106 *Harwich*, David Waddington, J. Bagshaw
- 107 *Hastings*, Musgrave Brisco, Pat. F. Robertson
- 108 *Haverfordwest*, John Hen. Phillips
- 109 *Helston*, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.
- 110 *Herefordshire*, Jas. King King, T. W. Booker, Capt. Hon. C. S. B. Hanbury
- 111 *Hereford*, Sir Robt. Price, Bart., Lt.-Col. H. M. Clifford
- 112 *Hertfordshire*, Thomas P. Halsey, Sir H. Meux, Bart., Sir E. G. E. L. Bulwer-Lytton, Bart.
- 113 *Hertford*, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Thos. Chambers
- 114 *Honiton*, Jos. Locke, Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.
- 115 *Horsham*, Wm. R. S. Fitzgerald
- 116 *Huddersfield*, Visc. Goderich
- 117 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, Visc. Mandeville

- 118 *Huntingdon*, Col. J. Peel, T. Baring
- 119 *Hythe*, Edw. D. Brockman
- 120 *Ipswich*, J. C. Cobbold, H. E. Adair
- 121 *Ives, St.*, Capt. Rob. M. Laffan
- 122 *Kendal*, G. C. Glyn
- 123 *Kent* (East), William Deedes, Sir Edw. C. Dering, Bt.
- 124 *Kent* (West), Sir Edmund Filmer, Bt., Wm. Masters Smith
- 125 *Kidderminster*, Robert Lowe
- 126 *King's Lynn*, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Stanley
- 127 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, (vacant)
- 128 *Knarborough*, J. D. Dent, Basil T. Woodd
- 129 *Lambeth*, Wm. Williams, Wm. Arthur Wilkinson
- 130 *Lancashire* (North), John W. Patten, James Heywood
- 131 *Lancashire* (South), Wm. Brown, John Cheetham
- 132 *Lancaster*, Sam. Gregson, Thomas Greene
- 133 *Launceston*, Hon. Jocelyn Percy
- 134 *Leeds*, Sir Geo. Goodman, Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines
- 135 *Leicestershire* (North), E. B. Farnham, Marquess of Granby
- 136 *Leicestershire* (South), Sir H. Halford, Bart., C. W. Packe
- 137 *Leicester*, Sir J. Walmsley, R. Gardner
- 138 *Leominster*, G. Arkwright, John Geo. Phillimore
- 139 *Lewes*, Hon. H. Fitzroy, Hon. H. B. W. Brand
- 140 *Lichfield*, Viscount Anson, Lord A. H. Paget
- 141 *Lincolnshire* (North), Rt. Hon. Robert A. Christopher, J. Banks Stanhope
- 142 *Lincolnshire* (South), Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bart., Lord Burghley
- 143 *Lincoln*, Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp, G. F. Heneage
- 144 *Liskeard*, R. B. Crowder
- 145 *Liverpool*, Hon. H. T. Liddell, T. B. Horsfall
- 146 *London*, John Masterman, Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, Sir James Duke, Bart., Baron L. N. de Rothschild
- 147 *Ludlow*, Robt. Clive, Lord Wm. J. F. Powlett
- 148 *Lyme Regis*, Wm. Pinney
- 149 *Lymington*, Sir J. Rivett Carnac, Bt., Edw. John Hutchins
- 150 *Macclesfield*, John Brocklehurst, Edw. C. Egerton
- 151 *Maidstone*, John Whatman, Wm. Lee
- 152 *Maldon*, (vacant)
- 153 *Malmesbury*, Thos. Luce
- 154 *Malton*, J. E. Denison, Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam
- 155 *Manchester*, Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, John Bright
- 156 *Mariborough*, Lord Ernest A. C. B. Bruce, Major H. Bingham Baring
- 157 *Marlow (Great)*, T. P. Williams, Lt.-Col. B. W. Knox
- 158 *Marylebone*, Lord Dudley C. Stuart, Sir B. Hall, Bart.,
- 159 *Merionethshire*, Wm. W. E. Wynn
- 160 *Merthyr Tydvil*, Henry Austin Bruce
- 161 *Middlesex*, Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, Ralph B. Osborne
- 162 *Midhurst*, Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole
- 163 *Monmouthshire*, C. O. S. Morgan, Capt. Edward A. Somerset
- 164 *Monmouth, &c.*, Crawshay Bailey
- 165 *Montgomeryshire*, Capt. H. W. W. Wynn
- 166 *Montgomery, &c.*, D. Pugh
- 167 *Morpeth*, Sir George Grey, bart.
- 168 *Newark-upon-Trent*, Granville E. H. Vernon, Hon. J. H. Manners Sutton
- 169 *Newcastle-under-Line*, W. Jackson, S. Christy
- 170 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, J. F. B. Blackett, T. E. Headlam
- 171 *Newport*, W. Biggs, W. N. Massey
- 172 *Norfolk* (East), E. Wodehouse, H. N. Burroughes
- 173 *Norfolk* (West), W. Bagge, Geo. P. Bentinck
- 174 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
- 175 *Northamptonshire* (North), Col. Thos. P. Maunsell, Aug. S. O'Brien Stafford
- 176 *Northamptonshire* (South), Capt. Richard Henry R. Howard Vyse, Rainald Knightley
- 177 *Northampton*, Rt. Hon. R. V. Smith, Raikes Currie
- 178 *Northumberland* (North), Lord Lovaine, Lord Ossulston
- 179 *Northumberland* (South), W. B. Beaumont, G. T. Liddell
- 180 *Norwich*, S. M. Peto, Edw. Warner
- 181 *Nottinghamshire* (North), Lord H. W. S. Bentinck, Lord Robt. Clinton
- 182 *Nottinghamshire* (South), Wm. H. Barrow, Visc. Newark
- 183 *Nottingham*, J. Walter, Rt. Hon. Edw. Strutt
- 184 *Oldham*, John M. Cobbett, W. J. Fox
- 185 *Oxfordshire*, G. G. V. Harcourt, Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley, Lt.-Col. J. Sidney North
- 186 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell
- 187 *Oxford University*, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone
- 188 *Pembrokeshire*, Viscount Emlyn
- 189 *Pembroke, &c.*, Sir John Owen, Bart.
- 190 *Penryn and Falmouth*, H. Gwyn, Jas. Wm. Freshfield
- 191 *Peterborough*, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, Thomson Hankey
- 192 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bt.
- 193 *Plymouth*, R. P. Collier, R. Palmer
- 194 *Pontefract*, R. M. Múnes, B. Oliveira
- 195 *Poole*, H. Danby Seymour, G. Woodroffe Franklin
- 196 *Portsmouth*, Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., Visc. Monk
- 197 *Preston*, Sir George Strickland, Bart., Robert Townley Parker
- 198 *Radnorshire*, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.
- 199 *Radnor, &c.*, Right Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart.
- 200 *Reading*, F. Pigott, H. Singer Keating
- 201 *Reigate*, T. Somers Cocks
- 202 *Richmond*, H. Rich, M. Wyvil
- 203 *Ripon*, Hon. E. Lascelles, Wm. Beckett
- 204 *Rochdale*, Edw. Miall
- 205 *Rocheater*, Hon. Francis Villiers, Sir Thos. H. Maddock
- 206 *Rutlandshire*, Sir G. J. Heathcote, Et., Hon. G. J. Noel
- 207 *Rye*, W. A. Mackinnon

208 *Salford*, Joseph Brotherton
 209 *Salisbury*, W. J. Chaplin, (vacant)
 210 *Sandwich*, Lord Chas. P. P. Clinton,
 Jas. McGregor
 211 *Scarborough*, Sir John V. B. Johnstone,
 Bart., Earl of Mulgrave
 212 *Shaftesbury*, Hon. W. H. B. Portman
 213 *Sheffield*, J. A. Roebuck, Geo. Hadfield
 214 *Shorcham* (New), Sir C. M. Burrell,
 Bart., Lord Alex. F. C. G. Lennox
 215 *Shrewsbury*, G. Tomline, E. H. Baldock
 216 *Shropshire* (North), W. Ormsby Gore,
 J. Whitehall Dod
 217 *Shropshire* (South), Hon. R. H. Clive,
 Visc. Newport
 218 *Somersetshire* (East), Wm. Miles, Wm.
 E. Knatchbull
 219 *Somersetshire* (West), C. A. Moody,
 W. H. P. Gore Langton
 220 *Southampton*, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, E.
 M. Wilcox
 221 *South Shields*, Robert Ingham
 222 *Southwark*, Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bt.,
 Apsley Pellatt
 223 *Staffordshire* (North), C. B. Adderley,
 Smith Child
 224 *Staffordshire* (South), Visc. Lewisham,
 Hon. Edw. R. Lyttelton
 225 *Stafford*, J. A. Wise, A. J. Otway
 226 *Stamford*, Sir Fred. Thesiger, Lord
 R. G. Cecil
 227 *Stockport*, Jas. Kershaw, J. B. Smith
 228 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. L. Ricardo, Hon.
 Fred. L. Gower
 229 *Stroud*, G. P. Scrope, E. Horsman
 230 *Suffolk* (East), Sir Edw. Sherlock
 Gooch, Bt., Sir Fitzroy Kelly
 231 *Suffolk* (West), Capt. P. Bennet, H. S.
 Waddington
 232 *Sunderland*, G. Hudson, Wm. Digby
 Seymour
 233 *Surrey* (East), T. Alcock, Hon. P. J.
 L. King
 234 *Surrey* (West), Wm. John Evelyn,
 H. Drummond
 235 *Sussex* (East), A. E. Fuller, C. H. Frewen
 236 *Sussex* (West), Earl of March, R. Prime
 237 *Swansea*, &c., John Henry Vivian
 238 *Tamworth*, Capt. J. Townshend, R. N.,
 Sir R. Peel, Bt.
 239 *Taunton*, Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
 Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.
 240 *Tavistock*, Hon. George Byng, J. R.
 Phillimore
 241 *Tewkesbury*, H. Brown, J. Martin
 242 *Thetford*, Earl of Euston, Hon. F. Baring
 243 *Thirsk*, Sir W. Payne Gallwey, Bart.
 244 *Tiverton*, John Heathcoat, Right Hon.
 Viscount Palmerston
 245 *Totnes*, Rt. Hon. Lord Seymour, T. Mills
 246 *Totnes Hamlets*, Sir Wm. Clay, Bart.,
 Chas. S. Butler
 247 *Truro*, Hussey Vivian, J. Ennis Vivian
 248 *Tynemouth*, (vacant)
 249 *Wakefield*, G. Sandars
 250 *Wallingford*, Richard Malins
 251 *Walsall*, Chas. Forster
 252 *Warcham*, J. S. W. S. E. Drax
 253 *Warrington*, Gilbert Greenall
 254 *Warwickshire* (North), C. Newdegate
 Newdegate, R. Spooner
 255 *Warwickshire* (South), Lord Guernsey,
 E. P. Shirley

256 *Warwick*, G. W. J. Repton, E. Greaves
 257 *Wells*, Rt. Hon. W. G. Hayter, R. C.
 Tudway
 258 *Wenlock*, Capt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester,
 James Milnes Gaskell
 259 *Westbury*, James Wilson
 260 *Westminster*, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir
 John Villiers Shelley, Bart.
 261 *Westmoreland*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C.
 Lowther, Ald. W. Thompson
 262 *Weymouth*, &c., Col. W. L. Freestun,
 Geo. Medd Butt
 263 *Whitby*, R. Stephenson
 264 *Whitehaven*, R. C. Hildyard
 265 *Wigan*, R. A. Thicknesse, Lt.-Col. Hon.
 J. Lindsay
 266 *Wight*, *Isle of*, Col. F. Vernon Harcourt
 267 *Wilton*, Major C. H. W. A'Court
 268 *Wiltshire* (North), W. Long, T. H. S. B.
 Sotherton
 269 *Wiltshire* (South), Rt. Hon. S. Herbert,
 Wadham Wyndham
 270 *Winchester*, J. B. Carter, Sir J. B. East, Bt.
 271 *Windsor*, C. Wm. Grenfell, Lord Chas.
 Wellesley
 272 *Wolverhampton*, Hon. C. P. Villiers,
 Thomas Thornely
 273 *Woodstock*, Marquess of Blandford
 274 *Worcestershire* (East) Capt. Hon. G.
 Rushout, J. H. H. Foley
 275 *Worcestershire* (West), F. W. Knight,
 Viscount Elmley
 276 *Worcester*, Wm. Laslett, O. Ricardo
 277 *Wycombe*, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart.,
 M. Tucker Smith
 278 *Yarmouth*, C. E. Rumbold, Sir Edm.
 H. K. Lacon, Bt.
 279 *Yorkshire* (East Rid.), Lord Hotham,
 Hon. Capt. A. Duncombe, R.N.
 280 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), R. Cobden,
 Edmund Beckett Denison
 281 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), E. S. Cayley,
 Hon. O. Duncombe
 282 *York*, J. G. Smyth, W. M. E. Milner

IRELAND.

283 *Antrim*, G. Macartney, Capt. Pakenham
 284 *Armagh County*, Col. J. M. Caulfeild, Sir
 Wm. Verner, Bart.
 285 *Armagh*, Ross S. Moore
 286 *Athlone*, Wm. Keogh
 287 *Bandonbridge*, Viscount Bernard
 288 *Belfast*, Rich. Davison, H. M'C. Cairns
 289 *Carlow Co.*, John Ball, Capt. N. M'Clin-
 tock Bunbury
 290 *Carlow*, John Alexander
 291 *Carrickfergus*, Hon. W. H. S. Cotton
 292 *Cashel*, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bt.
 293 *Cavan*, Hon. J. P. Maxwell, Sir J.
 Young, Bart.
 294 *Clare*, Sir John F. Fitzgerald, Cor-
 nelius O'Brien
 295 *Clonmel*, (vacant)
 296 *Coleraine*, Rt. Hon. Lord Naas
 297 *Cork County*, E. B. Roche, Vincent
 Scully
 298 *Cork*, Wm. Fagan, Fras. B. Beamish
 299 *Donegal*, Thomas Conolly, Sir Edmund
 S. Hayes, Bart.
 300 *Down*, Lord A. Edwin Hill, D. Stewart
 Ker
 301 *Downpatrick*, Hon. C. S. Hardinge
 302 *Drogheda*, Jas. M'Cann

- 303 *Dublin County*, J. H. Hamilton, Lt.-Col. T. E. Taylor
 304 *Dublin*, E. Grogan, John Vance
 305 *Dublin University*, George A. Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier
 306 *Dundalk*, Geo. Bowyer
 307 *Dungannon*, Hon. Wm. Stuart Knox
 308 *Dungarvan*, John F. Maguire
 309 *Ennis*, J. M. Fitzgerald
 310 *Enniskillen*, James Whiteside
 311 *Fermanagh*, Capt. Mervyn Archdall, Sir A. Brinsley Brooke, Bart.
 312 *Galway Co.*, Sir T. J. Burke, Bart., Capt. J. A. Bellew
 313 *Galway*, A. O'Flaherty, M. J. Blake
 314 *Kerry*, H. A. Herbert, Visc. Castlerosse
 315 *Likdare*, Wm. H. F. Cogan, David O'C. Henchy
 316 *Kilkenny County*, Serj. Wm. Shee, Capt. J. Greene
 317 *Kilkenny*, Michael Sullivan
 318 *King's County*, Patrick O'Brien, Loftus H. Bland
 319 *Kinsale*, John Isaac Heard
 320 *Leitrim*, H. L. Montgomery, J. Brady
 321 *Limerick County*, William Monsell, Wyndham Gould
 322 *Limerick*, Robt. Potter, W. F. Russell
 323 *Lisburn*, J. J. Richardson
 324 *Londonderry County*, Capt. T. Bateson, Capt. Theobald Jones, R.N.
 325 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.
 326 *Longford*, R. Maxwell Fox, Col. Fulke Greville
 327 *Louth*, C. Fortescue, Tristram Kennedy
 328 *Mallow*, Sir C. D. O. J. Norreys, Bart.
 329 *Mayo*, G. H. Moore, G. G. O. Higgins
 330 *Meath*, M. E. Corbally, Fred. Lucas
 331 *Monaghan*, C. Powell Leslie, Sir G. M. Forster, Bt.
 332 *New Ross*, Chas. Gavan Duffy
 333 *Newry*, Wm. Kirk
 334 *Portarlington*, Lt.-Col. F. P. Dunne
 335 *Queen's County*, Sir Chas. H. Coote, Bart., Michael Dunne
 336 *Roscommon*, Fitz. French, O.D.J. Grace
 337 *Sligo County*, Richard Swift, Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart.
 338 *Sligo*, John Sadleir
 339 *Tipperary*, Fras. Scully, Jas. Sadleir
 340 *Trakee*, Daniel O'Connell
 341 *Tyrone*, Right Hon. Henry T. Lowry Corry, Lord Claude Hamilton
 342 *Waterford County*, N. M. Power, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Esmonde, Bt.
 343 *Waterford*, Thomas Meagher, Robt. Keating
 344 *Westmeath*, W. H. Magan, W. Pollard Urquhart
 345 *Wexford Co.*, Pat. M'Mahon, J. George
 346 *Wexford*, J. T. Devereux

- 347 *Wicklow*, Visc. Milton, W. Fitz. Hume
 348 *Youghal*, Isaac Butt

SCOTLAND.

- 349 *Aberdeen County*, Rear-Adm. Hon. W. Gordon
 350 *Aberdeen*, Geo. Thompson
 351 *Andrew's, St.*, Edw. Ellice, jun.
 352 *Argyle County*, Sir A. I. Campbell, Bt.
 353 *Ayr County*, Lt.-Col. J. Hunter Blair
 354 *Ayr, &c.*, Edw. H. J. Craufurd
 355 *Barrff*, James Duff
 356 *Berwick Co.*, Hon. Francis Scott
 357 *Bute*, Rt. Hon. Jas. A. Stuart Wortley
 358 *Caitness*, G. Traill
 359 *Clackmannan and Kinross*, James Johnstone
 360 *Dumbarton*, A. Smollett
 361 *Dumfries County*, Visc. Drumlanrig
 362 *Dumfries, &c.*, William Ewart
 363 *Dundee*, George Duncan
 364 *Edinburgh County*, Earl of Dalkeith
 365 *Edinburgh*, Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Chas. Cowan
 366 *Elgin and Nairn*, C. L. C. Bruce
 367 *Elgin, &c.*, G. Skene Duff
 368 *Falkirk, &c.*, James Baird
 369 *Fife*, John Fergus
 370 *Forfar*, Lt.-Col. Hon. L. Maule
 371 *Glasgow*, Alex. Hastie, J. MacGregor
 372 *Greenock*, Alex. M. Dunlop
 373 *Haddington Co.*, Lord Elcho
 374 *Haddington, &c.*, Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bart.
 375 *Inverness County*, H. J. Baillie
 376 *Inverness, &c.*, Alex. Matheson
 377 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Hon. Edw. Pleydell Bouverie
 378 *Kincardine*, Major-Gen. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot
 379 *Kirkcaldy, &c.*, Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson
 380 *Kirkcudbright*, J. Mackie
 381 *Lanark*, Wm. Lockhart
 382 *Leith, &c.*, Right Hon. Jas. Moncreiff
 383 *Linlithgow*, G. Dundas
 384 *Montrose, &c.*, Joseph Hume
 385 *Orkney & Shetland*, Hon. Fred. Dundas
 386 *Paisley*, Arch. Hastie
 387 *Peebles*, Sir J. G. Montgomery, Bart.
 388 *Perth County*, Wm. Stirling
 389 *Perth*, Hon. A. F. Kinnaird
 390 *Renfrew*, Col. Wm. Mure
 391 *Ross and Cromarty*, Sir Jas. Matheson, Bart.
 392 *Roxburgh*, Hon. J. E. Elliott
 393 *Selkirk*, Allan Elliott Lockhart
 394 *Stirling County*, W. Forbes
 395 *Stirling, &c.*, Sir Jas. Anderson
 396 *Sutherland*, Marquess of Stafford
 397 *Wick, &c.*, Samuel Laing
 398 *Wigton, County*, Visc. Dalrymple
 399 *Wigton, &c.*, Sir J. M'Taggart, Bart.

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Irish	County Members	64	} 105
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* For Barnstaple 2, Cambridge 2, Canterbury 2, Kingston-upon-Hull 2, Maldon 2, and Tynemouth 1, the elections have been declared void, and the writs for new elections suspended.

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		Peel, Sir R., Bt.					

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart.	<i>Counsel to Speaker, &c.</i> , G. K. Rickards.
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , William Ley.	<i>Shorthand-writer</i> , Joseph Gurney.
<i>Second Clerk Assistant</i> , Henry Ley.	<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Lord C. J. Fox Russell.
<i>Clerk of Public Business, &c.</i> , J. E. Dorington.	<i>Deputy</i> , J. Clementson.
<i>Clerk of Committees</i> , R. Chalmers.	<i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. T. Garnier.
<i>Clerk of Journals and Papers</i> , J. Gudge.	<i>Secretary to the Speaker</i> , C. E. Iefroy
<i>Clerk of Private Bills</i> , G. Whittam.	<i>Librarian</i> , T. Vardon. — <i>Assistant</i> , Hon.
<i>Examiners of Petitions on Private Bills</i> —	Geo. Waldegrave.
S. Smith and T. E. May.	<i>Printer of Journals, &c.</i> , H. Hansard.
<i>Taxing-master</i> , T. E. May.	<i>Printer of Votes</i> , J. B. Nichols and Son.

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

<i>Consec.</i>	<i>BISHOPS.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>An.</i>	<i>In room of</i>	<i>DEANS.</i>
1828	J. B. Sumner, D.D., <i>Primate of all England..</i>	<i>Canterbury..</i>	1848	Howley, <i>dec..</i>	W. R. Lyall, M.A.
1837	Thos. Musgrave, D.D., <i>Primate of England..</i>	<i>York</i>	1847	Harcourt, <i>dec..</i>	W. Cockburn, D.D.
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D. ..	<i>London</i>	1828	Howley, <i>tr..</i>	{ H.H. Milman, M.A. <i>St. Paul's [Westminster]</i> W. Buckland, D.D., G. Waddington, D.D.
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D. ...	<i>Durham</i>	1836	Van Mildert, <i>d.</i>	Thos. Garnier, B.C.L.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	<i>Winchester..</i>	1827	Tomline, <i>dec..</i>	R. Stevens, D.D.
1813	George Murray, D.D. ...	<i>Rochester ...</i>	1827	Percy, <i>tr..</i>	J. H. Cotton, B.C.L.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	<i>Bangor</i>	1830	Majendie, <i>d. ..</i>	A. C. Tait, D.C.L.
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D.	<i>Carlisle</i>	1827	Goodenough, <i>d.</i>	R. Jenkyns, D.D.
1829	Richard Bagot, D.D. ...	<i>Bath & Wells</i>	1845	Law, <i>dec..</i>	E. Rice, D.D., <i>Gl.</i>
1830	Jas. Henry Monk, D.D.	<i>Glouc. & Brist.</i>	1830	Bethell, <i>tr..</i>	G. Elliott, M.A., <i>Br.</i>
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	<i>Exeter</i>	1830	Carey, <i>tr..</i>	T. H. Lowe, M.A.
1836	C. T. Longley, D.D.	<i>Ripon</i>	<i>See created in 1836.</i>		
1837	Edward Denison, D.D. ..	<i>Salisbury</i>	1837	Burgess, <i>dec..</i>	Hon. H.D. Erskine, M.A.
1839	G. Davys, D.D.	<i>Peterborough</i>	1839	Marsh, <i>dec..</i>	H. P. Hamilton, M.A.
1839	H. Pepys, D.D.	<i>Worcester ...</i>	1841	Carr, <i>dec..</i>	A. P. Saunders, D.D.
1840	Connop Thirlwall, D.D.	<i>St. David's ..</i>	1840	Jenkinson, <i>d. .</i>	John Peel, D.D.
1841	T. Vowler Short, D.D. ...	<i>St. Asaph</i>	1840	Jenkinson, <i>d. .</i>	P. Llewellyn, D.C.L.
1842	A. T. Gilbert, D.D.	<i>Chichester ...</i>	1846	Carey, <i>dec..</i>	C. S. Luxmoore, M.A.
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D.	<i>Lichfield</i>	1842	Shuttleworth, <i>d.</i>	G. Chandler, D.C.L.
1845	Thomas Turton, D.D. ...	<i>Ely</i>	1843	Bostead, <i>d. .</i>	H. Howard, D.D.
1845	Saml. Wilberforce, D.D.	<i>Oxford</i>	1845	Allen, <i>dec..</i>	G. Peacock, D.D.
1847	Jas. Prince Lee, D.D. ...	<i>Manchester .</i>	1845	Bagot, <i>tr.</i>	T. Gaisford, D.D.
1847	R. D. Hampden, D.D. ...	<i>Hercford</i>	<i>See created in 1847..</i>		
1848	John Graham, D.D.	<i>Chester</i>	1847	Musgrave, <i>tr..</i>	G. H. Bowers.
1849	Samuel Hinds, D.D.	<i>Norwich</i>	1848	Sumner, <i>tr..</i>	R. Dawes, M.A.
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D. ...	<i>Llandaff</i>	1848	Stanley, <i>dec..</i>	F. Anson, D.D.
1853	John Jackson, D.D. ...	<i>Lincoln</i>	1849	Copleston, <i>dec.</i>	G. Pellew, D.D.
1847	Robert Lord Auckland.	<i>Sodor & Man</i>	1849	Copleston, <i>dec.</i>	A. Conybeare, M.A.
			1853	Kaye, <i>dec..</i>	J. G. Ward, M.A.
			1846	Vowler Short, <i>tr.</i>	

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of Consecration. The Bishop of Lincoln is without a seat in the House of Lords, at present; the Bishop of Sodor and Man always.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.
Chief Sec., Hon. W. C. S. Rice — *Reg. in Lunacy*, C. W. Wilde.
Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly—*Chief Sec.*, W. G. Brett — *Under Sec.*, Jas. Bacon.
Lords Justices of Appeal—Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner.
Vice-Chancellors, Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir John Stuart, Sir W. P. Wood.
Accountant-General, Wm. Russell.
Masters in Chancery, N. W. Senior, Sir W. Horne, Sir George Rose, Richard Richards, W. H. Tinney, J. E. Blunt, J. Humphry (office to be abolished as soon as the existing business is closed).

COURTS OF LAW.

Queen's Bench—*Lord Chief Justice*, Lord Campbell—*Judges*, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir Wm. Wightman, Sir Wm. Erle, and Sir Charles Crompton.
Common Pleas—*Lord Chief Justice*, Right Hon. Sir John Jervis — *Judges*, Sir W. H. Maule, Sir C. Creswell, Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Sir Thomas N. Talfourd.
Exchequer—*Lord Chief Baron*, Right Hon. Sir F. J. Pollock—*Barons*, Rt. Hon. Sir James Parke, Sir E. H. Alderson, Sir T. J. Platt, Sir S. Martin—*Cursitor Baron*, G. Banks—*Queen's Remembrancer*, H. W. Vincent.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn
Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Bethell.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General's Office—*Vicar-General*, Travers Twiss, LL.D.—*Dean of Peculiars*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Dodson—*Registrar*, F. H. Dyke

Court of Arches—*Official Principal*, Right Hon Sir J. Dodson—*Registrar*, Wm. Townsend.

Prerogative Court—*Judge*, Right Hon. Sir J. Dodson—*Registrar*, Rev. R. Moore—*Deputy Registrars*, C. Dyneley, John Iggulden, and W. F. Gostling.

Faculty Office—*Master*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Dodson—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton—*Deputy*, Edwd. C. Currey.
Consistory Court—*Judge*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Rev. Richard Watson—*Deputy Registrar*, J. Shephard.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Queen's Advocate-General*, Sir J. D. Harding—*Judge-Advocate*, R. B. Crowder—*Admiralty Advocate*, J. Phillimore—*Registrar*, H. B. Swabey—*Marshal*, Evan Jones.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lords Justices of Appeal, Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Sir G. J. Turner—*Commissioners*, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Holroyd, Mr. Serjeant Goulburn.

Country Commissioners.—*Birmingham*, J. Balguy, Q.C., and E. R. Daniell—*Bristol*, Mr. Serjeant Stephen, and M. D. Hill, Q.C.—*Exeter*, Montagu B. Bere—*Leeds*, M. J. West, and Wm S. Ayrton—*Liverpool*, R. Stevenson and H. J. Perry—*Manchester*, Walter Skirrow, Q.C. and W. T. Jemmett—*Newcastle*, N. Ellison.
Chief Registrar—Hon. John Campbell.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Commissioner, Wm. Jas. Law—*Commissioners*, C. Phillips and Serj. J. S. Murphy—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturgis.

Chief Clerk, H. Simpson—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White.

CITY OF LONDON—(SHERIFFS' COURT).

Mr. Russell Gurney.

COUNTY COURTS.

District Towns and Judges.

Circuit, No. 1: Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Gateshead, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Wooler—Jas. Losh.

No. 2: Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Darlington, Durham, Hartlepool, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Wolsingham—Henry Stapylton.

No. 3: Alston, Ambleside, Appleby, Brampton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Penrith, Ulverstone, Whitehaven, Wigton—T. Hastings Ingham.

No. 4: Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton, Preston—John Addison.

No. 5: Bolton, Chorley, Leigh, Ormskirk, St. Helens, Wigan—W. A. Hulton.

No. 6: Liverpool—Joseph Pollock.

No. 7: Altrincham, Birkenhead, Chester, Knutsford, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Salford, Warrington—John Wm. Harden.

No. 8: Manchester—Robert Brandt.

No. 9: Ashton, Corgleton, Glossop, Hyde, Macclesfield, Stockport—J. St. Jno. Yates.

No. 10: Bury, Haslingden, Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth—J. S. T. Greene.

No. 11: Bradford, Keighley, Otley, Settle, Skipton—C. H. Elsley.

No. 12: Halifax, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Todmorden—James Stansfeld.

No. 13: Barnsley, Doncaster, Goole, Rotherham, Sheffield, Thorne—W. Walker.

No. 14: Dewsbury, Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield—Thos. Horncastle Marshall.

No. 15: Boston (near Tadcaster), Easingwold, Knaresborough, Leyburn, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Selby, Stokesley, Thirsk, Whitby, York—Mr. Serj. Dowling.

No. 16: Barton-on-Humber, Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Hedon, Helmsley, Howden, Kingston-upon-Hull, New Malton, Pocklington, Scarborough—W. Raines.

No. 17: Boston, Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spilsby—J. G. Stapylton Smith.

No. 18: Bingham, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Worksop—R. Wildman.

No. 19: Alfreton, Ashbourne, Bakewell, Belper, Burton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Derby, Wirksworth—Joseph Thomas Cantrell.

No. 20: Ashby de la Zouch, Grantham, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Oakham, Uppingham—J. Hildyard.

No. 21: Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth—Leigh Trafford.

No. 22: Alcester, Banbury, Coventry, Daventry, Lutterworth, Nuneaton, Rugby, Shipstun, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick—F. Trotter Dinsdale.

No. 23: Bromyard, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Ledbury, Pershore, Redditch, Stourbridge, Tenbury, Upton, Worcester—B. Parham.

No. 24: Abergavenny, Chepstow, Hereford, Kingston, Knighton, Leominster, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Presteign, Ross, Tredegar, Usk—J. M. Herbert.

No. 25: Dudley, Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton—Mr. Serjeant Clarke.

No. 26: Cheadle, Hanley, Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Rugeley, Stafford, Stone, Uttoxeter—R. G. Temple.

No. 27: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Cleobury, Drayton, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Wem, Whitchurch—U. Corbet.

No. 28: Aberystwyth, Bala, Bangor, Caernarvon, Conway, Corwen, Dolgelly, Llangefni, Llanrwst, Machynlleth, Portmadoc, Pwllheli—A. J. Jones

No. 29: Denbigh, Holywell, Llanfyllin,

- Llanidloes, Mold, Newtown, Oswestry, Ruabon, Ruthin, St. Asaph, Welshpool, Wrexham—E. L. Richards.
- No. 30: Brecknock, Bridgend, Builth, Cardiff, Crickhowell, Hay, Merthyr Tydvil, Neath, Rhayader, Swansea—T. Falconer.
- No. 31: Aberayron, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llandeilo-fawr, Llandovery, Llanelli, Narbeth, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Pembroke—John Jones.
- No. 32: Attleborough, Aylsham, East Dereham, Great Yarmouth, Holt, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Norwich, Wymondham—T. J. Birch.
- No. 33: Beccles, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Framlingham, Halesworth, Harleston, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Stowmarket, Thetford, Woodbridge—Francis King Eagle.
- No. 34: Bourne, Downham Market, Ely, Holbeach, King's Lynn, March, Peterborough, Soham, Spalding, Stamford, Swaffham, Wisbeach—J. D. Burnaby.
- No. 35: Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, Haverhill, Huntingdon, Kettering, Newmarket, Oundle, Royston, Saffron Walden, St. Neots, Thrapstone—J. Collyer.
- No. 36: Ampthill, Aylesbury, Bicester, Brackley, Buckingham, Leighton Buzzard, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Thame, Towcester, Wellingborough—John W. Wing.
- No. 37: Abingdon, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Henley-on-Thames, Hungerford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, Witney, Woodstock—J. B. Parry.
- No. 38: Barnet, Bishop's Stortford, Chesham, Edmonton, Hertford, High Wycombe, Hitchin, Luton, St. Albans, Uxbridge, Waltham Abbey, Watford—J. H. Koe.
- No. 39: Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Hadleigh, Halstead, Harwich, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Sudbury—Wm. Gurdon.
- No. 40: Whitechapel (Court, Osborne-st.)—Mr. Serjeant Manning.
- No. 41: Shoreditch (Court, Old-street-road), Bow (Court, Fairfield-road)—Mr. Serjeant Storks.
- No. 42: Clerkenwell (Court, Duncanterrace, City-road)—Serj. H. G. Jones.
- No. 43: Bloomsbury (Court, 11, Portland-road)—D. D. Heath.
- No. 44: Brentford (Court, at the Townhall), Brompton (Court, Whitehead's Grove), Marylebone (Court, New-road, near Lisson Grove)—J. L. Adolphus.
- No. 45: Westminster (Court, 83, St. Martin's-lane)—Francis Bayley.
- No. 46: Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, Wandsworth—J. F. Fraser.
- No. 47: Southwark (Court, Swan-street, Borough)—G. Clive.
- No. 48: Greenwich (Court, Burney-street), Lambeth (Court, Denmark-hill, Camberwell), Woolwich (Court, Brewer-street)—J. Pitt Taylor.
- No. 49: Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sheerness, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells—Jas. Espinasse.
- No. 50: Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Feversham, Folkstone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Romney, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Tenterden—Charles Harwood.
- No. 51: Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Rye, Worthing—Win. Furner.
- No. 52: Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Newport (I. W.), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester—Charles Jas. Gale.
- No. 53: Bath, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Marlborough, Melksham, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury—J. G. Smith.
- No. 54: Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Malmesbury, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Stow, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe—James Francillon.
- No. 55: Bristol, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury—Arthur Palmer.
- No. 56: Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Poole, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Weymouth, Wimborne Minster—Edw. Everett.
- No. 57: Axbridge, Bridgewater, Chard, Clutton, Crewkerne, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Wincanton, Yeovil—Graham Willmore.
- No. 58: Axminster, Barnstaple, Bideford, Crediton, Exeter, Honiton, South Molton, Tiverton, Torrington—John Tyrrell.
- No. 59: Camelford, East Stonehouse, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Launceston, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Tavistock, Totnes—W. M. Praed.
- No. 60: Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Liskeard, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, St. Colomb Major, Truro—G. G. Kekewich.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

- City { Mansion House—Lord Mayor.
 { Guildhall—An Alderman.
- Bow-street—T. J. Hall, D. Jardine, and T. Henry.
- Westminster—W. J. Broderip and T. J. Arnold.
- Marlborough-street—P. Bingham and J. Hardwick.
- Marylebone—George Long and R. E. Broughton.
- Clerkenwell—R. P. Tyrwhitt and W. Corrie.
- Worship-street—John Hammill and L. C. T. D'Eyncourt.
- Lambeth—Hon. G. C. Norton and G. P. Elliott.
- Southwark—Boyce Combe and Gilbert A. A'Beckett.
- Thames Police—Edw. Yardley and J. T. Ingham.
- Greenwich and Woolwich—J. Traill and Isaac O. Secker.
- Wandsworth and Hammersmith—T. Paynter and W. F. Beadon.
- N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey; and the Metropolitan Police under that of the Commissioners, Sir Richard Mayne and Captain W. Hay, whose office is in Scotland-yard, Charing-cross.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c., OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Earl De Grey
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Lord Carrington
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
Chester, Marquess of Westminster
Cornwall, Sir William Trelawney—*Lord Warden*, H. R. H. Prince Albert
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale
Derby, Duke of Devonshire
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl Digby
Durham, Marquess of Londonderry
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Earl Fitzhardinge
Hereford, Lord Bateman
Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Earl of Sandwich
Kent, Earl Cowper
Lancashire, Earl of Sefton
Leicester, Duke of Rutland
Lincoln, Marquess of Granby
Middlesex, Marquess of Salisbury
Monmouth, C. H. Leigh
Norfolk, Earl of Leicester
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Northumberland, Earl Grey
Nottingham, Earl of Scarborough
Oxford, Duke of Marlborough

Rutland, Marquess of Exeter
Shropshire, Viscount Hill
Somerset, Lord Portman
Southampton, Marquess of Winchester
Stafford, Marquess of Anglesey
Suffolk, Earl of Stradbroke
Surry, Earl of Lovelace
Sussex, Duke of Richmond
Tower-Hamlets, Viscount Combermere
Warwick, Earl of Craven
Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale
Wilts, Marquess of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Lyttelton
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
 — *West-Riding*, Earl of Harewood
 — *North-Riding*, Earl of Zetland

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquess of Anglesey
Brecon, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins
Caermarthen, Earl Cawdor
Caernarvon, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt., M.P.
Cardigan, Col. Wm. E. Powell, M.P.
Denbigh, Middleton Biddulph, M.P.
Flint, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.
Glamorgan, C. R. M. Talbot, M.P.
Merioneth, Edward Lloyd Mostyn, M.P.
Montgomery, Lord Sudeley
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.
Radnor, Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P.

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of.....	{ J. Buchanan, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Henry Cronchey, Sec. of Leg.	{ Rt. Hon. Fiennes Crampton, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Philip Griffith, Sec. of Leg.
Argentine Confederation....	{ Don M. Moreno, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.	{ Sir C. Hotham, En. Ex. & Min. Pl. F. Leeson Ball, Sec. of Leg.
Austria.....	{ Count Colloredo-Waldsee, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count Karoly, Sec. to Emb.	{ Earl of Westmorland, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. H. G. Howard, Sec. of Leg.
Bavaria.....	{ Baron de Cetto, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.	{ Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. G. Bonar, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium.....	{ S. Van de Weyer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. M. O. Delepierre, Sec. of Leg.	{ Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Sir T. W. Waller, bt., Sec. of Leg.
Bolivia.....	{ Gen. Santa Cruz, Min. Plen. Chevalier de Macedo, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Col. J. A. Lloyd, Ch. d'Affaires. Hon. H. F. Howard, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Brazil.....	{ J. T. de Amaral, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. W. S. Jerningham, Sec. Leg.
Chili.....	{ Gen. Blanco, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris, R.N., Ch. d'Aff.
Denmark.....	{ Count Reventlow-Criminll, Ch. d'Aff.	{ A. Buchanan, Env. Ex. & Min. Pl. Fred. D. Orme, Sec. of Leg.
France.....	{ Count Colonna Walewski, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. M. C. Baudin, 1st Sec. of Emb.	{ Lord Cowley, Amb. Ext. Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Sec. of Emb.
Germanic Confederation.....	{	{ Sir Alex. Malet, Bart., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Hon. Rich. Edwardes, Sec. of Leg.
Greece ..	{ M. Tricoupi, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ Sir Thos. Wyse, Min. Plen. Aug. Paget, Sec. of Leg.
Guatemala.....	{ Don F. Molina, Min. Plen.	{ C. Lennox Wyke, Consul-Gen.
Hansatic Towns, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg ..	{ James Colquhoun, Chargé d'Affaires and Cons. Gen.	{ Col. Geo. L. Hodges, Ch. d'Aff.
Hanover.....	{ Count von Kielmansegg, Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. Herr Klingemann, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. J. D. Bligh, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. G. Edgcumbe, Sec. of Leg.
Mexico.....	{ Senor de Castello y Lanzas, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ P. W. Doyle, Min. Plen. Edw. Thornton, Sec. of Leg.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
Morocco .....	.....	J. H. Drummond Hay, Ch. d'Aff.
Netherlands	{ Baron Bentinck, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Count Zuylen de Nyevelt, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. Ralph Abercrombie, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. H. G. Elliot, Sec. of Leg.
New Granada	Don M. Mosquera, Env. Ext.	D. F. O'Leary, Ch. d'Aff.
Nicaragua	(vacant) , Min. Plen.	F. Chatfield, Con. Gen.
Paraguay	Gen. Lopez, Min. Plen. ....	.....
Persia	(vacant) Amb. Ext.	{ Justin Shiel, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. W. T. Thomson, Sec. of Leg.
Peru	Gen. Mendiburn, Min. Plen.	S. H. Sullivan, Ch. d'Aff.
Portugal	{ Count Lavradio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. P. de Soveral, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Richard Pakenham, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. W. R. Ward, Sec. of Leg.
Prussia	{ Chev. Bunsen, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. Count de Sedlnitski, Sec. of Leg.	{ Lord Bloomfield, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Lord Aug. Loftus, Sec. of Leg.
Russia	{ Baron de Brunnow, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count de Berg, 1st Sec. to Em.	{ Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Lord Napier, Sec. of Leg.
Sardinia	{ Marq d'Azeglio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Marquis P. Oldoini, Sec. of Leg.	{ Jas. Hudson, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Forbes Clarke, Sec. of Leg.
Saxony	{ Count von Vizthum d'Eckstädt, Min. Res. Prince di Carini, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen. C. T. Barnard, Sec. of Leg.
Sicilies (Two)	{ M. G. Canofari, Sec. of Leg. Don F. X. de Isturitz, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. W. Temple, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Wm. Lowther, Sec. of Leg.
Spain	{ Don Juan T. Coming, Sec. of Leg. Baron Rehausen, Amb. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ Lord Howden, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. L. C. Otway, Sec. of Leg.
Sweden	{ Baron de Geer, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir E. Lyons, Bart., Envoy Ext. and Min. P'en. Hon. W. Grey, Sec. of Leg.
Switzerland	J. L. Prevôt, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ Hon. C. A. Murray, Min. Plen. W. Dougal Christie, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey	{ Musurus Bey, En. Ex. & Min. Pl. Zia Bey, Sec. of Leg.	{ Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen. Col. H. H. Rose, Sec. of Emb.
Tuscany	{ Prince J. Poniatowski, Min. Plen.	{ Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, Env. Ex. & Min. Plen. Hon. P. C. Scarlett, Sec. of Leg.
Venezuela	M. Ayala, Min. Plen.	Hon. Rich. Bingham, Ch. d'Aff.
Uruguay .....	.....	G. J. R. Gordon, Ch. d'Aff.
Württemberg	B. Hebelcr, Con. Gen.	{ Arthur Charles Mageniz, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Fred. Hamilton, Sec. of Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, Right Hon. Thos. Sidney, Billingsgate, 1844	Recorder, Rt. Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, M.P.	
Bridge Without 1831 Samuel Wilson	Portsoken 1844*F. G. Moon	
Cheap 1821 W. Thompson, M.P.	Cordwainer 1847*D. Salomons	
Aldersgate 1826 Sir P. Laurie	Tower 1848*T. Q. Finnis	
Lime Street... 1826 C. Farebrother	Bread Street .. 1848*Wm. Lawrence	
Bishopsgate... 1829 W. T. Copeland	Dowgate 1849*Sir R. W. Carden	
Farringdon } 1830 T. Kelly	Walbrook 1851 D. W. Wire	
Within.. }	Cornhill 1851 John Carter	
Bridge Within 1832 Sir C. Marshall	Langbourn 1851 W. Cubitt, M.P.	
Aldgate 1835 J. Humphery	Castle Baynard 1853 Henry Mugeridge	
Vintry 1838 Sir W. Magnay, bt.	*** All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also below the Recorder, marked thus*, have served the office of Sheriff.	
Candlewick 1839 Sir G. Carroll	Sheriffs, Alderman D. W. Wire and G. A. Wallis	
Queenhithe 1840 J. K. Hooper	Chamberlain, Sir John Key, bt.	
Farringdon } 1841 Sir J. Duke, bt., M.P.	Town Clerk, Mr. Serj. Merewether	
Without .. }	Common Serjeant, E. Bullock	
Bassishaw 1841 Thos. Farncomb		
Broad Street .. 1842 Sir J. Musgrove, bt.		
Coleman Street 1843 Wm. Hunter		
Cripplegate ... 1843 T. Challis, M.P.		

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary Lord High Constable, Earl of Erroll—*Knight Marischal*, Duke of Hamilton—*Hered. Royal Standard Bearer*, F. L. S. Wedderburn—*Keeper of the Great Seal*, Earl of Home—*Keeper of the Privy Seal*, Lord Panmure—*Lord Clerk Register*, Marq. of Dalhousie—*Lord Advocate*, J. Moncreiff—*Lord Justice Clerk*, Right Hon. John Hope—*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll—

Hered. Standard Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale—*Hered. Armour Bearer*, Lady Seyton Steuart of Touch-Seyton—*Hered. Usher of White Rod*, Heirs of the late Sir P. Walker, Kt. *Physicians in Ordinary*, W. P. Alison, M.D., Robert Christison, M.D., J. Begbie, M.D.—*Deans of Chapel Royal*, John Lee, D.D., Norman McLeod, D.D., Robt. Lee, D.D.—*Dean of the Thistle*, William Muir, D.D.—*Captain-General of Queen's Body Guard*, Duke of Buccleuch. *Commander of the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Napier.

PEERS.

Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*
Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon*
Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy, a
Arbuthnott, *Visc.* 1641
Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1647, Hamilton*
Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stuart, a
Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Campbell*
Buccleuch, *Duke of*, 1663, and Queensberry, 1684, Douglas-Scott*
Buchan, *E. of*, 1469, Erskine
Caithness, *Earl of*, 1455, Sinclair
Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell
Cassillis, *Earl of*, 1511, Kennedy*
Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
Colville of Culross, *L.* 1604, a
Cranstoun, *L.* 1609
Crawford, 1398, & Balcarras, 1651, *Earl of*, Lindsay*
Dalhousie, *Earl of*, 1633, Ramsay*
Dumfries, *E. of*, 1633, and Bute, *E.*, 1703, Crichton-Stuart*
Dunblane, *V.* 1673, Osborne*
Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane [Murray*
Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686
Dysart, *E. of*, 1643, Talmash
Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomerie*

Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, and Kincardine, 1647, Bruce*
Elphinstone, *L.* 1643, Murray
Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509 a
Erroll, *E. of*, 1452, Hay*
Fairfax, *L.* 1627
Falkland, *Visc.* 1620, Cary*
Forbes, *Ld.* 1442
Forrester, *Ld.* 1633, Grimston*
[Stewart*
Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623, Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703, Boyle*
Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a
Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton*
Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643, Douglas*
Home, *E. of*, 1605, a
Hopetoun, *E. of*, 1703, Hope*
Huntly, *M. of*, 1599, Gordon*
Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
Kinnoull, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-Falconer*
Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1624, Maitland*
Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
Leven, *E. of*, 1641, & Melville, 1690, Leslie-Melville, a
Lothian, *Mar. of*, 1701, Ker*
Loudon, *Earl of*, 1633, Rawdon-Hastings*
Mar, *E. of*, 1457, and Kellie, *E. of*, 1619, Erskine
Montrose, *Duke of*, 1707, Graham*
Moray, *E. of*, 1562, Stuart*
Morton, *E. of*, 1458, Douglas, a
Napier, *Lord*, 1627
Newburgh, *Countess of*, 1660, Livingstone

Northesk, *E. of*, 1647, Carnegie
Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice, a
Perth, *E. of*, 1605, and Melfort, 1686, Drummond
Polwarth, *Lord*, 1690, Scott, a
Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1682, Douglas
Reay, *Lord*, 1628, Mackay
Rollo, *Lord*, 1651
Rosebery, *Earl of*, 1703, Primrose*
Rothes, *E. of*, 1457, Leslie
Roxburghe, *D. of*, 1707, Ker*
Ruthven, *Baroness*, 1651, Hore
Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser
Seafield, *E. of*, 1701, Ogilvie-Grant
Selkirk, *Earl of*, 1646, Douglas, a
Sempill, *Baroness*, 1489
Sinclair, *L.* 1489, a
Somerville, *L.* 1424
Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrymple*
Stormont, *V.* 1621, Murray*
Strathallan, *V.* 1686, Drummond, a
Strathmore, *Earl of*, 1606, Bowes, a
Sutherland, *Earl of*, 1228, Gower*
Torphichen, *Ld.* 1564, Sandilands
Traquair, *Earl of*, 1633, Stuart [Hay, a
Tweeddale, *Marq. of*, 1694, Wemyss and March, *E. of*, 1633, Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. o Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

Inner House—First Division.

†The Lord President—Rt. Hon. Duncan McNeill.
J. Fullerton, Lord Fullerton; † James Ivory, Lord Ivory; Patrick Robertson, Lord Robertson.

Second Division.

†The Lord Justice Clerk—Rt. Hon. John Hope.
†H. Cockburn, Lord Cockburn; Sir J. A. Murray, Lord Murray; † Alex. Wood, Lord Wood.
Principal Clerks, James Walker, J. M. Lindsay, John Russell, Cosmo Innes.

Outer House—*Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court*—Rt. Hon. Andrew Rutherford, Lord Rutherford; †John Cowan, Lord Cowan; John Marshall, Lord Curriehill; Geo. Deas, Lord Deas; Robert Handyside, Lord Handyside.

The Judges marked thus† are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Judges from 12th Aug. 1853, to 12th Aug. 1854—Lords Murray and Curriehill; *from 12th Aug. 1854, to 12th Aug. 1855*, Lords Rutherford and Deas.

Queen's Remembrancer—J. Henderson

LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, Jas. Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General, James Craufurd.
Advocates-Depute, Robt. Macfarlane, Thos. Cleghorn, G. D. Fordyce, A. R. Clark.

Crown Agent, J. C. Brodie, W. S.
Clerk of Justiciary, Patrick Boyle.

Scotland is divided into three Criminal Circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn. An additional Court is held at Glasgow at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 83 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Belhaven, *Lord High Commissioner*; Jas. Barr, D.D., *Moderator*; Robt. Bell, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church*.
Agent in Edinburgh, William Young.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen.....	Archibald Davidson
Argyll.....	Marquess of Breadalbane ...	E. F. Maitland
Ayr.....	Earl of Eglinton	Archibald Bell
Banff	Earl of Fife	Alex. Currie
Berwick	Earl of Lauderdale	Robert Bell
Bute	Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart ...	Robert Hunter
Caithness ...	Earl of Caithness....	Robert Thomson
Clackmannan	Earl of Mansfield	John Tait
Cromarty	Marquess of Stafford ...	Thomas Mackenzie
Dumbarton ...	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart....	J. C. Colquhoun
Dumfries	Viscount Drumlanrig	Mark Napier.
Edinburgh.....	Duke of Buccleuch	John Thomson Gordon
Elgin or Moray...	James Duff, of Delgaty	Benj. R. Bell
Fife	Rear-Admiral J. E. Wemyss.	Alexander Earle Monteith
Forfar	Lord Panmure	James L'Amy
Haddington	Marquess of Tweeddale....	William Horne
Inverness	Lord Lovat	George Young
Kincardine.....	Sir James Carnegie, Bart. ...	John Montgomery Bell
Kinross	(vacant)	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry }	Earl of Selkirk	Erskine Douglas Sandford
Lanark	Duke of Hamilton .	Sir Archibald Alison, Bt.
Linlithgow.....	Earl of Rosebery	John Cay
Nairn	William Brodie, of Brodie ...	Benj. R. Bell
Orkney and Zetland	Hon. J. C. Dundas	W. E. Aytoun
Peebles	Earl of Wemyss and March ..	George Napier
Perth	Earl of Kinnoull	(vacant)
Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	Hereules J. Robertson
Ross	Col. Hugh Duncan Baillie ..	Thomas Mackenzie
Roxburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk	Lord Polwarth	George Dundas
Stirling	Duke of Montrose	Charles Baillie
Sutherland.....	Duke of Sutherland.....	Hugh Lumsden
Wigton.....	Viscount Dalrymple	Adam Urquhart

IRELAND.

VICE-REGAL COURT.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of St. Germans.
Private Secretary, Hon. Major Ponsonby.
Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady.
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal,
Sir John Young, Bart.
Private Sec., Gustavus Tuite Dalton.

Under Sec., Major Larcom.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbishop of Armagh.
State Steward, Lord Dunkellin.
Comptroller, Major Bagot.
Chamberlain, Geo. L'Estrange.

Gentleman Usher, Capt. Fred. Willis
Keeper of Records and Ulster King at Arms, J. B. Burke.
Dean of the Chapel, Rev. H. U. Tighe
Master of the Horse, Capt. F. W. Hervey
Commander of the Forces, Rt. Hon. Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B.

Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Greaves
Commander of the Artillery, Col. Thos. Dyneley, R.A.
Commander of the Engineers, Col. Emmett
Clerk of Survey, Wm. Booth.

PEERS.

Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777, Stratford
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789
 Antrim, *Earl of*, 1785, Macdonnell
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799, King of Hanover *
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore
 Ashbrook, *V.*, 1751, Flower-Walker
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden *
 Avonmore, *Vis.*, 1800, Yelverton
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Bernard b
 Bangor, *Vis.* 1781, Ward
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White
 Barrington, *Vis.* 1720
 Bellew, *Lord*, 1848
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1730, Ponsonby *
 Blayney, *Lord*, 1621 b
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyne, *Vis.* 1717, Hamilton
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800, Alexander b [Freke
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Evans-
 Carew, *Ld.* 1834 *
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1796, Smith *
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby
 Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, *B. of*, 1842, Robt. Daly
 Castlemaine, *L.*, 1822, Handcock b [Stuart
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800, Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambart
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763, Caulfield * b
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806, Bury [wynd
 Chetwynd, *V.*, 1717, Chet-
 Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661 *
 Clancarty, *E.*, 1803, Trench * [Bingham
 Clanmorris, *Lord*, 1800, Clanricarde, *Mar. of*, 1825, De Burgh *
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776, Meade * [gibbon *
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-
 Clermont, *L.*, 1852, Fortescue
 Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey b
 Clifden, *Vis.* 1781, Ellis *

Clive, *Lord*, 1762 *
 Clonbrock, *L.* 1790, Dillon b
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless *
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Conway, *Lord*, 1703, Seymour *
 Conyngham, *Mar.* 1816 *
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*, 1620, Boyle *
 Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, *B. of*, 1848, Jas. Wilson, b
 Courtown, *E. of*, 1762, Stopford *
 Cremona, *L.* 1797, Dawson *
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797 b
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh *
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry and Raphoe, *B. of*, (vacant)
 Desart, *E. of*, 1793, Cuffe b
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622, Fielding
 De Vesel, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey b
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620 *
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquess of*, 1791, Chichester *
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, St. Leger b
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800, Hutchinson *
 Down, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849, R. Knox b
 Downe, *Vis.* 1680, Dawnay
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh b
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789, Hill *
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791, Moore *
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R. Whately
 Dufferin, *Lord*, 1800, Blackwood *
 Dunally, *L.* 1800, Prittie b
 Dunboyne, *Ld.* 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *V.*, 1766, Trevor [Quin
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822, Dunsany, *Ld.*, 1461, Plunkett
 Dunsandle and Clanconal, *Lord*, 1845, Daly a
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Perceval *
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus *
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789, Cole *
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton b
 Farnham, *L.*, 1756, Max-
 Ffrench, *Ld.*, 1798 [well b
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff *
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett *

Fitzgerald & Vesey, *L.* 1826
 Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716 *
 Frankfort De Montmorency
V. 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720 *
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Arundel
 Moncton
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800 *
 Garvagh, *L.*, 1818, Canning
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, Butler b
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478, Preston
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Acheson *
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes *
 Grandison, *V.* 1620, Villiers *
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719 *
 Guillamore, *Viscount*, 1831, O'Grady
 Harberton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Harvarden, *V.* 1793, Maude b
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Taylor *
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Henniker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782 *
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howden, *L.* 1819, Caradoc *
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St. Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796, Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, Elphinstone-Flahault *
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800, Browne *
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776, Edwards
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-Maurice Petty *
 Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmaeduaigh, *Bp. of*, 1839, Ludlow
 Tonsen, *Lord* Riversdale
 Kilmaine, *L.* 1789, Browne b
 Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, *B. of*, 1819, J. Leslie
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822, Needham
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King *
 Kingsale, *L.* 1181, De Courey
 Langford, *L.* 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756, Butler b
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766, Fitzgerald *
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements *
 Lifford, *Vis.* 1781, Hewitt
 Limerick, &c., *Bishop of* 1849, Wm. Higgin

Limerick, <i>Earl of</i> , 1803, Pery*	Mountgarrett, <i>Vis.</i> 1550, Butler	Sefton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1771, Moly- neux *
Lisburne, <i>Earl of</i> , 1776, Vaughan	Mountmorres, <i>Vis.</i> 1763, De Montmorency	Shannon, <i>E. of</i> , 1756, Boyle*
Lisle, <i>Ld.</i> 1758, Lysaght	Mulgrave, <i>L.</i> 1768, Phipps*	Sheffield, <i>Earl of</i> , 1816, Holroyd*
Lismore, <i>Viscount</i> , 1806, O'Callaghan*	Muncaster, <i>Lord</i> , 1783, Pen- nington	Sherard, <i>Lord</i> , 1627 *
Listowel, <i>E. of</i> , 1822, Hare	Muskerry, <i>L.</i> 1781, Deane	Sligo, <i>Marquess of</i> , 1800, Brownne *
Londonderry, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1816, Stewart*	Netterville, <i>V.</i> 1622, Net- terville	Strabane, <i>V.</i> 1701, Hamil- ton *
Longford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1785, Pakenham*	Newborough, <i>L.</i> 1776, Wynn	Southwell, 17776, Southwell
Lorton, <i>Vis.</i> , 1806, King b	Norbury, <i>E. of</i> , 1827, Toler	Strangford, <i>V.</i> 1628, Smythe*
Louth, <i>Lord</i> , 1541, Plunkett	Normanton, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Agar	Taafe, <i>Vis.</i> 1628
Lucan, <i>E. of</i> , 1795, Bing- ham b	Nugent, <i>E.</i> 1776, Grenville*	Talbot de Malahide, <i>L.</i> 1831, Talbot
Lumley, <i>Vis.</i> 1628, Lumley- Saunderson*	Nugent Temple, <i>L.</i> 1800, Grenville	Teignmouth, <i>L.</i> 1797, Shore
Macdonald, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	O'Neill, <i>Vis.</i> 1795, O'Neill b	Templetown, <i>V.</i> 1806, Upton
Massareene and Ferrard,* <i>Vis.</i> , 1660, Skeffington- Foster *	Ongley, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Thomond, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1860, O'Bryen [wall
Massy, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Cranmore, <i>L.</i> 1836, Browne	Trimlestown, 1641, Barne- Tuam, &c., <i>Bp. of</i> , Hon.
Mayo, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Bourke b	Ormonde, <i>Mof.</i> 1825, Butler*	Thos. Plunket, 1839
Meath, <i>E. of</i> , 1627, Braba- zon *	Ossory, &c., <i>Bp. of</i> , J. T. O'Brien, 1842 b	Valentia, <i>V.</i> 1662, Annesley
Meath, <i>Bp. of</i> , J. H. Singer, 1852	Palmerston, <i>V.</i> 1722, Temple	Ventry, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Mullins
Mexborough, <i>E. of</i> , 1766, Saville	Portarlington, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Dawson Damer	Walls court, <i>L.</i> 1800, Blake
Middleton, <i>V.</i> 1717, Brodrick*	Powercourt, <i>V.</i> 1743, Wing- field	Waterford and Wexford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1446, Talbot *
Milltown, <i>E. of</i> , 1763, Leeson	Radstock, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Wal- degrave	Waterford, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1789, Beresford *
Moir, <i>E. of</i> , 1761, Hastings*	Ranelagh, <i>V.</i> 1628, Jones	Waterpark, <i>Lord</i> , 1792, Cavendish
Molesworth, <i>Viscount</i> , 1716	Ranfurlly, <i>E.</i> 1831, Knox*	Westcote, <i>Lord</i> , 1776, Lyl- telton *
Monck, <i>Viscount</i> , 1800	Rendlesham, <i>Lord</i> , 1806, Thellusson	Westmeath, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1822, Nugent b
Mornington, <i>E. of</i> , 1760, Wellesley *	Riversdale, <i>L.</i> 1783, Tonson	Wicklow, <i>Earl of</i> , 1793, Howard b
Mountcashel, <i>Earl of</i> , 1781, Moore b	Roden, <i>E. of</i> , 1771, Jocelyn*	Winterton, <i>Earl</i> , 1766, Turnour
	Rokeby, <i>L.</i> 1777, Montagu	
	Rosse, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Parsons b	
	Rossmore, <i>Lord</i> , 1796, Wes- tenra *	

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. b Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.
—*Secretary*, M. John Brady
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. C.
Smith
Deputy, Robert Wogan
Masters in Chancery, W. Henn, Edward
Litton, Wm. Brooke, J. J. Murphy, and
Acheson Lyle
Accountant-Gen., Digby P. Starkey
Sec. of Bankrupts, C. Brady
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, C. Fitz-
simon

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thos. Le-
froy.—*Judges*, P. C. Crampton, Rt. Hon.
Louis Perrin, Rt. Hon. Richard Moore
Clerk of the Crown, James Nagle

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Jas. H. Mo-
nahan.—*Judges*, Robert Torrens, Rt.
Hon. Nicholas Ball, J. D. Jackson

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot
Barons, R. Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John
Richards, Rt. Hon. R. W. Greene

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge of the Prerogative Court, Rt. Hon.
R. Keatinge, LL.D.
Registrar, W. Stuart
Vicar-Gen. of the Consistorial Courts of
Dublin, Jos. Radcliff, LL.D.
Registrar, John Samuels, Esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Joseph Stock, LL.D.
Surrogate, Joseph Radcliff, LL.D.
Queen's Advocate Gen., Sir T. Staples, bart.
Registrar, John Anster, LL.D.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Commissioner, H. J. Baldwin, Q.C.
Chief Clerk, James Plunkett

BANKRUPT COURT.

Commissioners, John Macan, Q.C., and
Hon. P. Plunket.—*Registrars*, Thos.
Batley and Hercules M'Donnell.—*Chief*
Clerk, F. Blackburne

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen., Rt. Hon. A. Brewster
Solicitor-Gen., W. Keogh, M.P.
Serjeants, John Howley, James O'Brien,
and J. Christian

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES, AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquess of Donegal
Armagh, Col. Jas. M. Caulfield, M.P.
Carlow, Earl of Bessborough
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort
Clare, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bt.
Cork, Earl of Bandon
Down, Marquess of Abercorn, Lieut. ;
 Earl of Leitrim, Custos.
Down, Viscount Castlereagh, Lieut. ; Mar-
 quess of Londonderry, Custos.
Dublin, Earl of Howth, Lieut. ; Sir Com-
 ton Domvile, Bt., Custos.
Fermanagh, Earl of Erne
Galway, Marquess of Clanricarde
Kerry, Earl of Kenmare
Kildare, Duke of Leinster
Kilkenny, Rt. Hon. Wm. F. Fownes Tighe
King's County, Earl of Rosse
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim
Limerick, Earl of Clare

Londonderry, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bt.,
 M.P., Lieut. ; Marquess of Londonderry,
 Custos.
Longford, Henry White, Lieut. ; Luke
 White, Custos.
Louth, Lord Bellew, Lieut. ; Earl of
 Roden, Custos.
Mayo, Earl of Lucan
Meath, Earl of Fingall
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore
Queen's County, Viscount de Vesci
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton
Sligo, Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
Tipperary, Viscount Lismore
Tyrone, Earl of Charlemont
Waterford, Lord Stuart de Decies
Westmeath, Marquess of Westmeath
Wexford, Lord Carew, Lieut. ; Earl of
 Courtown, Custos.
Wicklow, Earl of Wicklow

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Anno.	In room of.	Deans.
1805	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., <i>Primate of all Ireland</i>	<i>Armagh</i> & <i>Clogher</i>	1822	Stuart	{ B. W. Disney, <i>Arm.</i> Hon. R. W. H. Maude, M.A., <i>Cl.</i> Hon. H. Pakenham, <i>St. Pa-</i> <i>trick's and Christ Church.</i> James Gregory, A.M., <i>Kil-</i> <i>dare.</i>
1831	Rt. Hon. Richard Whately, D.D., <i>Primate of Ireland.</i>	<i>Dublin and</i> <i>Kildare</i>	1831	Magce	{
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1852	J. H. Singer, D.D.	<i>Meath</i>	1852	Townsend	{ Rich. Butler, <i>Clonmacnoise.</i> W. Warburton, M.A., <i>Elphin.</i> R. Murray, D.D., <i>Ardagh.</i> Lord Fitzgerald, LL.D., <i>Kil-</i> <i>more.</i>
1812	John Leslie, D.D.	{ <i>Kilmore, Ar-</i> <i>dagh, and</i> <i>Elphin</i>	1819	French	{
(Vacant)		{ <i>Derry and</i> <i>Raphoe</i>	1853	Pousonby	{ T. B. Gough, M.A., <i>Derry.</i> Lord E. Chichester, <i>Raphoe.</i> J. Head, D.D., <i>Killaloe.</i> J. Armstrong, M.A., <i>Kilfenora</i> R. M. Kennedy, <i>Clonfert.</i> J. A. Birmingham, <i>Kilmac-</i> <i>duagh.</i>
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D.	{ <i>Killaloe, Kil-</i> <i>fenora, Clon-</i> <i>fert, and Kil-</i> <i>macduagh</i>	1839	Sandes	{
1839	Hon. Thos. Plunket, D.D.	{ <i>Tnam, Kil-</i> <i>lala, and</i> <i>Achnonry</i>	1839	Trench	{ Hon. R. Plunket, <i>Tnam.</i> J. Collins, D.D., <i>Killala.</i> Lord Mountmorres, <i>Achnonry.</i> H. U. Tighe, D.D., <i>Leighlin.</i> H. Newland, D.D., <i>Fenns.</i> Charles Vignoles, D.D., <i>Ossory.</i>
1842	James T. O'Brien, D.D.	{ <i>Ossory,</i> <i>Fenns, and</i> <i>Leighlin</i>	1842	Fowler	{
1842	Robert Daly, D.D.	{ <i>Cashel,</i> <i>Early, Wa-</i> <i>terford, and</i> <i>Lisamore</i>	1842	Sandes	{ S. Adams, M.A., <i>Cashel.</i> Edw. N. Hoare, <i>Waterford.</i> Denis Browne, <i>Emly.</i> Hon. H. Browne, <i>Lismore.</i> H. T. Newman, <i>Corb.</i> J. Stannus, M.A., <i>Ross.</i> J. Howie, <i>Cloyne.</i>
1848	J. Wilson, D.D.	{ <i>Cork, Cloyne</i> <i>and Ross</i>	1848	Kyle	{
1849	R. Knox, D.D.	{ <i>Down, Con-</i> <i>nar, and</i> <i>Dromore</i>	1848	Mant	{ Theo. Blakeley, M.A., <i>Down.</i> John Chame, M.A., <i>Connor.</i> Dan. Bagot, B.D., <i>Dromore.</i> A. L. Kirwan, <i>Limerick.</i> A. Irwin, A.M., <i>Ardfert and</i> <i>Aghadoe.</i>
1849	Wm. Higgin, D.D.	{ <i>Limerick,</i> <i>Ardfert, &</i> <i>Aghadoe</i>	1849	Knox	{

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his See; the rest take precedence according to priority of Consecration. The Representative Bishops for 1854 are the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Cork, Down, and Ossory.

BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
D. Wilson, D.D.	<i>Calcutta</i>	1832	Turner, <i>dec.</i>
J. Harding, D.D.	<i>Bombay</i>	1851	Carr, <i>res.</i>
T. Dealtry, D.D.	<i>Madras</i>	1849	Spencer, <i>res.</i>
James Chapman, D.D.	<i>Ceylon</i>	1845	<i>See created.</i>
Ernest Hawkins	<i>Mauritius</i>	1850	<i>Do.</i>
— Temple, D.D.	<i>Sydney, Metrop.</i>	1853	Broughton, <i>res.</i>

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
F. R. Nixon, D.D.	Tasmania	1842	See created.
William Tyrrell, D.D. ..	Newcastle	1847	Do.
Aug. Short, D.D.	Adelaide	1847	Do.
Charles Perry, D.D.	Melbourne	1847	Do.
G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	New Zealand	1841	Do.
Aubrey Geo. Spencer, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1843	Lipscomb, dec.
Thomas Parry, D.D.	Barbados & Leeward Isles	1842	Coleridge, res.
D. G. Davis, D.D.	Antigua	1842	See created.
W. P. Austen, D.D.	Guiana	1842	Do.
G. J. Mountain, D.D.	Quebec	1836	Stewart, dec.
Francis Fulford, D.D. ..	Montreal	1850	See created.
John Strachan, D.D.	Toronto	1839	Do.
Hubbert Binney, D.D.	Nova Scotia ..	1851	Ingl s, dec.
John Medley, D.D.	Fredericton	1845	See created.
Edw. Feild, D.D.	Newfoundland	1844	A. G. Spenceer, tr.
George Tomlinson, D.D.	Gibraltar	1842	See created.
Robert Gray, D.D.	Cape Town	1847	Do.
J. W. Colenso, D.D.	Natal	1853	Do.
Rev. J. Armstrong, D.D.	Graham's Town	1853	Do.
O. E. Vidal, D.D.	Sierra Leone	1852	Do.
George Smith, D.D.	Victoria (Hong Kong)....	1849	Do.
David Anderson, D.D. .	Prince Rupert's Land ..	1849	Do.

GOVERNORS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner, Governor.

Malta.—Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Reid, Governor.
Ionian Islands.—Sir H. G. Ward, Lord High Commissioner.

Holigoland.—Captain Sir John Hindmarsh, R.N., Lieut.-Gov.

America.

Eastern and Western Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Earl of Elgin, Governor-General.

Nova Scotia.—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Gasparde le Marchant, Lieut.-Governor.

New Brunswick.—Sir E. W. Head, Bart., Lieut.-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island.—Sir Alexander Bannerman, Lieut.-Governor.

Newfoundland.—Ker Baillie Hamilton, Governor.

Falkland Islands.—G. Rennie, Governor.

Auckland Islands.—C. Enderby, Lieut.-Gov.

Vancouver Island.—James Douglas, Gov.

West India Islands.

Jamaica and Dependencies.—Sir Henry Barkly, Governor-in-Chief.

Bahama Islands.—, Governor.

Barbadoes and Windward Islands.—Col. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, Governor.

St. Vincent.—R. Graves M'Donnell, Lieut.-Governor.

Grenada.—R. W. Keate, Lieut.-Governor.

Tobago.—Dominick Daly, Lieut.-Governor.

Antigua and Leeward Islands.—Alfred Reid, Governor.

St. Christopher's.—E. H. Drummond Hay, Lieut.-Governor.

St. Lucia.—Maurice Power, Lieut.-Gov.

Dominica.—Major S. W. Blackall, Lieut.-Governor.

Trinidad.—Lord Harris, Governor.

Bermuda.—Capt. Chas. Elliott, R.N., Gov.

British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice).—, Governor.

Honduras.—Col. Fancourt, Superintendent.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Major-Gen. Hon. G. Cathcart, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.—Lieut.-Gov., C. H. Darling.

Eastern Division of Cape of Good Hope.—H. E. F. Young, Lieut.-Governor.

Natal, South Africa.—B. C. C. Pine, Lieut.-Governor.

Mauritius.—Jas. Macaulay Higginson, Gov.

Sierra Leone.—A. E. Kennedy, Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.

Gambia.—Major L. S. O'Connor, Governor.

Gold Coast (settlements on the).—Major S. J. Hill, Governor.

St. Helena.—Lieut.-Col. T. G. Browne, Gov.

Asia.

Bengal.—Marquess of Dalhousie, Gov.-General of India.

Madras.—Jas. Thomason, Governor.

Bombay.—Lord Elphinstone, Governor.

Ceylon.—Sir G. W. Anderson, Governor.

Hong-Kong.—Sir Samuel George Bonham, Governor and Superintendent of Trade.

Aden.—Capt. Haines.

Labuan.—Sir James Brooke, Governor.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Sir Chas. Augustus Fitzroy, Governor.

Victoria.—C. J. La Trobe, Lieut.-Gov.

Van Diemen's Land.—Wm. T. Denison, Lieut.-Governor.

Western Australia (Swan River).—Comm. Charles Fitzgerald, R.N., Governor.

Southern Australia.—Sir H. F. Young, Lieut.-Governor.

New Zealand.—Sir Geo. Grey, Gov.-in-Chief.

New Ulster.—Col. R. H. Wynyard, Lieut.-Gov.

New Munster.—Edw. J. Eyre, Lieutenant-Governor.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.**Governor*—John Gellibrand Hubbard.*Deputy*—Thomas Matthias Weguelin.

Directors—H. H. Berens, A. E. Campbell, Edw. Henry Chapman, William Cotton, Robt. Wigram Crawford, Bonamy Dobree, Henry H. Gibbs, Benj. B. Green, C. P. Grenfell, Thos. Hankey, jun., I. O. Hanson, John Benj. Heath, Kirkman Dan. Hodgson, Hy. Lancelot Holland, Thos. Newman Hunt, Alfred Latham, Jas. Malcolmson, Jas. Morris, Sheffield Neave, Geo. Warde Norman, John H. Palmer, Henry James Prescott, Ald. W. Thompson, Thos. Tooke, jun.,

Secretary—John Knight.*Deputy-Secretary*—John Bentley.**BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**

Birmingham — Bristol — Hull — Leeds — Leicester — Liverpool — Manchester — Newcastle-upon-Tyne — Norwich — Plymouth — Portsmouth — Swansea.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.**Directors.**Chairman*—3 Russell Ellice.*Dep. Chairman*—4 Major James Oliphant.

4 Henry Alexander, 2 John Harvey Astell, 3 Wm. Butterworth Bayley, 2 John Cotton, 1 Wm. Dent, 3 Sir Richard Jenkins, 2 John Loch, 1 Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, 1 Elliot Macnaghten, 3 R. D. Mangles, M.P., 4 Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, M.P., 3 J. Masterman, M.P., 4 Hon. W. H. Leslie Melville, 2 Charles Mills, 3 Major J. Arthur Moore, 1 John Petty Muspratt, 2 Wm. Henry C. Plowden, 4 Henry Thoby Prinsep, 2 Henry Shank, 4 John Shepherd, 1 Martin Tucker Smith, M.P., 1 W. Wigram.

Secretary—J. C. Melville.**BANKERS IN LONDON.**

Agra and United Service Bank, Old Jewry
Bank of Australasia, 8, Austin Friars
Bank of British North America, 7, St. Helen's-place

Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street

Barnett, Hoare, & Co., 62, Lombard-st.
Bauer (A.) and Co., 113, Leadenhall-st.
Biggerstaff, W. and J., 8, West Smithfield
Bosanquet, Franks, and Whatman, 73, Lombard-street

Bouverie, Murdoch, Bouverie, and James, 11, Haymarket

Brown, Janson, & Co., 32, Abchurch-lane
Bult, Son, and Co., 85 and 86, Cheapside
Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten and Co., 25, Old Bond-street

Challis and Son, 37, West Smithfield
Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street

Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing Cross
Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within
Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.
Coutts and Co., 59, Strand

Cunliffes, Brooks, Cunliffe, and Co., 24, Lombard-street

Cunliffe, Roger, 24, Bucklersbury
Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill
Davies, R. and Co., 187, Shoreditch
Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill.

Dixon, Brooks, and Dixon, 25, Chancery-lane

Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross
Feltham, John and Co., 42, Lombard-st.
Fullers and Co., 65, Moorgate-street
Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-street
Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street
Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyd, 60, Lombard-street

Hankeys and Co., 7, Fenchurch-street
Herries, Farquhar, Davison, Chapman, & Co., 16, St. James's-st.

Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lothbury-street

Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield
Hoares, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street
Hopkinson, Chas., and Co., 3, Regent-st.

Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street
Johnston, H., J. and Co., 15, Gt. Bush-lane
Jones, Loyd, and Co., 43, Lothbury

London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-st., St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, and Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road

London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; 1, St. James-sq.; 3, Wellington-st., Borough; 214, High Holborn; 87, High-st., Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-pl., Oxford-st.

London Bank, 5, Princes-street, Bank, and 69, Pall Mall

Lubbock (*Sir J. W. Bart.*), Forster, and Co., 41, Mansion House-street

Martin, Stone, & Martins, 68, Lombard-st.
Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st.

National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-st.
National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate Within

North-Western Bank of India, 62, Moorgate-street

Oriental Bank, 7, Walbrook
Pocklington, Lacy, and Son, 60, West Smithfield

Praeds and Co., 189, Fleet-street

Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, 62, Thread-needle-street

Price (*Sir C.*), Marryat, and Co., 3, King William-street, City

Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street

Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard

Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East

Roberts, Curtis, and Co., 15, Lombard-street

Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co., 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street

Royal British Bank, 16, Tokenhouse-yard; 429, Strand; 77, Bridge-road, Westminster; and 97, Goswell-street.

Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-street

* The alterations in the Bank Direction, and in that of the East India Company, take place in April. From the second Wednesday in April, 1854, the number of the East India Directors will be reduced to eighteen, of whom three are to be nominated by the Crown. The figures denote the years they would have had to serve under the old charter.

Scott (*Sir Samuel, Bart.*), and Co., 1, Cavendish-square
 Shank, *John*, 76, West Smithfield
 Simla Branch Bank, 4, St. Martin's-place.
 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-st.
 South Australian, 54, Old Broad-st.
 Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street
 Stevenson, Salt, and Sons, 20, Lombard-st.
 Strahan, Paul (*Sir J. D. Bart.*), Paul (*J. D.*), and Bates, 217, Strand
 Stride, *J. and W. S.*, 41, West Smithfield
 Tisdall and Ward, 15, West Smithfield
 Twinings, 215, Strand
 Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-st.
 Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank; Argyll-place, Regent-street; and 4, Pall Mall East
 Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., 30, Birchin-lane
 Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-st.

ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin
 Barron and Smith, 6, Duke-street, Westminster
 Sir E. R. Borough, Armit, and Co., Leinster-street, Dublin
 Cane, Rich. & Co., Dawson-st., Dublin
 Codd, Messrs., 15, Fludyer-street
 Collyer, Geo., 9, Park-place, St. James's
 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross
 Downes, Charles, 14, Warwick-street, Charing Cross
 Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place

Kirkland, Sir John, 80, Pall Mall
 Landers, F. T. and Co., 12, Pall Mall East
 Lawrie, John, 10, Charles-street, St. James's-square
 McGrigor, 17, Charles-street, St. James's-square
 Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-st., Strand
 Sandell, J. C., 2, Warwick-street
 Watson, W. F., Charlotte-st., Portland-pl.

NAVY AGENTS.

Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street
 Burnett and Co., 22, Surrey-st., Strand
 Case and Loudonsack, James-st., Adelphi
 Chard, W. & E., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-st.
 Chippendale, John, 10, John-street, Adelphi
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand
 Cox and Son, (*for Royal Marines*), 44, Hatton-garden
 Dufaur, Fred., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand
 Goode, Lawrence, and Beale, 15, Surrey-street, Strand
 Halford and Co., 41, Norfolk-st., Strand
 Hallet, Robinson, Maude, and Hallett, 14, Great George-st.
 Muspratt, John P., 33, Abchurch-lane
 Ommanney, Son, & Co., 40, Charing Cross
 Stilwell, J. G. & T., Arundel-st., Strand
 Woodhead and Co., 1, James-st., Adelphi

•• There are also Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years,—for whose addresses see the Navy List.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Elected
Chancellor—Right Hon. the Earl of Derby 1852
High Steward—Right Hon. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon 1838
Vice-Chancellor—Rev. Richard Lynch Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester College 1852
Pro-Vice-Chancellors—Rev. B. P. Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham. Rev. Fred. Chas. Plumptre, D.D., Master of University. Rev. D. Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New. Rev. R. Harington, D.D., Principal of Brasenose.
Burgesses of the University—Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt., D.C.L., Ch. Ch. 1829
 Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E. 1847
Deputy High Steward—Roundell Palmer, M.A., Magd. 1852
Curators of the Theatre—Benj. Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham. Philip Wynter, D.D., Pres. of St. John's.
Curators of the University Galleries—Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall, Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A., Warden of All Souls, Rev. H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall.
Curators of the Taylor Institution—The Vice-Chancellor; the Proctors; the Regius Professor of Modern History; B. P. Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham; R. B. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden of Merton; Rev. F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master

of Pembroke; R. Hussey, B.D., Regius Prof. of Ecclesiastical History, Christ Church; J. M. Wilson, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi.
Assessor—John Robert Kenyon, D.C.L., All Souls 1810
Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges. Elected
 University, Frederick Charles Plumptre, D.D., Master 1836
 Balliol, R. Jenkyns, D.D., Master .. 1819
 Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden 1826
 Exeter, J. L. Richards, D.D., Rector 1838
 Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D., Provost 1828
 Queen's, John Fox, D.D., Provost .. 1827
 New, David Williams, D.C.L., Warden : .. 1840
 Lincoln, J. Thompson, D.D., Rector 1851
 All Souls, L. Sneyd, M.A., Warden 1827
 Magdalen, M. J. Routh, D.D., Pres. . 1791
 Brasenose, R. Harington, D.D., Prin. 1842
 Corpus Christi, James Norris, D.D., President 1843
 Christ Church, Thos. Gaisford, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek, Dean . 1831
 Trinity, J. Wilson, D.D., President . 1850
 St. John's, P. Wynter, D.D., President 1828
 Jesus, Hen. Foulkes, D.D., Principal 1817
 Wadham, B. P. Symons, D.D., Warden 1831
 Pembroke, F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master 1843
 Worcester, R. L. Cotton, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, Provost 1829

	<i>Elected</i>
St. Mary Hall, Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., Principal	1848
Magdalen Hall, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., Principal	1813
New-Inn Hall, H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal	1847
St. Alban Hall, E. Cardwell, D.D., Prin.	1831
St. Edmund Hall, Willm. Thompson, D.D., Principal	1843
<i>Sen. Proctor.</i> —Rev. Drummond P. Chase, M.A., Fellow of Oriel.	
<i>Junior Proctor.</i> —Rev. John Wm. Knott, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose.	
<i>Pro-Proctors.</i> —Rev. T. Shadforth, M.A., University; Rev. G. Rawlinson, M.A., Exeter; Rev. F. Menzies, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose; Rev. E. Tindal Turner, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose.	
<i>Examinatores in Literis Humanioribus.</i> — Rev. John M. Wilson, B.D., Fellow of Corp. Ch.; Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln; Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Fellow of Balliol; Rev. W. And- rew, M.A., Fellow of Worcester.	
<i>Examinatores in Scientiis, Mathematicis et Physicis.</i> —W. F. Donkin, M.A., late Fell. of Univ.; Rev. B. Price, M.A., Fell. of Pemb.; Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A., Fellow of Trinity.	
<i>Examinatores in Scientia Naturali.</i> — C. G. B. Daubeny, D.M., Fellow of Mag.; Henry W. Acland, D.M., late Fellow of All Souls; Rev. R. Walker, M.A., Wadham.	
<i>Examinatores in Jurisprudentia et His- toria Moderna.</i> —Rev. Richard Michell, B. D., Vice-Prin. of Mag. Hall; Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A., Fell. of Balliol; C. Neate, M.A., Fellow of Oriel.	
<i>Moderatores in Literarum Græcarum et Latinarum Schola.</i> —Rev. Robt. Scott, M.A., late Fellow of Balliol; Rev. Geo. Rawlinson, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter; Rev. G. F. De Teissier, M.A., Fellow of Corp. Ch.; John Conington, M.A., Fell. of Univ.	
<i>Moderatores in Disciplinarum Mathema- ticarum Schola.</i> —Rev. James Bellamy, B.D., Fellow of St. John's; Rev. H. Pritchard, M.A., Fellow of Corp. Chr.; Rev. Jas. Barmby, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen.	
PROFESSORS. <i>Elected</i>	
<i>Regius Divinity.</i> —Rev. Wm. Jacob- son, D.D.	1848
<i>Reg. Past. Theol.</i> —C. A. Ogilvie, D.D.	1842
<i>Regius Hebrew.</i> —Rev. E. Bouverie Pusey, D.D.	1828
<i>Regius Greek.</i> —Rev. T. Gaisford, D.D.	1811
<i>Reg. Civil Law.</i> —J. Phillimore, D.C.L.	1809
<i>Reg. Med.</i> —J. A. Ogle, M.D.	1851
<i>Reg. Eccl. Hist.</i> —Robt. Hussey, B.D.	1842
<i>Reg. Mod. Hist.</i> —H. H. Vaughan, M.A.	1848
<i>Botanical.</i> —C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D.	1834
<i>Margaret Divinity.</i> —Rev. Chas. A. Heurtley, D.D., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College	1853
<i>Saville's Astron.</i> —William Fishburn Donkin, M.A., University Col. ..	1842
<i>Radcliffe Observer.</i> —Manuel John Johnson, M.A., Magdalen Hall ..	1839

<i>Saville's Geom.</i> —B. Powell, M.A. ..	1827
<i>Natural Philosophy.</i> —Rev. B. Price, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke Coll. ..	1853
<i>Moral Philosophy.</i> —Rev. J. Matthias Wilson, B.D., Corpus Christi Coll.	1846
<i>Camden's Hist.</i> —Edw. Cardwell, D.D. Principal of St. Alban Hall	1825
<i>Laud's Arabic.</i> —Stephen Reay, B.D. St. Alban Hall	1840
<i>Lord Almoner's Arabic.</i> —J. D. Mac- bride, D.C.L.	1813
<i>Experimental Philosophy.</i> —Rev. R. Walker, M.A., Wadham College ..	1839
<i>Lee's Anatomy.</i> —Henry Wentworth Acland, M.D., Christ Church	1844
<i>Poetry.</i> —Rev. T. Legh Cloughton, M.A., late Fellow of Trin. Coll. ..	1852
<i>Viner's Common Law.</i> —John R. Ken- yon, D.C.L., All Souls Col.	1843
<i>Lord Lichfield's Clinical Medicine.</i> — J. A. Ogle, M.D.	1830
<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i> —J. Earle, M.A., Oriel	1849
<i>Aldrich's Anatomy.</i> —James A. Ogle, M.D., Trinity	1851
<i>Aldrich's Medicine.</i> —J. A. Ogle, M.D.	1824
<i>Aldrich's Chemistry.</i> —C. G. B. Dau- beny, M.D.	1822
<i>Mineralogy.</i> —Rev. W. Buckland, D.D.	1813
<i>Deputy.</i> —M. H. N. S. Maskelyne, M.A., Wadham.	1853
<i>Geology.</i> —Rev. W. Buckland, D.D.	1818
<i>Deputy.</i> —J. Phillips, M.A., Magdln.	1853
<i>Political Economy.</i> —G. Kettilby Tick- ards, M.A., late Fellow of Queen's	1852
<i>Rural Economy.</i> —C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D.	1840
<i>Boden Professor of Sanscrit.</i> —Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A., Exeter ..	1832
<i>Reader in Logic.</i> —Rev. Hen. Wall, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College ..	1849
<i>Professor of Music.</i> —Sir H. R. Bishop, Knt., B. Mus.	1848
<i>Choragus.</i> —S. Elvey, D. Mus.	1848
<i>Dean Ireland's Exegesis of Holy Scripture.</i> —Edwd. Hawkins, D.D., Provost of Oriel College	1847

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

<i>Pub. Orator.</i> —Rev. Richd. Michell, B.D., Vice-Principal Magd. Hall ..	1848
<i>Keeper of Bodleian Library.</i> —Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D.	1813
<i>Under Librarians.</i> —S. Reay, B.D., Rev. H. O. Cox, M.A., Corpus Christi	1838
<i>Kep. of the Archives.</i> —P. Bliss, D.C.L.	1826
<i>Keeper of Ashmole's Muscum.</i> —P. B. Duncan, M.A.	1826
<i>Radcliffe Lib.</i> —H. W. Acland, M.D., late Fellow of All Souls	1851
<i>University Counsel.</i> —Richard Bethell, M.A., Q.C., Wadham Coll.	
<i>Registrar of the University.</i> —E. W. Rowden, M.A., late Fellow of New	1853
<i>Registrar of the Chancellor's Court.</i> — Rev. P. Bliss, D.C.L., Principal of St. Mary Hall	1824
<i>Coroner.</i> —G. V. Cox, M.A.	
<i>Proctors of the University Court.</i> —Wm. Scoltock, M.A., Christ Church, and H. Alison Pottinger, M.A., Worces,	

Solicitor.—Baker Morrell.
Esquire Bcdls.—H. Forster, M.A., G.V.
 Cox, M.A., and W. W. Harrison, B.A.
Ycomen Bcdls.—Hen. Smith Harper, John
 Pillinger, and John Haines.
Organist.—S. Elvey, D. Mus.
Divinity Clerk.—John Pater
Bailiff.—William Perkins
Clerk of the Schools.—W. Sims; *Vergcr*,
 Moses Holliday.
Marshal.—Thos. Blakeman Brown

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Elected
Chancellor.—H. R. H. Prince Albert 1847
High Steward.—Lord Lyndhurst,
 LL.D. Trinity 1840
Vice-Chancellor.—Thos. C. Geldart,
 LL.D., Trinity Hall.
Burgesses of the University.—Right
 Hon. H. Goulburn..... 1831
 L. T. Wigram 1851
Council.—J. Cowling, M.A., St. John's 1849
Commissary.—John Hildyard, M.A.,
 St. John's 1849
Keepers of the University Chest.—
 Rich. Okes, D.D., King's; Wm.
 Marsh, M.A., Trin. Hall; Wm.
 Emery, M.A., C.C.C.

Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.

St. Peter's, Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D.,
 Master 1847
 Clare Hall, W. Webb, D.D., Master 1815
 Pembroke, G. Ainslie, D.D., Master 1828
 Gonville and Caius, Edwin Guest,
 LL.D., Master..... 1852
 Trin. Hall, T. C. Geldart, LL.D.,
 Master 1852
 Corpus Christi, J. Pulling, B.D., Master 1850
 King's, R. Okes, D.D., Provost 1850
 Queen's, Jos. King, LL.D., President 1832
 Catharine Hall, H. Philpott, D.D.,
 Master 1846
 Jesus, Geo. E. Corrie, D.D., Master 1849
 Christ's, J. Cartmell, D.D., Master.. 1849
 St. John's, R. Tatham, D.D., Master 1839
 Magdalene, Hon. G. N. Grenville,
 M.A., Master 1813
 Trinity, Wm. Whewell, D.D., Master 1841
 Emmanuel, G. Archdall, D.D., Master 1835
 Sidney Sussex, R. Phelps, D.D.,
 Master 1843
 Downing, T. Worsley, M.A., Master 1836
Senior Proctor.—E. Reed Theed, M.A.,
 King's

Jun. Proctor.—M. Bright, M.A., Magdln.
Pro-Proctors.—A. Long, M.A., King's;
 John Clark, M.A., Queen's.
Sen. Scrutator.—W. Nind, M.A., St. Pet.
Jun. Scrutator.—G. Fearnce Reyner, B.D.,
 St. John's.
Sen. Tazor.—R. Ferguson, M.A., Pembk.
Jun. Tazor.—John Hayes, M.A., Christ's
Sen. Moderator.—Charles Frederick Mac-
 kenzie, M.A., Caius
Jun. Moderator.—W. Walton, M.A., Trin.

CAPUT.

[Every University-Grace must pass the *Caput*
 before it can be introduced into the Senate.]
 The Vice-Chancellor for the time being,
 by virtue of his office.

Divinity.—Richard Okes, D.D., King's
Law.—Edwin Guest, LL.D., Caius
Physic.—J. H. Webster, M.D., Jesus
Sen. Non-Regent.—Wm. Marsh, M.A.,
 Trin. Hall
Sen. Regent.—W. Emery, M.A., C.C.C.

PROFESSORS. *Elected*

Regius Divinity.—J. Amiraux Jere-
 mie, D.D., Trinity 1850
Regius Civil Law.—J. S. Maine,
 LL.D., Trinity Hall 1847
Regius Physic.—H. J. H. Bond, M.D. 1851
Regius Hebrew.—Wm. Hodge Mill,
 D.D., Trinity 1848
Regius Greek.—W. H. Thompson,
 M.A., Trinity 1853
Margaret Divinity.—John Jas. Blunt,
 B.D., St. John's 1839
Lucasian.—G. G. Stokes, M.A.,
 Pembroke 1849
Moral Philosophy.—Wm. Whewell,
 D.D., Trinity 1838
Arabic.—Thomas Jarrett, M.A., Ca-
 therine Hall..... 1831
Ld. Alm. Arab.—T. Robinson, M.A.,
 Trinity 1837
Plumian Astron.—Jas. Challis, M.A.,
 Trinity 1836
Lowndes's Astron.—G. Peacock, D.D.,
 F.R.S., Trinity..... 1837
Anatomy.—W. Clark, M.D., Trinity 1817
Modern History.—Rt. Hon. Sir Jas.
 Stephen, LL.D., Trin. Hall..... 1849
Chemistry.—J. Cumming, M.A., F.R.S.
 Trinity 1815
Botany.—J. S. Henslow, M.A., St. John's 1825
Woodwardian.—A. Sedgwick, B.D.,
 F.R.S., Trinity..... 1818
Lady Margaret's Preacher.—J. Hy-
 mers, D.D., F.R.S., St. John's 1841
Norristan Professor.—George Elwes
 Corrie, B.D., Jesus..... 1838
Jacksonian Profess.—Robert Willis,
 M.A., F.R.S., Caius 1837
Common Law.—Andw. Amos, M.A.,
 Downing 1849
Political Econ.—G. Pryme, M.A. .. 1830
Medicine.—W. W. Fisher, M.D.,
 Downing 1844
Mineralogy.—W. H. Miller, M.A.,
 St. John's 1832
Archæology.—John Howard Marsden,
 B.D., St. John's 1851
Music.—T. A. Walmisley, Mus. Bac.
 Trinity 1836

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Public Orator.—W. H. Bateson, B.D.,
 St. John's 1848
Christian Advoc.—J. A. Frere, M.A.,
 Trinity 1851
Hulsean Lecturer.—Benj. M. Cowie,
 M.A., St. John's 1853
Librarian.—Jos. Power, M.A., Clare 1845
Registrar.—J. Romilly, M.A., Trin.. 1832
Esquire-Bcdls.—H. Gunning, M.A. 1789
 G. Leapingwell, M.A..... 1826
 W. Hopkins, M.A. 1827

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

The Senate.

Chancellor.—The Earl of Burlington.

Vice-Chancellor.—J. G. Shaw Lefevre, C.B.
Senate.—of thirty-two Members.
Registrar.—R. W. Rothman, M.D.
Clerk to the Senate.—H. Moore.

EXAMINERS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Classics.—T. B. Burcham, M.A.; Wm. Smith, LL.D.
Mathematics and Nat. Phil.—Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A.; G. B. Jerrard, B.A.
Logic and Moral Philosophy.—Rev. Henry Alford, B.D.; T. B. Burcham, M.A.
Polit. Phil. and Polit. Econ.—Nassau W. Senior, M.A.
Chemistry.—Professor Graham, M.A.
Botany.—Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.
French Language.—C. J. Delille.
German.—Rev. A. Walbaum.
Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, Greek Text of the New, and Scripture History.—Rev. W. Drake, M.A.; Rev. Professor Gotth, M.A.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

Law and Jurisprudence.—N. W. Senior.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Medicine.—Archibald Billing, M.D.; Alex. Tweedie, M.D.
Surgery.—Sir Stephen L. Hammick, Bart.; Joseph Hodgson.
Anatomy and Physiology.—Francis Kierman; Professor Sharpey, M.D.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.—W. B. Carpenter, M.D.
Midwifery.—Edw. Rigby, M.D.
Chemistry.—Wm. Thomas Brande.
Botany.—Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.
Mat. Medica and Phar.—G. O. Rees, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS EMPOWERED TO ISSUE CERTIFICATES TO CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES IN ARTS AND LAWS.

The Universities of Great Britain and the University of Dublin.
 University College, London.
 King's College, London.
 St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.
 Stonyhurst College.
 Manchester New College.
 St. Mary's College, Oscott.
 St. Patrick's College, Carlow.
 St. Edmund's College, near Ware.
 Colleges of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Prior Park, near Bath.
 Spring Hill College, Birmingham.
 Stepney College.
 College of St. Gregory the Great, Downside, near Bath. [hunt.
 Countess of Huntingdon's College at Chesbaptist College at Bristol.
 Airdale College, Undercliffe, near Bradford.
 Protestant Dissenters' College, Rotherham.
 Presbyterian College at Carmarthen.
 St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny.
 Huddersfield College.
 Lancashire Independent College.
 Wesley College, near Sheffield.
 Queen's College, Birmingham.
 Wesleyan Collegiate Institution at Taunton.
 Western College, Plymouth.
 West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton.
 St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
 New College, London.
 Owen's College, Manchester.

Bedford Grammar Schools.
 Brecon Independent College.
 Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire.
 Hackney Theological Seminary.

RECOGNISED MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, ENGLAND.

Birmingham.—Queen's College, General Hospital, and Sydenham College.
Bristol.—Medical School, Infirmary, and St. Peter's Hospital.
Haslar.—Royal Naval Hospital.
Hull.—and East Riding of York School of Medicine and Anatomy.
Leeds.—School of Medicine, and General Infirmary.
Leicester.—Infirmary.
Liverpool.—Infirmary, and Fever Hospital and Infirmary.
London.—University College, King's College, London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, School of Anatomy adjoining St. George's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Guy's Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary, and Royal College of Chemistry.
Manchester.—Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, Union Hospital, Royal Infirmary, School of Medicine in Chatham Street.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—College of Medicine in connexion with the University of Durham, College of Medicine and Practical Science.
Northampton.—General Infirmary.
Nottingham.—General Hospital.
Sheffield.—Medical Institution.
York.—School of Medicine.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—King's College and University.
Edinburgh.—University, Minto House Dispensary, and Royal Infirmary.
Glasgow.—University, Andersonian Institution, and Infirmary.

IRELAND.

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Cork.—Recognised School of Medicine, and North and South Infirmaries.
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Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	1066 Dec. 25	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28
William II.	1087 Sept. 26	Mary I.	1553 July 6
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26	James I.	1603 March 24
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I.	1625 March 27
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John	1199 May 27	Charles II. (restored)*	1660 May 29
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	James II.	1685 Feb. 6
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	William III. and Mary II. . . .	1689 Feb. 13
Edward II.	1307 July 8	William III. alone	1694 Dec. 28
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	Anne	1702 March 8
Richard II.	1377 June 22	George I.	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30	George II.	1727 June 11
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21	George III.	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1	George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV.	1461 March 4	William IV.	1830 June 26
Edward V.	1483 April 9	Victoria	1837 June 20
Richard III.	1483 June 26		
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22		

* In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts*—Hertford, Lent & Summer
Essex—Chelmsford, L. and S.
Kent—Maidstone, L. and S.
Sussex—Lewes, L. and S.
Surrey—{ Kingston, L.—Guildford & Croydon, alternate, S.

OXFORD.—*Berks*—Reading, L.—Abingdon, S.

Oxon—Oxford, L. and S.
Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.
Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.
Salop—Shrewsbury, L. and S.
Hereford—Hereford, L. and S.
Monmouth—Monmouth, L. and S.
Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.

MIDLAND.—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.

Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.
Lincoln & City—Lincoln, L. and S.
Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.

Derby—Derby, L. and S.
Leicester & Boro'—Leicester, L. & S.
Warwickshire—Coventry and Warwick, L. and S.

NORFOLK.—*Bucks*—Aylesbury, L. and S.

Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.
Huntingdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.
Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.
Norfolk—Norwich, L. and S.
Suffolk—{ Bury St. Edmunds, L.
Ipswich, S.

NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. and S.

Durham—Durham, L. and S.
Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L.
Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.
Westmorland—Appleby, L. and S.
Lancaster—{ Lancaster, L. and S.
Liverpool, L. and S.

WESTERN.—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.

Wills—{ New Sarum, L.
Devizes, S.
Dorset—Dorchester, L. and S.
Devon & Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.
Cornwall—Bodmin, L. and S.

Somerset—{ Taunton, L.—Bridgewater & Wells, alternate, S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Swansea, L.; Cardiff, S.
Caermarthen and Borough—Caermarthen, L. and S.

Pembroke and Borough—Haverford-
of Haverfordwest—} west, L. & S.

Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.

Brecon—Brecknock, L. and S.

Radnor—Presteigne, L. and S.

*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomery—{ Welshpool, L.
Newtown, S.

Merioneth—{ Bala (L.)
Dolgelly (S.)

Caernarvon—Caernarvon

Anglesey—Beaumaris

Denbigh—Ruthin

Flint—Mold

Chester—Chester

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

By an Act of 4 William the Fourth, cap. 36, a Central Criminal Court is constituted for London and Middlesex, and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, the Sessions of which are to be holden in London or the suburbs at least twelve times in every year. The Judges are the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Serjeant of London, and such others as her Majesty may appoint. The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours, including all places within ten miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. By this Act, also, offences committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England are to be tried in this court.—The following are the sittings for 1853-54: 1853, Nov. 28, Dec. 12; 1854, Jan. 2, Jan. 30, Feb. 27, April 3, May 8, June 12, July 3, Aug. 14, Sept. 18, Oct. 23. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. John Clark is Clerk of the Court.

* The city has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane, 9 to 2, and 4 to 7; and for payments, 11 to 2
 Accountant in Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, 10 to 4; for payment of Dividends, 11 to 3
 Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, 7, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, 11 to 5; 11 to 3; vac. 11 to 1
 Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 11 to 5
 Admiralty Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, 11 to 4
 Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Godliman-st., Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, 10 to 3; Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, 10 to 4
 Admiralty Naval Depart., Whitehall, 10 to 5
 Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Advocates, College of, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4.
 Affidavit Office (Chancery), Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1
 Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4
 Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-house, Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 12 to 2
 Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3
 Appearance Office (Q. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple. Hours as Writ Office
 Archdeacon of London's Office, Great Knight-riders-street, 9 to 6
 Archdeacon of Middlesex's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 4
 Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 3, Paul's Chain, 10 to 4
 Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Benet's-hill, 9½ to 5
 Arches Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, sits at 10
 Arches' Registry, 20, Great Knight-riders-street, 10 to 4
 Army Pay Office, see Paymaster-General
 Attorney-General's Office, 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 10 to 4, and 6 to 8; in vacation, 10 to 5
 Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2
 Auditor's Office for Land Revenue, 11, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4
 Bankruptcy Ct., 82, Basinghall-st., 10 to 4
 Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 4
 Bishop of Winchester's Office for Surrey, 12, Great Knight-riders-street, 10 to 5
 Board of Control, Cannon-row, 10 to 4
 Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, 11 to 4
 Board of Health, Richmond-ter., Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Board of Trade, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Bocking, registry of the Deanery of, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, 9 to 6
 Chancery Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; vacation, 10 to 2
 Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
 Church Building Commission, &c., 13, Great George-st., Westminster, 10 to 5

City Court for Small Debts, Guildhall-buildings, 10 to 1
 City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, 9 to 5
 City Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall-yard, 9 to 8
 City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, 9½ to 5½
 Clerk of the Crown Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, during the sitting of Parliament 10 to 3, and at House of Lords 4 to 6; at other times 10 to 2
 Clerk of the Peace (City) Office, Sessions House, Old Bailey, 10 to 5; during sittings, 9 to 5
 Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth, 9 to 5
 Ditto, Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerk-enwell, 10 to 5
 Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-str., 10 to 3
 Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 8, Park-street, Queen-square, 11 to 5
 Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street
 Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 6
 Commissary of Surrey's Office, 12, Great Knight-riders-street, 10 to 4
 Commissary of London Registry for Wills, 16, Knight-riders-street, 10 to 4
 Commissioners for Affidavits in Chancery, and other Law Courts in Ireland, 10, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4
 Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, New-street, Spring Gardens, 10 to 4
 Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
 Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-yard, 10 to 4
 Commissioners of Sewers for the Metropolis (exclusive of the City of London) 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, 9 to 4
 Common Pleas Office, Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5 in term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only.
 Comptroller of Corn Returns, 4, Old Palace-yard, 10 to 4
 Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, sits at 11
 Copyhold Commission, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10 to 2
 Court of Review, Registrar's Office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 vacation, 11 to 3
 Coroner of Middlesex's Office, Bedford-street, Covent-garden
 Crown Office (Q. B.), 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; in Rule Department, in Term, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
 Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard, 10 to 3, and at House of Lords when sitting, 4 to 6.
 Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, Indoor Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 28th Feb. 9 to 4
 Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Office, 5, Dean's-court, 9½ to 5
 Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 19, Benet's-hill, 9½ to 5

- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 4
- Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, 10 to 4
- East India House, Leadenhall-street, Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4
- Ecclesiastical Commission, 5, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
- Education, Commissioners for, Privy Council Office, Downing-street, 10 to 4
- Emigration Office, 15, Park-street, Westminster, and 70, Lower Thames-street, 10 to 4
- Error Office for Allowance and Transcript (Q.B. and C.P.), Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term; 11 to 3 vacation
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-yd., Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 3 in vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 7, Stone-bldgs., Old-square, 11 to 5 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from August 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only; in Rule department, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Exchequer Bill Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Excise Export Office, 9 to 3; Import Office, summer 8 to 4, winter 9 to 4, Tower Dock
- Factory Inspectors' Office, Home Office, Whitehall, 11 to 4
- Faculty Office, 10, Great Knight-riders-st., 9 to 6
- Foreign Office, 15 and 16, Downing-street
- Gazette-office, 45, St. Martin's-lane
- General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 7 & 8, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
- Greenwich Out-Pension Office, 49, Great Tower-street, 10 to 4
- Hackney Carriage Office, Old Broad-street, 10 to 4
- Half-pay Office. See Paymaster-General's Office
- Harbour Master's Office, St. Katherine's Stairs, 10 to 4
- Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Heralds' College Office, St. Benet's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
- Home Office, Whitehall, 9 to 7
- Horse Guards, 10 to 5
- Inland Revenue Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 4
- Insolvent Debtors' Ct., Portugal-st., 10 to 4
- Irish Courts Affidavit and Deeds Registry Office, 10, Southampton Buildings, 10 to 4
- Irish Office, 18, Great Queen-street, Westminster, 11 to 5
- Joint Stock Company's Registration Office, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, 10 to 5
- Judge Advocate's Office, 35, Great George-street, Westminster, 10 to 4
- Judges' Chambers, Rolls' Gardens, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Judgment Office (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple; hours the same as the Writ Office
- Land Revenue Office. See Woods and Forests
- Land Tax Redemption Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Lloyd's Rooms, Royal Exchange, 9 to 6; Underwriters' Room, 10 to 5
- Loan Office (Public Works), South Sea House, 10 to 4
- Lord Advocate of Scotland's Office, Gwydyr House
- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's, 11 to 4
- Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office, Quality-court, 11 to 3
- Lord Mayor's Court Office, 7, Old Jewry, 10 to 4
- Lunatics' Secretary's Office, Quality-court, 10 to 4, in vacation, 11 to 1
- Lunacy Master's Office, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 10 to 4
- Marshal and Associate's Office, (Q.B. and C.P.) Rolls'-gardens, term and sittings after 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Ditto (Exchequer), 5, Child's-place, as Queen's Bench, term and sittings after 11 to 3 and 6 to 8; vacation, 11 to 2
- Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Masters' Office, Q.B., Mitre-court-buildings, Temple; C.P., Serjeants'-inn, Chancery-lane; Exch. Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; from 10 Aug. to 23 Oct. 11 to 2
- Metropolitan Buildings, 6, Adelphi-terrace, 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, 10 to 5
- Metropolitan Police, 4, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
- Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, 10 to 3 for searches; 11 to 2 for registry
- Mint, Tower Hill, 10 to 4
- National Debt and Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, 10 to 3
- Navy Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Ordnance Office, 86, Pall Mall, and Tower, 10 to 4
- Patent Bill Office, 13, Serle-st., Lincoln's-inn, 10 to 4
- Patent Office, Great Seal, Quality-court, 10 to 3
- Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, 5½, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 5
- Pell Office, Westminster Hall, 10 to 1
- Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard (C.), 10 to 4; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Police Offices, 10 to 5
- Poor Law Commission, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand
- Prerogative Court, College-sq., Doctors' Commons, February to October 9 to 4, other months 9 to 3
- Prerogative Will Office, 6, Great Knight-riders-street, as Prerogative Court
- Presentation Office, Quality-court, 10 to 3
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, 12, Pall Mall, 10 to 4
- Privy Council Office, Downing-st., 10 to 4
- Privy Seal and Signet Office, 23, Abingdon-street, 10 to 3
- Property-Tax Office, Somerset Ho., 10 to 4

Public Record Office—Head Office, Rolls' House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls' Chapel, Tower, Chapter House, Poets' Corner, and Carlton Ride, 10 to 4

Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, Westminster; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenth Department, 10 to 4

Queen's Bench Office, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple; hours as the Writ Office

Queen's Remembrancer Office, 22, Duke-street, Westminster, 10 to 4

Railway Board, 22, Great George-street

Record and Writ Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term and during the Seals, at other times 11 to 1

Recruiting Office, 16 and 25, Duke-street, Westminster

Registrar Office, Chancery-lane (C.) 11 to 2 for inspection, 9 to 3 and 5 to 6; in vacation, 11 to 1

Registry of Designs, 4, Somerset-place, 10 to 4; for registering, 11 to 3

Report and Entries Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1

Rolls Court, Rolls House, and Westminster Hall

Royal Marines Office, 22, New-st., Spring-gardens

Rule Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office

Rule Office (C.P.), Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office

Savings Banks' (Barristers') Office, 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, 10 to 4

School of Design, Marlborough House

Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street, 10 to 4

Secondary's Office, 5, Basinghall-st., 10 to 7

Secretary's Office, Lord Chancellor's, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 11 to 3; Rolls,

Chancery-lane, 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1

Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, Red Lion-sq. Court days, Thursdays

Sheriff's Court Basinghall-street, 10 to 4

Signet Office. See Privy Seal

Solicitor-General's Office, 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn

Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square

Stage Coach Duty Office, at Inland Revenue Office, Broad-street

Stamp Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4. No money received after 3

State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, 11 to 4

Stationery Office, Princes-street, Westminster, 10 to 4

Stock Exchange, Capel-court, Bank, 10 to 4

Subpoena Office, Rolls-yard, 10 to 4 in Term, in vacation 11 to 1

Tax Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 3

Taxing Master's Office, Staple-inn, 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1

Tenth's Office. See Queen Anne's Bounty

Tithe Commissioners' Office, Harrington-house, Whitehall, 10 to 4

Transport Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4

Treasurer for the County of Middlesex's Office, Clerkenwell Sessions-house, 11 to 3

Treasury Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4

Vicars General and Peculiars' Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9½ to 5

Valualling Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4

War Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 4

Wine Licence Office, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 3

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, Public Works and Buildings Office, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4

Writs Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 11 to 4, vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2.

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1854.

	Tuesday . . .	January 10	April 11	July 11	October 10
Walsall	Wednesday..	— 11	— 12	— 12	— 11
Wolverhampton...	Thursday....	— 12	— 13	— 13	— 12
Birmingham.....	Friday.....	— 13	— 14	— 14	— 13
Stourbridge	Saturday	— 14	— 15	— 15	— 14
Dudley					

• HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within the limits of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 33, which is defined to be the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares by Distance.—For every description of carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse for any distance within and not exceeding one mile, sixpence.

For any distance exceeding one mile after the rate of sixpence for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.

Fares by Time.—For any time within and not exceeding one hour, two shillings.

For every quarter of an hour, or portion of a quarter of an hour not completed, sixpence; but where hired by time the driver is not compellable to proceed at the rate of more than four miles an hour.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer,

to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring, if not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to distance. The driver, however, is not compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after 8 o'clock in the evening, or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney-carriage, one sum of sixpence is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring; two children under ten to be counted as one adult person.

A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried without charge, but when more than two persons are carried inside any hackney-carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside, a farther sum of two-pence for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

A driver may be required to proceed to any place not exceeding six miles from the

place of hiring, but if discharged at any place exceeding four miles in a direct line from Charing Cross, he may charge one shilling per mile for the distance so exceeded, but not if he is brought back within the radius though he may have gone beyond it. If engaged by time he can be retained for any time not exceeding one hour.

Every driver is required to deliver a ticket to the hirer, with the number of the Stamp-office plate of such carriage, and such other words as the Commissioners of Police may direct.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

<i>For Attendance and Expenses. per day.</i>	
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	2 2 0
Merchants	1 1 0
Tradesmen	0 15 0
Journeyman Mechanics	0 7 0
<i>For Travelling. 1s. 0d. a mile.</i>	
The Attorney in the cause	1 3

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-st., Westminster
 East London—16, St. Helen's-place
 Grand Junction—7, Brook-st., Grosvenor-square
 Hampstead—6, Hardwick-place, Hampstead-road
 Kent—Mill-lane, Deptford

Lambeth—139, Blackfriar's-road
 New River—New River Head, near Sadler's Wells
 Southwark and Vauxhall—Sumner-street, Southwark
 West Middlesex—20, Nottingham-place, New-road

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chartered—19, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 City of London—Dorset-st., Salisbury-sq.
 Commercial—King-street, Poplar
 Deptford—Creek-street, Deptford
 Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi, and Thames-bank, Westminster
 European—3, Moorgate-street
 Great Central Gas Consumers', 28, Coleman-street
 Imperial—33, John-street, Bedford-row

Independent—Haggerston
 London—26, Southampton-street, Strand
 Marylebone Consumers'—27, Edward-st., Portman-square
 Phoenix—64, Bankside
 Ratcliff—189, Wapping High-street
 South Metropolitan—Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road
 Surrey Consumers'—293, Rotherhithe-st.
 United General—6, Austin Friars
 Western—9, Holles-street, Cavendish-sq.

LONDON FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, 68, WATLING-STREET.

The following are the stations at which Engines are to be found, both Day and Night.

Ratcliffe—Wellclose-square
 Cheapside—68, Watling-street
 Holborn—No. 254, High Holborn
 Oxford-street—76, Wells-street
 Portman-square—33, King-st., Baker-street
 Southwark Bridge-road, near Union-street
 Westminster—Horseferry-road
 Rotherhithe—Lucas-street
 St. Mary Axe—Jeffries-square
 Finsbury—Whitecross-street

Blackfriars—Farringdon-street
 Covent Garden—Chandos-street
 St. Giles's—George-yard, Crown-street
 Golden-square—King-street
 Tooley-street, 147
 Waterloo Bridge-road, near the New Cut
 Shadwell—107, Broad-street
 The Floating Engines lie off King's Stairs, Rotherhithe, and Southwark Bridge

Superintendent—Mr. J. Braidwood, 68, Watling-street.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

EVENING MAILS.

THE Receiving Houses are open for general post letters till half-past five, or till six P.M., if the letters bear an additional 1d. stamp as a fee; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the Branch Offices, at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, Stones' End, Southwark, and Lombard-street, till six without fee; at the first three Branch Offices, till a quarter to seven; at Lombard-street and the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, till seven, with an

additional 1d. stamp; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand till half-past seven P.M., with a fee of 6d. The extra penny on all inland letters to be paid by a stamp, but upon foreign, colonial, or ship letters the penny must be paid in money.

General post letters are charged by weight, as follows:—

Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., one postage	
Do. 1 oz., two postages	
Do. 2 oz., four postages	
Do. 3 oz., six postages;	

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce; but parliamentary papers are an exception. The price of a postage is 1*d.*, which must be pre-paid by a stamp, or it will be charged double, and if the weight of the letter should exceed the value of the stamps attached, the excess will be charged double: thus, a letter weighing more than half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce, if bearing 1*d.* stamp only, will be charged an additional 2*d.* on delivery. Shilling stamps and tenpenny stamps are also now issued.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the branch offices they must be put in before half-past 5, and at the Receiving Houses before 5. To go free they must be sent in covers, open at the sides, and, contain no words or communication printed after publication, nor any writing other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent; but, by affixing a stamp conspicuously on the cover, the paper itself may be written on, but this exemption does not apply to papers sent abroad; and they may be re-directed, and sent free of extra charge. Books may be sent by post, within the United Kingdom, open at the ends, at the rate of 6*d.* per pound, which must be pre-paid by stamps, every fraction being reckoned as a pound. Single books may also be sent to the following British possessions—Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, West Indies, Mauritius, British India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Cape Town, Gold Coast, Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland; under $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 6*d.*, above 1*s.*, and 1*s.* for each lb. or fraction of a lb. above, prepaid by stamps.

British newspapers go free to foreign countries where they are permitted to go free through the foreign post: where they do not, they are charged a British postage of 2*d.* each; or a rate equivalent to the foreign rate. French and Belgian newspapers are subject to a postage in England of one halfpenny. English papers pay in France a postage of 5 centimes.

Newspapers to and from the Colonies are transmitted free (unless sent by private ships), and must be posted within a week of their publication.

MORNING MAILS.

The Letter Boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till ten P.M. previous evening for newspapers and letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers until 6.45 A.M., and for letters until 7.15 A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at seven A.M., and for letters at a quarter before eight A.M. Mail despatched at half-past nine A.M. Letters and newspapers for Ireland, posted at any receiving office before two or any branch office before three, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand by half-past three, are despatched

at five, and reach Dublin early on the following morning.

Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive, free of charge, petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, provided they are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and do not exceed the weight of 32 ounces. Addresses to Her Majesty will likewise go free of postage. Nothing else free.

Letters exceeding 4 oz. in weight, *must* be pre-paid. With this restriction, any weight may be sent by post; but the packet must not exceed two feet in length, and nothing should be posted which will not bear the crush in the letter bags. Letters directed to bankrupts are to be delivered to the assignees for three months after the issue of the fiat.

The rate of postage for Parliamentary Papers is 1*d.* for every 4 oz. They may be also sent to Hamburg, Bremen, or Lubeck, via Hamburg, open at the ends and pre-paid, if not exceeding 2 oz. for 1*d.*; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz. for 6*d.*; above 3 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz. for 8*d.*; and 2*d.* per oz. extra up to 16 oz.

Letters containing coin or articles of value are recommended to be registered. The fee in any case in Great Britain is 6*d.* and the postage, and to France 6*d.* and double the French postage. Such letters bearing a sufficient number of stamps will pass as paid letters, but the registration fee must in every case be paid in money.

Money orders for sums under 5*l.* are granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the metropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list, for which a commission of 3*d.* for Two Pounds, and 6*d.* for any sum above Two Pounds and not exceeding Five Pounds, is charged. They must be presented for payment within the second calendar month after their issue or a fresh order will be charged for, and within the twelfth calendar month, or they will not be paid at all. Post Office Orders are recommended for small sums; and, if neither that nor registration be adopted, that all bills, notes, &c., be cut in halves, and sent by different posts; the numbers, dates, &c., should also be carefully taken. No money orders are issued or paid on a Sunday.

A money order granted upon London, without specifying any particular office in London, can only be paid at the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Where personal attendance is inconvenient, payment may be obtained by receipting the order and giving the bearer information as to the Christian name, surname, and occupation of the person who obtained it.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Foreign letters, when transmitted by packet, will be liable to the single rates of packet postage given in the Table below.

By Packets from Southampton.		Single Rate.
Between the United Kingdom and		1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
*Lisbon		

*Spain (by Southampton packet)	2 2
*Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	1 6
Alexandria	1 6
*Chili, Peru, and Western Coast of America	2 0
*Hayti and Foreign West India Islands (Cuba, St. Thomas, & St. Croix excepted)	1 5
*New Granada and Venezuela	1 0
*Mexico and Cuba	2 3
Gibraltar	
Malta	
Ionian Islands	
Honduras	
British West Indies (Jamaica and Barbice excepted)	1 0
Kingston, Jamaica	
Aden, Ceylon, India, and Hong Kong, via Southampton	
*Madeira, via Lisbon	1 9
Jamaica, Kingston excepted	1 2
Barbice	
California, via Panama	2 4
*Madeira	1 10
*Brazil	1 0
*Buenos Ayres	1 0

By Packets from Liverpool.

United States	{ Uniform Brit. and For. Rate, not exceed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
California		1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuba		1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bermuda	{ Uniform Rate	1 0
Newfoundland		
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	{ Uniform Rate	1 0
Canada	{ Uniform Brit. and For. Rate	1 2

By Packets from Dover.

Belgium	Brit. and For. (under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	0 6
*Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Belgium	{ Uniform British rate (not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	0 8
France and Algeria	{ Brit. and For. (under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	0 10
Prussia, via France	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 11
Russia	do.	1 4
*Poland	do.	1 4
*Spain and Portugal, via France	do.	0 10
Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena, Parma and Piacenza	Must be sent unpaid.	
Greece, Archipelago, Ionian Islands, via France and Holland	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 4
Bavaria, via France	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 11
Austrian Dominions and Cities of Cracow and Belgrade, via France	{ Unif. Brit. & Foreign rate, (under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	1 4
Baden	do.	0 11
Wurtemberg	do.	0 11
Switzerland	do.	0 11
Belgium	do.	0 6
Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded through the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do.	1 4
Certain States of Germany, served by the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do.	1 11
Wallachia and Moldavia, via France	do.	1 10
Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Scutari in Asia, via France	do.	1 10
Constantinople, Scutari, Seres, and Salonica, via Prussia, or Hamburg		2 3
Galatz and Ibraila	do.	2 2
Jassy and Bucharest	do.	2 1
Botuschany	do.	1 11
*Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia (except the places above-mentioned)	do.	1 5
Alexandria, Beyrout, and Smyrna, by French Packet, via Marseilles	do.	1 8
Tuscany and Naples	do.	1 4
*Sardinia and Sicily	do.	1 1
Greece	do.	1 4
Malta	do.	1 1

Malta by the monthly closed Mail, via Marseilles	do.	1 3
Alexandria	do.	1 3
*India	do.	1 10
*Hong Kong	do.	1 10
*Ionian Islands	do.	1 8

By Packets from London.

Prussia, via Hamburg	{ Unif. Brit. and Holland	{ For rate, not exceed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
Ditto, via Belgium	do.	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 8
Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Saxony	do.		0 8
German States (except Wurtemberg) served by the Post Office of Tour and Taxis	do.		0 8
Poland	do.	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Russia	do.	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sweden	do.	1 2	
Austrian States (by Belgium)	do.	0 8	
Austrian Silesia and Galicia (by Hamburg)	do.	1 3	
All other parts of the Austrian States	do.	1 7	
Holland	do.	not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
Hanover and Brunswick	do.		0 9
Denmark	do.		0 10
Lubeck	do.		0 9
Hamburg	do.		0 8
Bremen	do.		0 8
Oldenburg	do.		0 9
Mecklenburg Schwerin	do.		0 10
Mecklenburg Strelitz	do.		0 6
*Heligoland	Uniform rate of		0 6
*Cuxhaven	do.		0 6
*Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Holland	do.		0 8
*Java, do.	do.		1 0
Sweden	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 2
Norway	do.		1 6

The single uniform rate on letters between the United Kingdom and places beyond sea (Hamburg and Lubeck excepted, to which the postage is 6d. only), when conveyed by *private ship* will be 8d., Holland ls., in whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be posted or delivered. The rate of 8d. must be taken on letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, &c., when conveyed by private ship.

Letters to and from warm climates are recommended to be sealed with wafers instead of wax.

Mails made up in London as follows:—
Via London—France, twice daily: till 7 p.m. Belgium, daily. Holland every Wednesday and Saturday: Germany and the North of Europe on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday: West Africa mail, from London, on the 23rd of each month; from Plymouth, on the 24th. *Via Southampton*—Channel Islands, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: Portugal, Madeira (via Lisbon), Spain, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month. Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Egypt, Ceylon, and India, the 4th and 20th of every month. The Overland Mail to India, via Marseilles, is made up on the evening of the 8th and 24th of each month; when the 8th and 24th fall on a Sunday, then on the following evening. British West Indies (except Honduras and Bermuda), Foreign West Indies (except Havana), Venezuela, and Jacmel (Hayti), 2nd and 17th of every month. Nassau, Havana, Honduras, 17th, Vera Cruz, Tampico, 2nd, and St. Juan (Porto Rico), 2nd and 17th of every month. Madeira, Grey Town (St. Juan de Nicara-

The Postage to all the places marked * must be paid in advance.

gua), 2nd and 17th, New Granada, Chili, and Peru, on the 2nd and 17th of every month. Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, 9th of every month. *Via Liverpool*—British N. America, and United States. There are now two lines of packets, one British and one American, and letters are sent by the first that starts; Saturday is the usual day, but there is occasionally an extra one on a Wednesday. One of the United States packets that communicates with Hamburg calls at Southampton in and out.

LONDON DISTRICT POST.

The principal office is at the General Post-Office.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another, if put into the

<i>Receiving</i>	}	at $\frac{1}{4}$ bef. 8, 10, 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
<i>Offices</i>		6, 10 p.m., or
<i>Chief</i>		at 9 11 a.m., $\frac{1}{4}$ bef. 1 2 3 4 5 6, and
<i>Office</i>		at 7 and 9 p.m.
<i>Will be sent out</i>	}	at 10 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 p.m.,
		and at 8 a.m. following morn.

The above deliveries are confined to London; and in the environs, within a circle of three miles, including Camberwell, Camden Town, Dalston, Hackney, Holloway, Islington, Kent Road (Old), Kennington, Kentish Town, Kingsland, Newington Butts, Pentonville, Shacklewell, South Lambeth, Somers Town, Vauxhall, and Walworth, there are six deliveries a day, and letters posted in London before six are delivered the same evening. All places within six miles of the General Post Office have letters delivered the same evening if posted before five o'clock at a receiving-house, or before a quarter to six at the chief office. The district extends twelve miles round London, but includes Hampton Court, Hampton, and Sunbury, though beyond the limits; and the number of deliveries vary from five to two.

MAIL ROUTES DIRECT FROM LONDON.

The following List, by the kindness of the Gentlemen connected with the Mail-Coach Superintendent's Department at the Post-Office, has been corrected according to the latest arrangements, and is of importance, as enabling persons to ascertain the time of receiving and delivering letters, as well as of forwarding parcels, and otherwise availing themselves of these conveyances. A very trifling computation will enable them also to ascertain the time of the mail passing any of the intermediate places. The first column gives the distance in miles from London, measured from the Post-Office; the third is the time of the mail's passing *from*, and the last its time passing *to*, London. The mails leave the Post-Office, London, every evening at 8. The time mentioned is London time throughout, for the difference between which and the time at the different places, see the Companion for 1831.

BATH, BRISTOL, EXETER, DEVONPORT, and FALMOUTH.

Miles.	Night Mail.	leaves	arrives
	Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
4	Paddington Station	8 55a	4 15m
17	West Drayton	9 20a	3 47m
22	Slough	9 50a	3 35m
26	Maidenhead	9 42a	3 25m
39	Reading	10 10a	2 55m
51	Wallingford	10 35a	2 31m
56	Didcot	10 50a	2 14m
67	Faringdon	11 12a	1 50m
81	Swindon	11 40a	1 25m
95	Tetbury	12 15m	12 40m
107	Gloucester	1 2m	11 40a
97	Chippenham	12 20m	12 40m
110	Bath	12 50m	12 10m
122	Bristol	1 15m	11 50a
154	Bridgewater	2 35m	10 30a
166	Taunton	3 0m	10 5a
173	Wellington	3 15m	9 48a
182	Tiverton Station	3 35m	9 26a
206	Southmolton	7 5m	5 55a
217	Barnstaple	8 24m	4 35a
227	Ilfracombe	10 14m	2 45a
184	Collompton	3 40m	9 22a
197	Exeter	4 5m	9 0a
205	Crediton	4 40m	8 25a
206	Starcross	4 25m	8 27a
209	Dawlish	4 34m	8 17a
212	Teignmouth	4 43m	8 7a
217	Newton	4 55m	7 55a
226	Totnes	5 20m	7 25a
238	Ivybridge	5 50m	7 3a
248	Plymouth	6 25m	6 25a
250	Devonport	6 45m	6 5a
262	Lavistock	8 9m	4 26a
277	Launceston	9 40m	2 55a
264	Liskeard	8 42m	3 18a
277	Bodmin	10 0m	2 0a
289	St. Austle	11 10m	12 50a

303	Truro	12 34m	11 16m
330	Penzance	3 54a	7 55m
314	Falmouth	1 49a	10 11m

LONDON TO GLOUCESTER, SWANSEA, AND PEMBROKE.

	Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
4	Paddington Station	8 55a	4 15m
107	Gloucester	1 2m	11 40a
134	Chepstow	2 55m	9 50a
162	Cardiff	3 35m	8 35a
200	Neath	5 15m	7 23a
208	Swansea	5 45m	7 5a
237	Carmarthen	7 0m	5 45a
268	Cardigan	11 14m	1 0a
270	Haverfordwest	11 32m	1 0a
265	Tenby	10 36m	2 12a
272	Pembroke	11 21m	1 28a

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

6 times from London.
4 times from Brighton.

BRISTOL AND EXETER.

Day Mail.

	Gen. Post Office	9 30m	1 50a
4	Paddington Station	10 15m	1 10a
22	Slough	10 58m	12 30a
26	Maidenhead	11 5m	12 20a
39	Reading	11 40m	11 53m
56	Didcot	12 15a	11 10m
66	Oxford	12 38a	10 45m
81	Swindon	1 10a	10 13m
107	Gloucester	2 52a	8 35m
116	Cheltenham	3 10a	8 20m
97	Chippenham	1 50a	9 35m
110	Bath	2 15a	9 0m
122	Bristol	2 45a	8 35m
154	Bridgewater	4 17a	. .
166	Taunton	4 37a	. .
173	Wellington	4 52a	. .
197	Exeter	6 0a	. .

CAMBRIDGE Day Mail by Railway—See
Yarmouth.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD.

Express.

Gen. Post Office . . .	4 30a	11 28m
2 Euston Sq. Station..	5 0a	11 0m
179 Chester.....	10 15a	4 45m
263 Holyhead.....	12 35m	2 0m

CHESTER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, CAR-
LISLE, GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, ABERDEEN,
& THURSO.—*Night Mail.*

Gen. Post Office . . .	8 0a	5 8m
2 Euston Sq. Station..	8 45a	4 40m
34 Tring	9 45a	3 32m
54 Wolverton	10 29a	2 44m
71 Weedon	11 7a	2 9m
84 Rugby	11 31a	1 46m
96 Coventry.....	12 32m	12 52m
114 Birmingham	1 20m	12 15m
111 Tamworth	12 25m	12 42m
117 Lichfield	12 40m	12 30m
131 Stafford	1 16m	11 54a
148 Whitmore	1 51m	11 22a
158 Crewe	2 13m	10 50a
179 Chester.....	2 57m	10 10a
260 Holyhead	5 33m	7 20a
189 Manchester	3 45m	9 40a
181 Warrington	3 9m	10 5a
200 Liverpool.....	3 56m	9 16a
185 Newton	3 23m	9 53a
207 Preston	4 7m	8 53a
226 Lancaster	4 56m	8 13a
245 Kendal Junction ..	5 38m	7 32a
277 Penrith	6 41m	6 32a
294 Carlisle	7 17m	6 1a
303 Gretna	8 10m	5 0a
326 Dumfries.....	9 0m	4 0a
334 Beattock Bridge	8 43m	4 33a
390 Glasgow	11 8m	2 10a
401 Edinburgh	10 43m	2 36a
414 Stirling	11 38m	1 27a
450 Perth	12 47a	12 16a
465 Dunkeld	2 58a	10 2m
486 Blair Athol	5 16a	7 19m
470 Dundee	1 58a	11 6m
482 Forfar	2 11a	10 50m
524 Stonehaven	4 35a	9 9m
540 Aberdeen	5 7a	8 42m
580 Huntley	9 30a	3 31m
598 Fochabers	11 31a	1 30m
618 Forbes	1 44m	11 17a
645 Inverness	4 45m	8 20a
690 Tain.....	11 0m	1 50a
710 Golspie	2 15a	10 20m
763 Wick	10 1a	3 4m
783 Thurso.....	12 39m	12 26m

CHESTER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, CAR-
LISLE, GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, and ABER-
DEEN.*Day Mail.*

Gen. Post Office.....	8 45m	11 28m
2 Euston Sq. Station..	9 15m	11 0m
34 Tring	10 7m	m
54 Wolverton	m	9 17m
68 Northampton	11 15a	8 20m
111 Peterborough	1 0a	6 30m
71 Weedon	8 46m	
84 Rugby	11 30m	8 25m
96 Coventry	12 3a	7 57m

114 Birmingham	12 40a	7 30m
128 Wolverhampton ...	12 15a	6 40m
111 Tamworth	12 22a	6 40m
117 Lichfield		7 3m
134 Stafford	1 10a	6 26m
148 Whitmore		
158 Crewe	1 57a	5 34m
179 Chester.....	2 45a	4 45m
189 Manchester	3 5a	4 24m
181 Warrington	2 50a	4 54m
200 Liverpool	3 40a	4 5m
185 Newton	3 0a	4 44m
207 Preston	3 45a	3 39m
226 Lancaster	4 22a	2 49m
245 Kendal Junction ..	5 6a	2 4m
277 Penrith	6 9a	12 58m
294 Carlisle	6 45a	12 20m
303 Gretna		11 46m
334 Beattock Bridge	8 15a	10 40a
390 Glasgow	10 30a	8 17a
401 Edinburgh	10 15a	8 25a
414 Stirling	10 55m	7 40a
450 Perth	12 30m	6 30a
470 Dundee	1 30m	5 33a
487 Arbroath.....	2 22m	4 36a
530 Stonehaven.....	3 59m	3 0a
546 Aberdeen	4 36m	2 33a

DERBY, LINCOLN, LEEDS, HULL, YORK,
SCARBOROUGH, NEWCASTLE, and EDIN-
BURGH.*Night Mail.*

Gen. Post Office.....	8 0a	4 58m
2 Euston Sq. Station..	9 0a	4 30m
54 Wolverton	10 47a	2 23m
84 Rugby	12 5m	1 20m
104 Leicester	12 41m	12 25m
133 Derby	2 0m	11 30a
148 Nottingham.....	2 55m	10 0a
170 Lincoln	4 55m	8 30a
156 Chesterfield	2 37m	10 26a
172 Masbrough	3 5m	10 1a
185 Barnsley		
192 Wakefield		
195 Normanton	3 45m	9 24a
204 Leeds	4 10m	8 44a
240 Hull	5 25m	7 15a
218 York	4 45m	8 0a
260 Scarborough.....	8 0m	5 5a
240 Thirsk		6 50a
247 Northallerton	5 34m	6 22a
261 Darlington	5 55m	5 45a
273 Stockton	6 50m	6 5a
281 Belmont	6 30m	6 24a
298 Newcastle	7 0m	6 0a
314 Morpeth	8 0m	4 5a
332 Alnwick	8 20m	4 14a
349 Belford.....	9 10m	3 42a
363 Berwick	9 45m	2 54a
391 Dunbar	11 10m	1 45a
426 Edinburgh	12 20m	12 39a

DOVER.—*Night Mail.*

Gen. Post Office.....	8 0a	5 10m
London Brge. Station	8 30a	4 50m
21 Reigate	9 8a	4 7m
41 Tunbridge	9 45a	3 26m
53 Staplehurst.....	10 9a	3 4m
67 Ashford	10 34a	2 36m
81 Folkstone	11 13a	2 10m
88 Dover Station	11 19a	2 0m
Post Office	11 29a	1 45m

DOVER.—*Day Mail.*

	To Dover	From Dover
Gen. Post Office	9 40m	8 10m 1 35a
London Bridge	10 0m	7 50m 1 15a
21 Reigate	12 8a	7 10m 12 20a
41 Tunbridge	12 45a	6 40m 11 21m
53 Staplehurst	1 10a	10 42m
67 Ashford	1 35a	5 55m 10 5m
81 Folkstone	2 14a	9 20m
88 Dover	2 19a	5 20m 9 15m
Dover Post Of.	2 22a	5 10m 9 5m

IPSWICH and BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
Day Mail.

Gen. Post Office	10 30m	1 20a
Shoreditch Station	11 0m	12 50a
12 Romford	11 30m	12 13a
18 Brentwood	11 45m	11 58m
30 Chelmsford	12 15a	11 30m
38 Witham	12 35a	11 5m
51 Colchester	1 10a	10 25m
68 Ipswich	1 55a	9 30m
80 Stowmarket	2 30a	8 45m
95 Bury St. Edmunds	3 12a	8 0m

LONDON, by Railway, to IPSWICH.

Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
Shoreditch Station	8 30a	4 30m
11 Romford	9 0a	3 53m
17 Brentwood	9 17a	3 38m
29 Chelmsford	9 48a	3 7m
38 Witnam	10 13a	2 45m
41 Kelvedon	10 23a	2 35m
51 Colchester	10 49a	2 11m
68 Ipswich	11 45a	1 20m

PETERBOROUGH, by BLISWORTH.

By Liverpool *Day Mail* from Euston Sq. Station.

64 Blisworth	10 30m	8 35m
71 Northampton	11 15m	8 20m
82 Wellington	11 38m	7 55m
86 Higham Ferrars	11 49m	7 42m
92 Thrapstone	12 4a	7 27m
100 Oundle	12 26a	7 3m
106 Wansford	12 42a	6 47m
112 Peterborough	1 0a	6 30m

RUGBY, DERBY, and LEEDS.

Gen. Post Office	9 0m	11 28m
2 Euston Sq. Station	9 30m	11 0m
84 Rugby	11 43m	8 0m
104 Leicester	12 20a	7 15m
106 Loughborough	12 40a	6 37m
133 Derby	1 15a	6 0m
156 Chesterfield	2 0a	4 27m
172 Masbrough	2 28a	3 57m
185 Barnsley	2 40a	3 30m
192 Wakefield	2 55a	3 16m
195 Normanton	3 5a	3 10m
204 Leeds	3 30a	2 35m

SOUTHAMPTON and DORCHESTER.

Gen. Post Office	9 45m	12 5a
Waterloo Rd. Station	10 15a	11 45m
31 Farnborough	11 20m	10 38m
49 Basingstoke	11 55m	10 5m
59 Andover Road	12 20a	9 48m
67 Winchester	12 37a	9 25m
74 Bishopstoke	12 52a	9 10m
79 Fareham	1 33a	8 32m
90 Gosport	1 52a	8 15m
92 Portsmouth	1 57a	8 10m
79 Romsey	1 28a	11 13m

94 Salisbury	2 15a	10 30m
80 Southampton	1 10a	9 0m
100 Christchurch	2 20a	10 10m
105 Ringwood	2 32a	9 54m
114 Wimborne	2 54a	9 34m
120 Poole	3 40a	9 5m
124 Wareham	3 24a	9 1m
140 Dorchester	4 10a	8 30m

SOUTHAMPTON, DORCHESTER, and EXETER.

Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
Waterloo Rd. Station	8 30a	4 30m
34 Farnborough	9 48a	3 13m
49 Basingstoke	10 18a	2 41m
59 Andover Road	10 40a	2 20m
67 Winchester	10 56a	2 0m
74 Bishopstoke	11 15a	1 41m
92 Portsmouth	12 25m	12 45m
80 Southampton	11 30a	1 30m
105 Ringwood	1 19m	11 35a
114 Wimborne	1 45m	11 15a
120 Poole	2 5m	10 57a
124 Wareham	2 19m	10 45a
140 Dorchester	3 0m	10 15a
148 Weymouth	4 45m	8 0a
154 Bridport	5 30m	7 40a
160 Charmouth	6 20m	6 50a
165 Axminster	7 5m	6 5a
176 Honiton	8 10m	5 0a
195 Exeter	9 47m	3 23a

STAFFORD AND SHREWSBURY.

By Liverpool *Night Mail* from Euston Sq. Station.

134 Stafford	1 27m	11 42a
147 Newport	1 47m	11 18a
154 Wellington	1 59m	11 3a
164 Shrewsbury	2 19m	10 43a

STROOD.

Gen. Post Office	9 40m	2 50a
London Brge. Station	10 0m	2 30a
17 Dartford	10 47m	1 38a
24 Gravesend	11 5m	1 20a
31 Strood	11 30m	1 0a
Rochester Post Office	12 0a	12 30a

ELY, HULL, YARMOUTH, by Railway.

Night Mail.

Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
Shoreditch Station	9 0a	4 15m
14 Waltham	9 35a	3 15m
19 Broxbourne	9 45a	3 4m
26 Harlow	10 0a	2 44m
28 Sawbridgeworth	10 6a	2 34m
32 Bishop Stortford	10 15a	2 28m
41 Newport	10 38a	2 3m
47 Chesterford	10 53a	1 45m
57 Cambridge	11 13a	1 10m
72 Ely	12 0m	12 0m
103 Peterborough	1 33m	10 58a
120 Spalding	2 16m	10 16a
134 Boston	2 41m	9 45a
167 Louth	3 52m	8 42a
181 Grimsby	4 23m	8 12a
194 Hull	5 25m	7 13a
79 Mildenhall Road	m	a
88 Brandon	1 0m	11 30a
95 Thetford	1 17m	11 15a
110 Attleborough	1 50m	10 42a
115 Wymondham	2 3m	10 30a
125 Norwich	2 28m	10 10a
146 Yarmouth	3 30m	9 10a
Post Office	3 45m	9 0a

Day Mail.

Gen. Post Office....	11	0m	1	0a
Shoreditch Station..	11	30m	12	40a
19 Broxbourne	12	7a	11	56a
32 Bishop Stortford ..	12	33a	11	11m
57 Cambridge	1	25a	9	50m
72 Ely	2	10a	8	50m
88 Brandon	2	35a	8	7m

95 Thetford	2	49a	7	51m
110 Attleborough	3	18a	7	18m
115 Wymondham	3	30a	7	5m
125 Norwich	4	0a	6	45m
149 Lowestoft	5	25a		
146 Yarmouth	5	10a	5	45m
Post Office	5	20a	5	40m

Dep. from Rail. Stns. Arr. at Rail. Stns.

RAILWAYS.—MAIL TRAINS.

Dep. from Rail. Stns. Arr. at Rail. Stns.

10 15 m	1 10 a	London ... and ...	Bristol	8 35 m	2 45 a
10 0 m	10 5 m	Do.	Brighton	8 45 m	11 35 m
12 0 a	3 45 a	Do.	Do.	1 45 a	1 55 a
2 0 a	5 25 a	Do.	Do.	3 30 a	3 45 a
4 0 a		Do.	Do.		5 30 a
5 0 a		Do.	Do.		6 20 a
8 30 a	4 50 m	Do.	Do.	11 0 a	3 0 m
11 0 m	12 50 a	Do.	Bury St. Edmunds	8 0 m	3 12 a
9 15 m	11 0 a	Do.	Carlisle	12 16 m	6 45 a
8 45 a	4 40 m	Do.	Do.	6 1 a	7 17 m
10 15 m	1 10 a	Do.	Cheltenham	8 20 m	3 10 a
8 55 a	4 15 m	Do.	Plymouth	6 25 a	6 25 m
10 0 m	1 15 a	Do.	Dover	9 15 m	2 10 a
8 30 a	4 50 m	Do.	Do.	2 0 m	11 19 a
8 30 a	4 30 m	Do.	Dorchester	10 15 a	3 0 m
9 15 m	11 0 a	Do.	Edinburgh	8 25 a	10 15 a
8 45 a	4 30 m	Do.	Do.	2 36 a	10 43 m
8 55 a	4 15 m	Do.	Gloucester	11 40 a	1 2 m
5 0 a	11 0 m	Do.	Holyhead	2 0 m	12 35 m
9 0 a	4 15 m	Do.	Hull	7 13 a	5 25 m
8 30 a	4 30 m	Do.	Ipswich	1 20 m	11 45 a
9 0 a	4 15 m	Do.	Peterborough ..	10 58 a	1 33 m
9 15 m	11 0 m	Do.	Do.	6 30 m	1 0 a
9 15 m	11 0 m	Do.	Perth	6 30 a	12 30 m
8 45 a	4 40 m	Do.	Do.	12 16 a	12 47 a
8 30 a	4 30 m	Do.	Portsmouth	12 45 m	12 25 m
10 0 m	11 20 m	Do.	Southampton ..	9 0 m	1 0 a
	5 35 a	Do.	Do.	3 0 a	
9 0 a	4 15 m	Do.	Yarmouth	9 10 a	3 35 m
11 30 m	12 40 a	Do.	Do.	5 45 m	5 10 a
6 0 a	6 50 m	Bath	Birmingham ..	2 10 m	11 0 a
10 45 m	3 10 a	Birmingham	Bristol	11 0 m	2 45 a
11 20 a	1 50 m	Do.	Lincoln	8 30 a	4 55 m
10 30 m	3 35 a	Do.	Liverpool	11 15 m	3 0 a
12 9 m	1 10 m	Do.	Stafford	11 54 a	1 6 a
7 50 m	5 20 a	Bristol	Plymouth	12 0 a	1 25 a
3 10 a		Do.	Exeter		5 15 a
12 15 m	1 15 a	Carlisle	Newcastle	10 15 m	3 10 a
8 0 m	5 40 a	Do.	Whitehaven	3 45 a	10 5 m
10 45 m	8 55 a	Do.	Do.	6 50 a	12 45 a
2 22 m	10 45 a	Crewe	Holyhead	7 20 a	5 33 m
2 0 a	5 34 m	Do.	Chester	4 45 m	2 45 a
8 30 m	4 10 a	Dorchester	Southampton ..	1 30 a	11 30 m
7 30 m	10 10 m	Dundee	Ladybank	8 45 m	8 45 m
4 30 a	5 55 a	Do.	Do.	4 35 a	5 50 a
Four times daily		Edinburgh	Glasgow	Four times a day.	
2 36 a	10 43 m	Do.	Carstairs	9 58 m	3 18 a
8 25 a	10 15 a	Do.	Do.	9 25 m	9 25 a
6 20 m	9 30 m	Do.	Perth	6 30 a	9 30 m
2 40 a	5 40 m	Do.	Do.	3 0 a	5 10 a
12 18 m	12 8 m	Ely	Hull	7 3 a	5 35 m
2 10 a	11 8 m	Glasgow	Motherwell	10 29 a	2 43 a
8 17 m	10 30 m	Do.	Do.	9 58 a	8 50 m
4 30 a	7 0 a	Do.	Ayr	5 0 a	6 30 a
1 35 m	11 0 a	Gloucester	Caermarthen ..	5 45 a	7 0 m
6 45 m	5 20 a	Do.	Do.	10 2 m	12 30 a
8 10 m	5 0 a	Gretna	Dumfries	4 0 a	9 0 m
8 10 m	11 30 a	Do.	Ayr	7 0 a	12 15 a
3 30 m	9 45 a	Leeds	Hull	7 15 a	5 25 m

<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>	RAILWAYS.—MAIL TRAINS.		<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>
9 25 a		Do.	Manchester		11 45 a
9 45 m	4 0 a	Liverpool	Chester	1 30 a	10 30 m
8 45 a	6 0 m	Do.	Holyhead	2 0 m	12 35 m
4 5 m	3 40 a	Do.	Warrington ...	2 50 a	4 54 m
9 16 a	3 56 m	Do.	Do.	3 9 m	10 5 a
4 24 m	3 5 a	Manchester.....	Crewe ..	2 5 a	5 27 m
11 15 m	2 25 a	Do.	Do.	1 0 a	12 45 a
9 40 a	3 45 m	Do.	Do.	2 25 m	10 45 a
Five times daily		Do.	Liverpool.....	Five times daily.	
10 0 a	6 30 a	Do.	Hull	10 0 a	5 25 m
9 30 m	11 0 m	London Gt. Northern	Edinburgh	5 55 a	8 20 a
11 45 m	8 0 m	Rugby	Leeds	2 35 m	3 30 a
10 15 m	2 0 a	Manchester	Leeds	11 30 m	12 40 a
3 45 m	9 24 a	Normanton.....	Do.	8 44 a	4 10 m
10 45 m	12 38 a	Oxford.....	Didcot	12 18 a	11 8 m
12 40 m	6 18 a	Perth	Aberdeen	2 33 a	4 36 m
1 0 a	12 0 a	Do.	Do.	8 51 m	5 7 a
1 0 a	12 0 a	Do.	Dundee	11 6 m	1 58 a
8 10 m	12 25 a	Portsmouth	Bishopstoke....	11 15 m	9 10 m
12 45 m	1 57 a	Do.	Do.	12 52 a	1 41 m
11 30 m	8 19 m	Rugby	Birmingham ..	7 30 m	12 40 a
12 0 m	1 21 m	Rugby....	Birmingham ..	12 15 m	1 20 m
10 30 m	2 15 a	Salisbury.....	Bishopstoke....	1 2 a	11 42 m
1 27 m	11 42 a	Stafford	Shrewsbury	10 43 a	2 19 m
12 20 a	6 16 a	Sheffield	Manchester	4 30 a	1 52 a
6 5 a	6 50 m	Stockton	Darlington	6 20 m	6 40 a
1 22 a	10 13 m	Swindon	Gloucester	8 35 m	2 52 a
11 52 a	1 15 m	Do.	Do.	11 40 a	1 2 m
6 0 m	7 0 a	York.....	Scarborough ..	5 5 a	8 0 m

CROSS-ROAD MAILS.

6 15 m	1 35 a	Aberdeen	Ballater	8 0 m	11 50 m
7 0 m	12 8 a	Do.	Peterhead	8 0 m	11 8 m
5 15 a	7 46 m	Do.	Inverness	8 20 a	4 45 m
7 15 m	4 30 a	Abergavenny.....	Merthyr	12 45 a	10 45 m
8 41 m	4 15 a	Barnstaple	Ilfracombe	2 45 a	10 14 m
10 30 m	7 25 a	Boston	Wisbeach.....	4 0 a	1 55 a
7 22 m	5 3 a	Cærmarden.....	Cardigan	1 0 a	11 14 m
7 30 m	5 15 a	Do.	Pembroke	12 56 a	11 49 m
9 0 m	4 58 m	Caernarvon	Tanybwlch	1 0 a	12 58 a
8 20 m	6 40 a	Derby	Manchester	10 30 m	4 30 a
3 50 m	9 20 a	Dorchester	Exeter	3 23 a	9 47 m
3 15 m	9 0 a	Do.	Yeovil	6 0 a	6 45 m
4 35 m	8 30 a	Exeter.....	Bude	12 45 a	12 25 a
3 0 a	12 30 a	Do.	Bideford	7 30 m	7 45 a
4 20 m	8 45 a	Do.	Do.	3 30 a	9 45 m
9 30 m	3 25 a	Dumfries	Stranraer.....	6 15 m	6 40 a
6 30 m	12 38 a	Fraserburgh	Burnes	9 38 m	9 30 m
2 0 m	9 58 a	Gloucester	Aberystwith ...	8 35 m	3 28 a
2 0 m	10 10 a	Do.	Brecon	3 32 a	8 38 a
3 10 a	5 0 a	Do.	Hereford	1 20 a	6 50 a
6 30 m	5 5 a	Hereford.....	Brecon	12 10 a	11 25 m
8 17 m	5 10 a	Hull.....	Hornsea	2 30 a	10 57 m
8 17 m	5 25 a	Do.	Pattrington ...	3 0 a	10 42 m
6 0 m	7 20 a	Inverness	Thurso	12 26 a	12 39 m
2 15 a	9 0 m	Ipswich	Saxmundham ..	6 30 m	4 45 a
1 15 a	11 45 m	Perth	Inverness	9 48 a	3 12 m
1 45 a	11 15 m	Plymouth	Falmouth	3 11 m	9 59 a
6 20 m	5 41 a	Do.	Do.	10 11 m	1 49 a
6 40 m	5 55 a	Do.	Launceston	2 55 a	9 40 a
5 0 a	10 0 m	Do.	Do.	6 0 m	9 0 a
9 20 m	3 15 m	Red Rose	Haverfordwest .	1 0 a	11 32 m
4 0 m	9 40 a	Shrewsbury	Aberystwith ...	12 0 a	1 50 a
1 30 m	11 21 a	Swindon	Salisbury	5 45 a	7 45 m
9 0 m	10 36 m	Tenby	Begelly.....	10 0 m	9 36 m
2 12 a	3 39 a	Tenby	Begelly.....	3 3 a	2 48 a
3 50 m	9 5 a	Tiverton	Barnstaple	4 35 a	8 24 m
12 44 a	2 5 a	Do.	Do.	9 30 m	4 59 a
11 0 m	7 30 m	Worcester	Hereford	3 30 a	3 0 a

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Duty paid for the Year 1852.	Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured exempt from Duty in 1852.	Duty paid for the Year 1852.	Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured exempt from Duty in 1852.
£	OFFICES.	£	OFFICES.
44,161..	Alliance	10,291..	Legal and Commercial
2,407..	Anchor	24,741..	London
45..	Athenæum*.....	81..	London and County...
35,471..	Atlas	12,326..	Monarch
2,218..	British	311..	National Guardian...
3,366..	British Empire Mutual	4,585..	National Mercantile ..
28..	British Provident	122,040..	Phoenix
177..	Cambrian & Universal	47..	Preserver
3,749..	Church of England....	75,097..	Royal Exchange.....
55,387..	County	11,853..	Royal Farmers'
7,050..	Defender	99..	Sceptre
1,744..	Equitable	5,917..	Star
39..	Era	180,581..	Sun
10,903..	General.....	566..	Times
31,589..	Globe	24,869..	Union
31,508..	Guardian	351..	Unity
10,821..	Hand-in-Hand	26,028..	Westminster
47,176..	Imperial		
23,606..	Law		
		813,658	Total London..

COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

£	OFFICES.	£	SCOTCH OFFICES.	£
13,510..	Birmingham	633,384	8,461.. Caledonian	629,171
7,003..	Birmingham District	267,138	2,253 { Forfarshire & Perth- shire	193,429
630..	Brighton and Sussex	—	174.. Morayshire	46,623
4,258..	Essex Economic	362,305	4,575.. National	334,084
6,055..	Essex and Suffolk†	1,249,869	17,558.. North British	816,019
{	Halifax, Bradford, and	{	6,500.. Northern	528,896
5,519 {	Keighley	168,865	4,663 { Scottish Provincial (Aberdeen)	388,749
2,553 {	Hants, Sussex, and	{	24,474.. Scottish Union	1,373,283
{	Dorset	{		
13,602..	Kent	898,175	68,658	Total Scotch.. 4,310,254
2,482..	Kent Mutual	—		
2,831..	Lancashire	13,045		
15,165..	Leeds and Yorkshire	461,512		
762..	Lincolnshire	459,922		
16,133..	Liverpool and London	247,387		
20,387..	Manchester	366,965		
6,055..	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	426,241		
4,351..	North of England	236,755		
2,563..	Norwich Equitable	248,086		
74,037..	Norwich Union	9,066,080		
3,390 {	Nottingham and Der- byshire	385,361		
519..	Provincial	101,780		
17,720 {	Royal Insurance, Li- verpool	117,834		
3,797..	Salop	491,073		
2,466..	Sheffield	60,485		
1,718 {	Shropshire and North Wales	322,835		
47,485..	West of England	1,186,969		
18,009..	Yorkshire	2,911,291		
293,020	Total Country.. 20,858,424			

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

Accidental Death—7, Bank-buildings
Achilles—25, Cannon-street

Adamant—28, Bloomsbury-square
Ægis—41, Moorgate-street

* One quarter only.

† Two quarters only.

Age—64, Chancery-lane
 Albert—11, Waterloo-place
 Albion—42, New Bridge-street
 Alfred—7, Lothbury
 Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane
 Amicable—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street
 Anchor—67, Cheapside
 Anglo-Australian and Universal—38,
 Moorgate-street, and 5, Cannon-st. West
 Argus—39, Throgmorton-street
 Asylum—72, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-
 place, Pall Mall
 Athenæum—30, Sackville-street, Piccadilly
 Atlas—92, Cheapside, corner of King-st.
 Australasian—1, Leadenhall-street
 Birkbeck—8, Moorgate-street
 Britannia—1, Princes-street, Bank
 British Commercial—35, Cornhill
 British Empire Mutual—37, New Bridge-
 street
 British Guarantee, 9, Waterloo-place
 British Mutual—17, New Bridge street
 British Protector—27, New Bridge-street
 British Provident—4, Chatham-place
 Caledonian—27, Moorgate-street
 Cambrian and Universal—61, Moorgate-
 street
 Catholic Law and General—8, New Co-
 ventry-street, Leicester-square
 Church of England—5, Lothbury
 Church of England Schoolmasters and Mis-
 tresses—25, Bridge-street, Westminster
 City of Glasgow—120, Pall Mall
 City of London—2, Royal Exchange-build-
 ings
 Clergy Mutual—41, Parliament-street
 Clerical, Medical, &c.—99, Great Russell-
 street
 Colonial—4A, Lothbury
 Commercial and General—112, Cheapside
 Commercial Credit Mutual—52, Thread-
 needle-street
 Consolidated Investment and Assurance—
 45, Cheapside
 Counties Union—1, Adelaide-place, Lon-
 don-bridge
 Crown—33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Defender—34, New Bridge-street, Black-
 friars
 Deposit and General—18, New Bridge-st.
 Eagle—3, Crescent, Bridge-st., Blackfriars
 East of England—6, King William-street,
 City
 Economic—6, New Bridge-street
 Edinburgh—11, King William-street, City
 Engineers', Masonic, and Mutual—345,
 Strand
 English and Cambrian—9, New Bridge-
 street
 English and Scottish Law—12, Waterloo-
 place
 English Widows' and General—67, Fleet-
 street
 Equitable—26, New Bridge-street
 Equity and Law—26, Lincoln's Inn Fields
 Era—31, Sackville-street
 European—10, Chatham-place, Bridge-
 street
 Exchequer and Railway—4, Whitehall
 Family Endowment—11, Chatham-place
 Farmers' and General—346, Strand
 Fidelity Guarantee—36, Old Jewry
 General—69, King William street

General Annuity—40, King William-street,
 City
 General Reversionary—5, Whitehall
 Globe—5 & 6, Cornhill, and 89, Pall Mall
 Great Britain Mutual—14, Waterloo-place
 Gresham—37, Old Jewry
 Guardian—11, Lombard-street
 Home Counties—29, New Bridge street
 Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-street
 Hope Mutual—1, Princes-street, Bank
 Householders—15, Adam-street, Adelphi
 Imperial—1, Old Broad-street, and 16, Pall
 Mall
 Indisputable—72, Lombard-street
 Industrial and General—2, Waterloo-place
 Kent—6, Old Jewry
 Lancashire—2, King-street, Cheapside
 Law Life—187, Fleet-street
 Law Property—30, Essex-street, Strand
 Legal and Commercial—73, Cheapside
 Legal and General—10, Fleet-street
 Life Association of Scotland—20, King
 William-street
 Liverpool and London—20, Poultry
 London Assurance—7, Royal Exchange,
 and 10, Regent-street
 London and County—38, New Bridge-st.
 London & Provincial—17, Gracechurch-st.
 London and Provincial Joint Stock—39,
 Nicholas-lane
 London and Provincial Law—32, New
 Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 London Life Association—81, King Wil-
 liam-street
 London Monetary—14, Manchester-square
 London Mutual Life and Guarantee—63,
 Moorgate-street
 Manchester & London—454, West Strand
 Maritime Passengers—4, Moorgate-street
 Medical, Invalid, & General—25, Pall Mall
 Medical, Legal, and General—126, Strand
 Mentor—2, Old Broad-street
 Merchant and Tradesmen's Mutual—Can-
 non-street
 Metropolitan—3, Princes-street, Bank
 Metropolitan Counties', and General—27,
 Regent-street
 Minerva—84, King William-street
 Mitre—23, Pall Mall
 Monarch—4, Adelaide-place
 Mutual—39, King-street, Cheapside
 National—2, King William-street
 National and Investment Association—7,
 St. Martin's-place
 National Guardian—19, Moorgate-street
 National Loan Fund—26, Cornhill
 National Mercantile—27, Poultry
 National Provident—48, Gracechurch-st.
 National Provincial—34, Moorgate-street
 New Equitable—450, West Strand
 New Protector—28, New Bridge-street
 North British—4, New Bank Buildings
 North of England—11, Cheapside
 Northern—1, Moorgate-street
 Norwich Union—6, Crescent, Bridge-st.,
 Blackfriars
 Oak Mutual—49, Moorgate-street
 Oriental—71, Old Broad-street
 Palladium—7, Waterloo-place
 Pelican—70, Lombard-st., and 57, Charing-
 cross
 People's Provident—47, Charing-cross
 Phoenix—1, Leadenhall-street

- Prince of Wales—105, Regent-street
 Professional—76, Cheapside
 Promoter. 9, Chatham-place
 Provident—50, Regent-street
 Provident Clerks—42, Moorgate-street
 Prudential—35, Ludgate-hill
 Railway Assurance—5, St. James's-street
 Railway Passengers—3, Old Broad-street
 Realm—22, New Bridge-street
 Reciprocal—32, Great Coram-street
 Reliance—71, King William-street, City
 Rock—14, New Bridge-street
 Royal—29, Lombard-street, and 21, Old Bond-street
 Royal Exchange—Royal Exchange, West Front, and 29, Pall Mall
 Royal Farmers—346 A, Strand
 Royal Naval, Military, and E. India—13, Waterloo-place
 Scottish Amicable—43, Lombard-street
 Scottish Equitable—61 A, Moorgate-st.
 Scottish National—69, Lombard-street
 Scottish Provident—12, Moorgate-street
 Scottish Union—37, Cornhill
 Scottish Widows' Fund—4, Royal Exchange Buildings
 Self-Reliance—32, Charing-cross
 Solicitors' and General—57, Chancery-lane
 Sovereign—49, St. James's-street
 Standard—82, King William-street
 Star—44, Moorgate-street
 Sun—63, Threadneedle-street, 3, Craig's-court, and 65, Welbeck-st.
 Temperance Provident—39, Moorgate-st.
 Times—32, Ludgate-hill
 Trafalgar—40, Pall Mall
 Union—81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street
 United Guarantee—36, Old Jewry
 United Kingdom—8, Waterloo-place
 United Mutual—54, Charing Cross
 United Service and General—20, Cockspur-street
 Universal—1, King William-street
 University—24, Suffolk-street
 Victoria—18, King William-street
 Waterloo—355, Strand
 Wellington—3, Chatham-place
 West of England—20, New Bridge-street
 Western—3, Parliament-street
 Westminster and General—27, King-street, Covent-garden

PRINCIPAL CLUB-HOUSES.

- Alfred, 23, Albemarle-street
 Army and Navy, Pall Mall
 Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street
 Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall
 Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street
 Brookes's, 60, St. James's-street
 Carlton, 94, Pall Mall
 City of London, 19, Old Broad-street
 Conservative, 74, St. James's-street
 Coventry, 106, Piccadilly
 East India United Service, 14, St. James's-sq.
 Erethæum, 8, York-street, St. James's-sq.
 Farmers', 39, New Bridge-street
 Garrick, 35, King-street, Covent-garden
 Gresham, Gresham-place
 Guards', 70, Pall Mall
 Junior United Service, 11, Charles-street, St. James's-square
 Law Club, Bell-yard, Temple Bar
 National, 2, Old Palace-yard
 Oriental, 18, Hanover-square
 Ormond, 45, Great Ormond-street
 Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 and 72, Pall Mall
 Parthenon, 16, Regent-street
 Portland, 1, Stratford-place, Oxford-street
 Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall
 Smithfield, 47, Half Moon-street
 St. George's Chess, 5, Cavendish-square
 Travellers', 106, *Pall Mall
 Union, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross
 United Service, 116, Pall Mall
 United University, Pall Mall East
 White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street
 Whittington, Arundel-street, Strand
 Windham, 11, St. James's-square

EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

The British Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Saturday, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., 10 to 4; Sept., Oct., March, April, 10 to 5; May, June, July, Aug., 10 to 6; closed the first week in Jan., May, and Sept., and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday.—Children under 8 not admitted.

National Gallery—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Saturday, from 10 till 5; closed for six weeks from the end of the second week in September, and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Vernon Gallery, Marlborough House, Pall Mall—same days and hours.

School of Design, Marlborough House—Monday 1 to 3, except in August and Sept.

Museum of Practical Art, Marlborough House—Mondays and Tuesdays, 10 to 4.

Gresham College—Lectures during term on Divinity, Astronomy, Law, Rhetoric, and Physic, at 1 o'clock p.m.; on Music and Geometry at 7 p.m.

St. Paul's—Each week-day from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 4; and on Sunday during the time of divine service. At other times 2d.

Westminster Abbey—Every day in the week, from 9 till dusk; on Sundays during divine service.

East India House Museum—Saturday, from 11 to 3; all the year except in Sept.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

Society of Arts, 19, John-street, Adelphi—Any day except Wednesday, with orders from members.

Hampton Court Palace—Every day, except Friday, from 10 till 4.

Kew Botanical Gardens—Every day except Sunday, from 1 to 6.

Woolwich Model & Rocket Rooms—Daily.

Dulwich Gallery—Each week-day, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets to be had gratis of most of the respectable printsellers in London.

Windsor Castle—State Apartments at—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, April to October, 11 to 4; Nov. to March, 11 to 3. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Moon, Threadneedle-st., Ackermann, Strand, and Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.

London Missionary Museum, Blomfield-street, Finsbury—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with orders from a director.

United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

Entomological Society's Museum, 17, Old Bond-street—Every Tuesday, from 3 to 8.

College of Surgeons' Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

Museum of Economic Geology, 1, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly—Daily, from 10 to 4 during Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.; the rest of the year from 10 to 5.

TABLE OF THE ANNUAL COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE	£	s.	d.
Appraisers	2	0	0
Attorneys, London (within the limits of the district post), Edinburgh and Dublin	9	0	0
" elsewhere	6	0	0
(Half only for the first three years)			
Bankers	30	0	0
Conveyancers, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin	9	0	0
" elsewhere	6	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars on foot	4	0	0
" and for each horse, &c. used	4	0	0
" in Ireland, on foot	2	2	0
" ditto, for each horse used	2	2	0
Horse Dealers—London, £25; elsewhere	12	10	0*
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice	0	5	0
Medicine Vendors, London	2	0	0
" any other corporate town	0	10	0
" elsewhere	0	5	0
Pawnbrokers, London	15	0	0
" elsewhere	7	10	0
Plate Dealers, selling above 2oz. gold and 3oz. silver	5	15	0
" under the above weight	2	6	0
To kill Game in England and Scotland	3	13	6*
For Marriages, special	5	0	0
" not special	0	10	0
To hold a perpetual curacy	3	10	0
For non-residence	1	0	0
To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers and Conductors, and Watermen (London)	0	5	0
Auctioneers	10	0	0
Brewers of Table Beer only, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
" 50 "	1	1	0
" 100 "	1	11	6
" exceeding 100 "	2	2	0
Brewers of Strong Beer, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
" 50 "	1	1	0
" 100 "	1	11	6
" 1,000 "	2	2	0
" 2,000 "	3	3	0
" 5,000 "	7	17	6
" 7,500 "	11	16	3
" 10,000 "	15	15	0
" 20,000 "	31	10	0
" 30,000 "	47	5	0
" 40,000 "	63	0	0
exceeding 40,000 "	78	15	0

Brewers for sale by retail, not to be consumed on the premises	£	s.	d.
	5	10	3
Sellers of Beer only, not brewers	3	6	1½
Beer Retailers (publicans) whose premises are rated under £20 per annum (England and Ireland)	1	2	0½
" at £20 or upwards	3	6	1½
Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry, under 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 85, to be drunk on the premises (England only)	3	6	1½
" not to be drunk on the premises	1	2	0½
Retailers of Cider and Perry only	1	2	0½
Retailers of Beer, Cider, or Perry only in Scotland, whose premises are rated under £10 per annum	2	10	0
" at £10 per annum or upwards	4	4	0
Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper ..	0	11	6½
Maltsters, making not exceeding 50 quarters	0	7	10½
" 100 "	0	15	9
" 150 "	1	3	7½
" 200 "	1	11	6
" 250 "	1	19	4½
" 300 "	2	7	3
" 350 "	2	15	1½
" 400 "	3	3	0
" 450 "	3	10	10½
" 500 "	3	18	9
" 550 "	4	6	7½
exceeding 550 "	4	14	6
Beginners (and a surcharge) ..	0	7	10½
" not exceeding 5 qrs.	0	2	7½
Malt Roasters	20	0	0
Dealers in Roasted Malt	10	0	0
Paper, every maker of Paper or Pasteboard	4	4	0
Passage Vessels, on board which liquors or tobacco are sold ..	1	1	0
Postmasters' (Great Britain) Licenses to let Horses for hire—Persons keeping 1 Horse or 1 Carriage	7	10	0
Not exedg. 2 horses or 2 carrgs.	12	10	0
" 4 " 3 " ..	20	0	0
" 8 " 6 " ..	30	0	0
" 12 " 9 " ..	40	0	0
" 16 " 12 " ..	50	0	0
" 20 " 15 " ..	60	0	0
Exceeding 15 " ..	70	0	0

* Ten per cent. additional on each of the rates marked thus *.

	£	s	d.
Exceeding 20 horses, then for every additional number of 10 horses, and for any additional number less than 10 over and above 20 or any other multiple of 10 horses, the further additional duty of	10	0	0
The above Licenses are in lieu of the mileage duty.			
Postmasters (Ireland)	2	2	0
and 1s. in the £ thereon.			
To kill Game (Ireland)	3	3	0
Soap—every maker	4	4	0
Spirits—Distillers	10	10	0
Rectifiers	10	10	0
Dealers, not retailers..	10	10	0
Dealers for retailing foreign liquors	2	2	0
Makers of Stills (Scotland and Ireland)	0	10	6
Chemist or any other trade requiring the use of a still (England)	0	10	0
„ (Scotland and Ireland)..	0	10	6
Retailers of Spirits whose premises are rated under £10 per ann. (England and Ireland)	2	4	1
„ At £10 and under £20 ..	4	8	2½
„ 20 „ 25 ..	6	12	3½
„ 25 „ 30 ..	7	14	4
„ 30 „ 40 ..	8	16	4½
„ 40 „ 50 ..	9	18	5½
„ 50 or upwards.....	11	0	6
Retailers of Spirits and Beer whose premises are rated under £10 per ann. (Scotland)	4	4	0
„ At £10 and under £20	5	5	0
„ 20 „ 25	9	9	0
„ 25 „ 30	10	10	0
„ 30 „ 40	11	11	0
„ 40 „ 50	12	12	0
„ 50 or upwards ..	13	13	0
Retailers of Spirits in Ireland, being duly licensed to sell Coffee, Tea, &c., whose premises are rated under £25 per annum	9	18	5½
„ At £25 and under £30	11	0	6
„ 30 „ 40	12	2	6½
„ 40 „ 50	13	4	7
„ 50 or upwards ..	14	6	7½
Sweets Retailers (United Kingdom)	1	2	0½
Tobacco and Snuff, Manufacturers of Tobacco and Snuff, not exceeding 20,000lbs.	5	5	0
„ exedg. 20,000, not ex. 40,000	10	10	0
„ 40,000 „ 60,000	15	15	0
„ 60,000 „ 80,000	21	0	0
„ 80,000 „ 100,000	26	5	0
„ exceeding 100,000	31	10	0
Beginners (and a surcharge on the quantity made)	5	5	0
Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff..	0	5	3
Vinegar Makers	5	5	0
Wine, Dealers in Foreign Wine, not having licenses for retailing Spirits and Beer	10	10	0
„ having a license for retailing Beer, but not for retailing Spirits	4	8	2½
„ having licenses to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1

	£	s	d.
Grocers who sell Wine (Scotland) not to be drunk or consumed on the premises, viz. :—			
Every Grocer having the Justices' Certificate to retail Beer, but not Spirits	4	8	2½
„ to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
Stage Carriage, license to run (Great Britain)	3	3	0
„ Supplementary license	0	5	0
Haekney Carriage, license to keep (London)	1	0	0
For selling Game	2	0	0

STAMPS.

Bills, Promissory Notes, &c.

	Not exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.	Exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
If 40s. above	5l. 5s. 0	1 0 0 1 6
5l. 5s.	20l. 0	1 6 0 2 0
£20	30 0	2 0 0 2 6
30	50 0	2 6 0 3 6
50	100 0	3 6 0 4 6
100	200 0	4 6 0 5 0
200	300 0	5 0 0 6 0
300	500 0	6 0 0 8 6
500	1000 0	8 6 0 12 6
1000	2000 0	12 6 0 15 0
2000	3000 0	15 0 1 5 0
3000	—	1 5 0 1 10 0

Draft or Order for the payment of money on demand	0	0	1
Penalty for post-dating bills, 100l.			
Bills of Lading			6d.

Foreign Bills of Exchange, in Sets.

	£	s	d.
For every Bill of each set, not exceeding	£100	1	6
Above £100 and not exceeding 200		3	0
200		500	4 0
500		1000	5 0
1000		2000	7 6
2000		3000	10 0
3000			15 0

Receipts.

Receipt or discharge given for the payment of £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Scrip Certificates		0	0 1
Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp £10 under £100, and £20 above that sum.			
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10.			
Penalty for committing frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.			

Bonds given as a Security for any definite Sum of Money.

Not exceeding £50	£0	1	3
For every £50, or fractional part thereof, to £300		0	1 3
For every £100 or fractional part thereof where above £300		0	2 6

And progressive duty on words,
for every entire 1,080 words,
above the first 1,080.

Mortgages the same as Bonds.

Conveyances.

When the purchase or considera-
tion shall not exceed 25*l.* ... 0 2 6
For every 25*l.*, or fractional part,
above the first 25*l.*, to 300*l.*.... 0 2 6
„ 50*l.*, or fractional part,
where above 300*l.*, to 600*l.*.... 0 5 0
„ 100*l.*, or fractional part,
where above 600*l.*..... 0 10 0
And progressive duty on words.

Leases or Tacks of Lands or Tenements.

Without rent, or at a rent under
20*l.* per annum, in consideration
of premium, the same duty as
on conveyance for a like amount
At a yearly rent, without fine, not
exceeding 5*l.* 0 0 6
Above 5*l.*, for every 5*l.* and frac-
tion to 25*l.* 0 0 6
Above 25*l.*, for every 25*l.* and
fraction to 100*l.*... 0 2 6
Above 100*l.*, for every 50*l.* and
fraction 0 5 0
And progressive duty on words.
For rents paid in kind, and for rents and
premiums combined, regulations are also
made.

Schedule, Inventory, or Catalogue, referred
to in, but distinct and separate from, lease, deed,
or bond, same duty as on the original, but not
to exceed 10*s.* exclusive of progressive duty.

*Memorials of Deeds, 2*s.* 6*d.* Warrants of At-
torney*, given as security, same duty as on bonds,
unless given as collateral security or by persons
under arrest, then not exceeding 5*s.*

Progressive Duty.—The same stamp as on the
first skin or paper, but not to exceed 10*s.* *Du-
plicates and counterparts* the same as the origi-
nals, but not to exceed 5*s.*

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.

<i>Above the value of</i>	<i>and under</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>
20	50	..	0 10	20	50
50	100	..	1	50	100
100	200	2	3	100	200
200	300	5	8	200	300
300	400	8	11	300	400
400	500	11	15	400	500
500	600	15	22	500	600
600	800	22	30	600	800
800	1,000	30	45	800	1,000
1,000	1,500	40	60	1,000	1,500
1,500	2,000	50	75	1,500	2,000
2,000	3,000	60	90	2,000	3,000
3,000	4,000	80	120	3,000	4,000
4,000	5,000	100	150	4,000	5,000
5,000	6,000	120	180	5,000	6,000
6,000	7,000	140	210	6,000	7,000
7,000	8,000	160	240	7,000	8,000
8,000	9,000	180	270	8,000	9,000
9,000	10,000			9,000	10,000

WITHOUT A WILL.

Continuing to increase up to £1,000,000.

Agreements—For an amount of 20*l.* or up-
wards, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for every entire 1080
words beyond the first, 2*s.* 6*d.* additional.

Apprentices' Indentures.

When the premium is	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
under £30	1	0	0
If 30 and under	£50	2	0 0
50	100	3	0 0
100	200	6	0 0
200	300	12	0 0
300	400	20	0 0
400	500	25	0 0
500	600	30	0 0
600	800	40	0 0
800	1000	50	0 0
1000 and upwards	60	0	0
If no premium	0	2	6

LIFE INSURANCES.

Policy of Insurance made upon any life,
or upon any event or contingency de-
pending upon any life—

Where the sum insured shall not
exceed £500—6*d.* for every £50
Exceeding £500 and not £1,000—
1*s.* for every £100
Exceeding £1,000—10*s.* for every
£1,000

Or fractional
part thereof.

Policy of Insurance from loss or
damage by Fire ... 0 1 0
And for every £100 insured for
a year, and for any fractional
part of £100, annually, per
cent. 0 3 0

MARINE INSURANCES.

Where the premium or considera-
tion for such insurance does not
exceed the rate of 10*s.* per cent.
on the sum insured 0 3
Exceeding 10*s.* and not exceeding
20*s.* per cent. 0 6
Exceeding 20*s.* and not exceeding
30*s.* per cent. 1 0
Exceeding 30*s.* and not exceeding
40*s.* per cent. 2 0
Exceeding 40*s.* and not exceeding
50*s.* per cent. 3 0
Exceeding 50*s.* per cent. 4 0
If the separate interests of two or
more persons be insured by one
policy, the duties to be charged
for each.

Charter party 5 0

Stamps are also now used instead of pay-
ments by fees in proceedings in Bankruptcy
and Insolvency, and in all proceedings in
Chancery.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND ON SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY

*Of the Value of 20*l.* or upwards, out of Per-
sonal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate,
&c.; and upon every share of Residue:—*

To a child or parent, or any lineal de-
scendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1*l.* per
cent.—To a brother or sister, or their de-
scendants, 3*l.* per cent.—To an uncle or
aunt, or their descendants, 5*l.* per cent.—To
a great uncle or great aunt, or their de-
scendants, 6*l.* per cent.—To any other rela-
tion, or any stranger in blood, 10*l.* per cent.
—Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at 3, New Bank-buildings, on Mondays from 11 to 2, for London; from the country, on the other days from ten to four o'clock. If parties reside within ten miles of London, application must be made within six calendar months from the time the stamps became spoiled, when not upon executed instruments; and when upon such instruments, within six months from their date. If parties reside beyond the said limit of ten miles, the application must also be made within six months from the date, when the stamps are upon executed instruments; but in all other cases, within twelve months from the date of the stamps becoming spoiled. The affidavit in support of the application, when not made before a Commissioner at Somerset-house, or a Distributor of Stamps in the Country, when such Distributor is authorized to administer the same, must be upon a stamp of 2s. 6d., and made before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

ASSESSED TAXES. From April 5, 1854.

Duties on Male Servants.

For every Servant 18 years of age or upwards	1	1	0
„ under 18 years of age	0	10	6

HOUSE DUTY.

On every inhabited dwelling house, of the value of 20l. per an. or upwards	
If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, the shop or warehouse being on the ground-floor; or for the retail sale of beer, wines, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farm-servant for husbandry purposes only, for every 20s. of annual value—the sum of	6d.
If not occupied for any such purposes, for every 20s. of annual value	9d.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses or Mules	3	10	0
„ one Horse or Mule	2	0	0

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS

Of less diameter than 30 inches.

If drawn by two or more Ponies or Mules less than 13 hands in height	1	15	0
„ one Pony or Mule	1	0	0

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses or Mules	2	0	0
„ one Horse or Mule	0	15	0
„ one Pony or Mule	0	10	0
And where such Carriages shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire	Half of the above Duties.		

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES USED BY COMMON CARRIERS, FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS AND OCCASIONALLY OF PASSENGERS.

Carriage with four wheels	2	6	8
„ less than four wheels	1	6	8

DUTIES ON HORSES.

Race Horses, each	3	17	0
Horses for riding or drawing Carriages charged with duty, exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	1	1	0
Other Horses or Mules exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	0	10	6
Ponies or Mules not exceeding the height of 13 hands, kept for riding or drawing a taxable Carriage, each	0	10	6
Ponies or Mules kept for other purposes, each	0	5	3
Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers, for one riding-horse, “if only one be kept, and it be not used in drawing a taxable carriage”	0	10	6

Horses used by market gardeners, solely in their business, are exempt from duty.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

Licensed postmasters are allowed to use their post-horses in husbandry, and in drawing manure, fodder, or fuel, free from duty.

Persons are charged for one horse ridden by bailiffs, shepherds, or herdsmen	0	10	6
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DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every Dog of whatever description, each	0	12	0
Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, if not a Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Terrier, Set-ting Dog, Spaniel, or Lurcher.			

Persons wearing Hair-powder, 1l. 3s. 6d.

Persons using Armorial Bearings, and keeping a coach, or other taxable carriage, 2l. 12s. 9d. Persons not keeping such carriage, 13s. 2d.

GAME DUTY (Great Britain).

On a gamekeeper, acting under a deputa-tion duly registered—

If assessed as a servant	1	5	0
If not so assessed	3	13	6

On every other person using dog, gun, net, or engine, for the taking or killing of game 3 | 13 | 6 |

By 1 and 2 Will. IV., cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2l.; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of 3l. 13s. 6d. and 10 per cent. additional.

10 per cent. is chargeable on the fore-going duties.

STAGE COACH DUTIES (See p. 91).

Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by Carriages travelling upon Railways.
5l. per cent. on the gross amount of fares

RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per Cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr.	M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr.	M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr.	M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	
<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	0	1	8	0	0	4	1	0	0	11	0	18	4	0	7
2	0	3	4	0	0	9	1	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	8
3	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	13	1	8	0	4	11
4	0	6	8	0	1	6	0	2	2	14	1	3	4	0	9
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	3	3	15	1	5	0	0	10
6	0	10	0	0	2	3	0	4	4	16	1	6	8	0	10
7	0	11	8	0	2	8	0	4	1	17	1	8	4	0	11
8	0	13	4	0	3	0	0	5	1	18	1	10	0	6	10
9	0	15	0	0	3	5	0	6	2	19	1	11	8	7	3
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	6	3	20	1	13	4	7	8

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile

69	¹ / ₅₁ Miles	=	{ 1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.
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An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	{ used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	{ used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	{ used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hds.	{ used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	=	100 Links	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30¼	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	313	{ cub. ins., nearly.
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	60½	—
4	Qts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—
2	Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	554½	—
8	Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10¼	{ cub. feet nearly.
5	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz. :—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—Avoirdupois WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Dram	=	27½ gr.
16	Drams	=	1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	{ Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—Troy WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennywts.	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 14 to 17 nearly; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch-cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
360 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference.

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus, the second was divided into 60 thirds, the third into 60 fourths, &c. At present the second is more gene-

rally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

The same remark as in the case of angular measure applies to the mode of subdividing the second of time.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Half Sovereign	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Double Sovereign	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Silver.		
Crown	18	4	4-11
Half Crown	9	2	2-11
Shilling	3	15	3-11
Sixpence	1	19	7-11
Fourpence	1	5	1-11

MEMORANDA FOR NEXT YEAR, 1855.

N.B. As towards the end of each year, or even earlier, information concerning the ensuing year is often wanted, we intend in future to add to the current Almanac a synopsis of that which is to succeed it, as follows:—

I.—Beginnings of the Months and Sundays.

Jan. 1, Monday.	April 8, Sunday	July 15, Sunday.	Oct. 14, Sunday.
" 7, Sunday.	" 15, "	" 22, "	" 21, "
" 14, "	" 22, "	" 29, "	" 28, "
" 21, "	" 29, "	Aug. 1, Wednesday.	Nov. 1, Thursday.
" 28, "	May 1, Tuesday.	" 5, Sunday.	" 4, Sunday.
Feb. 1, Thursday.	" 6, Sunday.	" 12, "	" 11, "
" 4, Sunday.	" 13, "	" 19, "	" 18, "
" 11, "	" 20, "	" 26, "	" 25, "
" 18, "	" 27, "	Sept. 1, Saturday.	Dec. 1, Saturday.
" 25, "	June 1, Friday.	" 2, Sunday.	" 2, Sunday.
March 1, Thursday.	" 3, Sunday.	" 9, "	" 9, "
" 4, Sunday.	" 10, "	" 16, "	" 16, "
" 11, "	" 17, "	" 23, "	" 23, "
" 18, "	" 24, "	" 30, "	" 30, "
" 25, "	July 1, Sunday.	Oct. 1, Monday.	" 31, Monday.
April 1, Sunday.	" 8, "	" 7, Sunday.	

II.—Movable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 4	Low Sunday	Apr. 15
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	" 18	Rogation Sunday	May 13
Ash Wednesday	" 21	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	" 17
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent	" 25	Whit Sunday	" 27
Palm Sunday	Apr. 1	Trinity Sunday	June 3
Good Friday	" 6	Corpus Christi	" 7
Easter Sunday	" 8	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2

III.—Moon's Phases.

	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
Jan. 3, Full	8 19 morn.	May 16, New	2 13 morn.	Sept. 11, New	10 52 morn.
" 18, New	8 37 morn.	" 31, Full	2 48 aft.	" 25, Full	9 25 aft.
Feb. 2, Full	3 41 morn.	June 14, New	2 29 aft.	Oct. 11, New	3 24 morn.
" 16, New	6 47 aft.	" 29, Full	11 14 aft.	" 25, Full	7 27 morn.
Mar. 3, Full	10 8 aft.	July 14, New	4 1 morn.	Nov. 9, New	7 31 aft.
" 18, New	4 45 morn.	" 29, Full	6 20 morn.	" 23, Full	7 51 aft.
Apr. 2, Full	2 28 aft.	Aug. 12, New	6 52 aft.	Dec. 9, New	10 18 morn.
" 16, New	3 4 aft.	" 27, Full	1 21 aft.	" 23, Full	10 39 morn.
May 2, Full	4 3 morn.				

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Companion to the Almanac;

OR,

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1854.

CONTAINING,

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS

OF

MATHEMATICS, NATURAL HISTORY,

AND

PHILOSOPHY,

CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

II. THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1853.

CHARLES KNIGHT, 90 FLEET STREET.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE; OR, FOUR SHILLINGS
BOUND WITH THE BRITISH ALMANAC.

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COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC

FOR

1854.

PART I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

I.—ON A DECIMAL COINAGE.

IN the Companion for the years 1841 and 1848 we advocated the introduction of the pure decimal system into our coinage. The first article was written before any perceptible feeling, either for or against the change, had been excited; the second followed Dr. Bowring's* motion in the House of Commons, in consequence of which the Government conceded the first step, namely, the introduction of a coin to designate the tenth part of a pound (since called the florin). In the interval between these two articles we found, as we stated, that nearly every man of business with whom we spoke on the subject expressed no fear of the change, but rather a desire for it. The present article follows an investigation of the subject by a Committee of the House of Commons, and the publication of the report of that committee, with the evidence on which it was founded. The desirableness of the change may now be considered as granted: and, unless some unfortunate pressure of other matters should distract attention, it may confidently be expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will propose a measure in the course of the next Session, though the magnitude of the operation, in the part which belongs to the Mint, may require that the change shall not be actually made during the year 1854, or even that which follows. As time will be required to circulate information, the necessary deferment of the actual change is not to be regretted; but as this information will never be circulated in earnest until the date of the coming event is precisely known, it is to be hoped that the formation and announcement of a plan, and its discussion by the Legislature, will take place during the next Session, be the date of practical operation what it may.

* Of all the witnesses examined by the Committee, Dr. Bowring is the only one who has had experience of decimal and non-decimal coinage in many and remote countries—Spain, Portugal, Germany, Russia, China, Japan, &c.; and of all the witnesses he is the warmest (though nearly all are decided) in his advocacy of the change.

The main recommendations of the committee are as follows :—

1. That the pound sterling shall continue to be, in name and value as at present, the highest *coin of account*. Some of our readers may have but an indistinct apprehension of this phrase. Our present *coins of account* are pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings : half-sovereigns, crowns, half-crowns, sixpences, fourpences, threepences, though all in circulation, are not used in accounts. The coins of account are the legal denominations : a man could not sue for 7*l.* 10*s.* under the description of six sovereigns, two half-sovereigns, and four half-crowns, though those coins would collectively constitute a legal tender for his claim. 2. That the tenth, hundredth, and thousandth of a pound shall be the other coins of account, under names to be selected, and which in the report are *florin*, *cent*, and *mil*. 3. That the present half-sovereign, shilling (50 mils), and half-shilling (25 mils, no longer *six pence*) shall be retained. 4. That copper coins of 1, 2, and 5 mils, and silver coins of 10 and 20 mils, shall be added, with such others as experience shall show to be desirable.

The proposed coins are then as follows :—

Gold.—Sovereign (1,000 mils), half-sovereign (500 mils).

Silver.—Florin (100 mils), shilling (50 mils), sixpence* (25 mils), two-cent piece (20 mils), cent (10 mils).

Copper.—Five-mil piece, two-mil piece, mil.

The mil is only four per cent. less than a farthing, and will probably be called a farthing by the people : two mils will probably still be called a halfpenny, and four mils a penny. The following table will show how nearly we may think in old money, if we designate the mil as a new farthing, &c.

The *pound* or *sovereign* is 10 florins, 20 shillings, 40 new sixpences, 100 cents, 1,000 mils or new farthings.

The *florin* is 2 shillings, 4 new sixpences, 10 cents, 100 mils or new farthings.

The *cent* (four per cent. less than $2\frac{1}{2}d.$) is 10 mils or new farthings.

The great change in the passage of the smaller coins from hand to hand—indeed the only real change, the florin being now established—is 25 instead of 24 lowest coins to the *sixpence*, 50 instead of 48 to the shilling. *Sixpence* is 25 mils or *new farthings* instead of 24 old ones ; a shilling is 50 mils, or *new farthings* instead of 48 old ones.

The great change in the money of account is the substitution of florins, cents, and mils, for shillings, pence, and farthings, and the introduction of what appears to those who are used to the latter a magical shortness in reduction. Thus, 6 florins 7 cents 8 mils is 67 cents 8 mils, and also 678 mils : 208 mils is 2 florins 8 mils. The florins, cents, and mils are but the hundreds, tens, and units, in an account kept in mils : the pounds are the thousands.

Accounts may be kept as easily in mils or new farthings as in pounds, &c. The distinction of the *decimal point* will be much

* The name *sixpence*, accented on the first syllable, will not disappear ; but *sixpence* will no more be *six pence* than a *cardcase* is a *card case*.

used to mark off the pounds, as in 61·238*l.* in which we see 61*l.* 2*fl.* 3*cts.* 8*mils.* Omit the dot and we have 61,238, the number of mils. Make the florin the principal coin, and the dot separates the florins from the cents and mils: thus, 238·16*fl.* is 238 florins 1 cent 6 mils, or 23,816 mils. The point thrown one place to the right converts the reckoning from pounds into florins, from florins into cents, from cents into mils. Thus, 2·178*l.* is 21·78*fl.*, or 217·8*cts.*, 2178·*ml.*, the point being useless in the last case.

To transfer old silver into new, throw it into mils at once, as follows:—Allow 100 for every florin or pair of shillings, 50 for the odd shilling, if any, and one mil for every farthing left, with one mil more for sixpence. Thus 7*s.* 10½*d.* is 300 and 50 and 41 and 1 mils, or 392 mils, that is, 3 florins 9 cents and 2 mils: and 4*s.* 2¾*d.* is 200 and 11 mils, or 211 mils, or 2 florins 1 cent 1 mil. This method is *universal*: many isolated cases are easier. These reductions are not exact, except at the shillings and sixpences, nor can they be made exact without introducing fractions of a mil; the error never amounts to a mil. Those who wish to have absolute exactness will remember that so many farthings as there are in the excess above the last shilling or sixpence, so many 24ths of a mil are wanting in the new money. Thus in 7*s.* 10½*d.* there are 4 *d.* or 17 farthings above the last sixpence; accordingly 392 mils is not enough, 17-24ths of a mill are wanting. This correction will never be of any use in ordinary transactions: fractions of a farthing or mil will be talked about while the change is pending, but will subside into their old insignificance before the new coins have circulated for a week.

To transfer new silver into old, allow 2 shillings for every 100 mils, a shilling for 50, if left, and farthing for mil on the remainder, deducting one if the mils left be 25 or upwards. Thus 7*fl.* 8 *ct.* 3*ml.*, or 783 mils, is 15 shillings and 33 mils, say 32 farthings or 8 pence: and 222 mils are 4*s.* 5½*d.* These answers are a little too great, except at exact shillings or sixpences. In all other cases, each farthing above the last shilling or sixpence is too great by its 25th part; thus 15*s.* 8*d.* is 8-25ths of a farthing above 783 mils.

A mil must gain its 24th part to become a farthing.

A farthing must lose its 25th part to become a mil.

In the preceding remarks much of our former articles is briefly recapitulated, with the adoption of the terms florin, cent, and mil. To the names *cent* and *mil* there is one decided objection. It is clear from all that has taken place that the educated part of the public almost desires, and certainly foresees, a complete decimal system of coins, weights, and measures, to which the alteration of the coins, important and useful as it may be, is but a forerunner. Let the new coinage work out its own consequences, and it must lead to the introduction of all the rest of the system. The words *tenth*, *hundredth*, *thousandth* are among the most difficult to pronounce in our language: apart from which, it would be otherwise desirable to have separate names to denote these fractions. If we appropriate the words *cent* and *mil* (*mill* would be better, as an English word) to signify coins, we deprive ourselves of the power of using *dime*, *cent*,

and *mil*, to stand for the general words tenth, hundredth, thousandth. When we have the pound sterling decimally divided into, say 10 florins, 100 groats, and 1,000 farthings, and also the pound avoirdupois into 10 ounces, 100 drachms, and 1,000 grains (if these names be still used), it will be highly convenient to be able to say that as many grains as are bought for a farthing, so many ounces for a florin, because the grain is the cent of an ounce, and the farthing the cent of a florin. The words *tenth*, *hundredth*, *thousandth*, will never become truly vernacular without some concession to facility of pronunciation which will confound them with *ten*, *hundred*, *thousand*: but, when a complete system is established, both the first and second sets must be used very much oftener than at present. If we now sacrifice the generic words *dime*, *cent*, and *mil*, and let them come to signify merely the parts of a pound sterling, we lose our best method, and our only opportunity, of drawing a very wide and easy vocal distinction between the decimal ascent of tens, hundreds, thousands, &c., and the decimal descent of dimes (tenths), cents (hundredths), mills (thousandths), decimils (ten-thousandths), centimils (hundred-thousandths), millimils (millionths), &c. The Committee gave no decided preference to the terms cent and mil, but seems to have taken them because they had been brought forward.

It is hardly to be expected that the term *mil* can be introduced. If the mil were to circulate with the farthing, as a different coin, undoubtedly the new coin would want a new name, and the name given by the Legislature would obtain immediate adoption. But it is not so: it is proposed that a man shall take off his coat at night with a certain coin in the pocket called a *farthing*, and shall put it on in the morning with that same coin called a *mil*. We doubt if the change will take place. The Legislature can, and will, make a trifling alteration in the value of that coin; it can and will enact that 50 of them shall make a shilling instead of 48. But they will still be *farthings*, because, in popular apprehension, that name identifies certain pieces of copper of certain form and appearance, more than the value for which they pass. They may be *new farthings* for a fortnight; but farthings they will remain.

The new coin of 10 farthings, which it is proposed to call a *cent*, must have a name given to it; if any other name could be found (groat, star, cross, doit,* bit, &c.), the great advantage of a distinct nomenclature for decimals in general might be realized. If we are right in supposing that the mil will almost immediately become a farthing in name, so that of the new terms *cent* only will keep its ground, some confusion will arise from the manner in which that word is already used.

Five for a cent and *five per cent.* sound too like each other: if the word cent be the only new one which gains adoption, it will be wished, on this ground only, that some other had been chosen. And

* The *duyt* was a Dutch coin which once passed in England at various very small values. The word *doit* is used in English without any precise value attached, as very small money: oddly enough, both *doit* and *twopence-halfpenny* (the cent, nearly) stand for undefined trifles of value; we would not give a doit for such a twopenny-halfpenny opponent as one who could deny this.

further, the increasing knowledge of the United States' coinage, in which the cent differs but little from our halfpenny, will sometimes cause confusion. Such objections as the last two would be of little weight against a word as a part of a system; they have force on the supposition that the new word stands alone in its novelty.

That a decimal coinage is desirable—that it can be easily introduced—that it should be introduced speedily, and may be done at one step—are points which all the evidence goes to support, and may be considered as settled. There is another point which may be considered as carried by a very large majority, namely, that the present pound sterling should be a coin, and should be recommended as the highest coin of account. But on this question there was a slight contest between the penny, the shilling, and the pound.

The proposed change throws both the penny and the shilling out of account; no column will be ruled for either: and as to the penny, it becomes but a vernacular name for four of the mils or new farthings. There will be no coin which exactly represents the present penny, four mils being 1-25th less than a penny. The consequence is that postage and receipt stamps, penny tolls, &c., must either bring four per cent. of revenue less than at present, or must be raised to five mil coins, and must* yield 20 per cent. more. In revenue matters, in which the public deals with itself, the question is one of convenience only: in reference to tolls, it is one of justice. It was proposed that in the case of tolls levied by a private company, the additional mil should be granted for such a number of years as would be compensation for the subsequent reduction. It may well be supposed that most toll-owners would prefer the increased popularity and custom which would follow a reduction of four per cent., to the risks of an augmented toll. But however this may be, no reason was shown for any fear of great difficulty in the adjustment of either tolls or stamps. Nevertheless, great stress was laid by one witness upon the supposed impracticability of substituting for the copper coins others of nearly equal value; and a proposition was made to allow the farthing to remain, and to proceed upon it as a basis, inventing coins of 10, 100, and 1000, farthings. The highest coin of account was to be 1,000 farthings, or 1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* present money; this "Victoria," to be introduced gradually, was to circulate in conjunction with the present sovereigns, until the latter gradually found their way back to the Bank.

It was taken in more quarters than one for a serious difficulty, that if the copper were reduced four per cent. there would be a loss to the revenue of nearly 100,000*l.*, unless the postage stamps were made five mils, which would probably be an unpopular measure. It seems to have been doubted whether so small a reduction as four per cent. would create a proportionate increase in the number of letters. This is a point on which it is difficult to decide without experience; but, judging from the uniform manner in which facts de-

* Five mils is 96 per cent. of 5 farthings, or 96-20ths of a farthing, or one penny and one-fifth of a penny; and one-fifth is 20 per cent. The discussion which took place on this point in the newspapers arose out of an ambiguity in our language. A man turns 4*l.* into 5*l.*, how much per cent. does he gain?—Answer, 25 on what he began with, 20 on what he left off with.

pending upon human will present in the bulk the regularity of physical phenomena, we are strongly inclined to suspect that, if Government were to carry only 501 letters (supposing coinage to allow it) at the same rate at which it now carries 500, the 501st letter would find its way into the post-office, and perhaps the 502nd, or a fraction of it.

It was denied on all sides that the penny is so essential a matter in the thoughts and associations of the working classes as to make it necessary to retain a coin of its exact value. Perhaps the first thing which would strike a person new to the subject would be that the penny is the monetary corner-stone of the poor man's habits of calculation, and that any change in it would be to him a complete loss of power. So far is this from being the ease, that the small tradesmen—meaning dealers in very small amounts—are the witnesses who most unequivocally, and in the fewest words, declare that the substitution of 25 mils for 24 farthings would give no trouble worth mentioning. This is the opinion of a man who takes 1,000 farthing coins over his counter every week.

Another witness styles the labouring classes *keen calculators*, and the description given by several of the way in which sharp habits of calculation are acquired is worth notice. Since coffee, tea, sugar, &c., are sold in quantities which require fractions of a farthing to pay for them exactly, and since the shopkeeper charges the full farthing in the absence of smaller coins, it is the frequent occupation of the customer to examine, in his own mind, whether, by taking the same amount of a higher-priced article, he will not be able to get some or all of the surplus fraction out of the shopkeeper, without risking the next farthing. So that the labouring man thus acquires, in most instances, an expertness in mental reckoning with farthings, which his superiors in knowledge would hardly give him credit for, and do not themselves possess: and he performs arithmetical manœuvres which are, individually, as complex as any single operation which falls in the province of the banker's clerk. It is probable that the main alteration in giving change—25 farthings to the *sixpence* instead of 24—will be more readily apprehended and more easily made a habit by the labouring classes than by any other.

There is much reason to apprehend that the difficulty of the extra farthing or mil, as affecting the working man, will be exaggerated in the approaching discussions: it would be amusing, if, as we believe, it should turn out that the whole of it is to be the portion of the classes which fear it only for the uneducated. Not that there is much to fear for any. If a tradesman were to advertise that he would in future consider a silver sixpence to be six pence and a farthing, and a silver shilling to be twelve pence and a halfpenny, and that he would act upon these rules in *giving* change for sixpences and shillings, a discerning public would rush to his shop with much silver in its hand, without one thought about the new process of calculation: and no one would be puzzled.

Suppose that, on the very day on which this tradesman began his operations, the Government should happen to recal the threepenny and fourpenny pieces, and issue silver bits (whether called cents or not) of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ each, or five to the shilling-halfpenny, and copper bits

of five farthings each, or five to the sixpence-farthing; then with regard to this one tradesman, and change given by him, the public would have the new coinage.

There is, no doubt, in the proposed change, a violation of principle, an absolute injustice, affecting each individual who has copper money in his pocket or his till, at some midnight to be settled by Parliament. It will be at the rate of 1-25th of the whole, on whatever amount of farthings, halfpence, pence, threepenny and fourpenny pieces he may happen to have in his possession. The number of persons who will be damaged to the amount of a fraction of a farthing is uncountable; but they will get no sympathy. A tradesman who has five pounds' worth of the small money enumerated above will find it suddenly worth only 4*l.* 16*s.*, or 4*l.* 8*fl.*, as he pleases to reckon it. If Government were to give full value in new (but not small) money, that is, in sovereigns and florins, for all even amounts of small money from 40 shillings upwards, for some days before the change, it is not very likely that the demand would be great. In all probability the inconvenience of beginning the new coinage without any small change in the till would be dearly bought at four per cent. of the money required.

To the above injustice there is some set-off. The broad-rimmed copper penny, which weighed at its issue a full ounce, and which is so easily distinguished from the smaller and lighter coins, it has been proposed to pass as *five* mils or new farthings, that is, as half a cent. If, then, a person having 2*s.* 5*d.* all in copper, should chance to find four broad-rims among them, he may rest in peace, for the change will leave him almost as it found him; his 2*s.* 1*d.* (ordinary), will become 2*s.*, but his 4*d.* (rimmed), will become 20 mils, or nearly 5*d.* What the proportion of rimmed pence is we do not know, but should it be more than 1-7th of the whole (and we do not often see six *pence* without one at least of the rimmed kind), the value of the copper money will, on the whole, be raised, and not lowered; but the same will probably not be true when the threepenny and fourpenny pieces are included.

Next to the question of preserving the farthing unaltered, as a constituent of the new coinage, came that of making the shilling a decimal constituent; that is, of making the highest coin of account to be a ten-shilling piece, under a new name, and dividing the shilling into 100 equal parts, each four per cent. less than half a farthing. This would be the proposed new coinage with every coin of account of half the value now contemplated. This suggestion proceeds upon two suppositions: first, that the shilling is more essential than the pound in our present associations; secondly, that less coins than a farthing are needed.

Since the shilling coin actually remains in the new system, if not as a coin of account, yet as the half of one, it is clear that all its uses and associations as a coin of transfer remain as before. But on no point was there more decided agreement than on this, that with regard to convenience, nothing is more essential than the preservation of the pound or sovereign, unaltered, as the highest money of account. As a matter of arithmetic only, it would be easy enough

to change reckoning by pounds and shillings into reckoning by half-sovereigns and shillings: thus 5*l.* 12*s.* is 11*v.* 2*s.*, using *v* to denote half a sovereign. But with numbers of pounds are connected all our associations of value: 500*l.*, as a magnitude, is a notion as well as a reckoning; a noun substantive of many meanings, which are conveyed to the mind without even a distinct presentation of the number as a number. This *five hundred* pounds suggests a certain station, as an income; a certain success, as the price of a copyright; a certain importance of the case, as a barrister's fee; a certain part of the town, as the rent of a furnished house; a certain start in business, as a capital; all without any distinct reference to the number five hundred on every occasion of its occurrence. Let it be necessary to say *one thousand* where we now say *five hundred*, and we introduce a moment of mental calculation into numberless repetitions of the most common phrases—an inconvenience which will last a very long time. In fact, we alter a number of substantives in the worst possible manner; we do not introduce new names, but we make one old word take the place of another. Phrases composed of many words often become compound names, though it may not be the practice to join the constituent words by hyphens; and these compound names are used, like those of a more acknowledged character, with a very faint and almost dormant reference to the meanings of the several constituents. Thus "the fifteen judges" is a phrase often used without the least positive remembrance of fifteen as one more than fourteen, the phrase being thus synonymous with "the whole of the judges." In like manner, "a hundred pounds," "a thousand pounds," &c. have a number of meanings, in which what the sums will do, or what they will suggest, are represented to a mind which takes the representation as it was meant to be given, without picturing to itself the amount of money as an amount. If any one should doubt this, it is only because it cannot be done on purpose, to try the truth of the assertion: we cannot pronounce "one hundred pounds" with an express intention not to remember the separate force of the word *hundred*. But if we alter the highest coin of account, which is always the coin of estimation, we shall be under the necessity of learning, by constant acts (no matter how slight) of mental arithmetic, to attribute different meanings to phrases which have been familiar from childhood. The Astronomer-Royal, in his evidence, said that an alteration of the pound would unhinge every estimate and every contract. No doubt it would; and among the estimates which would be unhinged would be all those which are conveyed in a large class of phrases. This would, in the end, give hundreds of times more trouble than the alteration of all the predictions of probable cost which are technically called estimates, though this alone would be bad enough.

It is long before the confusion arising from wilful alteration of words is made to disappear, when the alteration is decisively marked. A certain managing body, consisting of educated men, was in the habit of adopting or rejecting propositions on the reports of committees, by ballot. Accordingly, "yes" on the ballot-box, meant confirmation of the committee's report; *yes* or *no* to the proposition as

the case might be. Thus, "yes means no," was the phrase for voting in confirmation of a recommendation to reject. At last it was resolved to vote on the propositions, and not on the reports: thus, "no" confirmed the report of a committee which recommended rejection. But, though twenty years have elapsed since this simple change was made, it still suggests itself to some one, now and then, to inquire, as the box goes round, whether yes means yes or no.

The various disadvantages of a change in the highest coin of account—the unlinging of settled phrases, contracts, and estimates,—the alteration of all the modes of expressing exchanges—the destruction of a universal commercial term (for the pound sterling is now, all the world over, nearly what the Spanish dollar was, in matters of commerce)—the creation of a great subdivision in the history of monetary affairs, dividing all books on the subject into two classes, written in different languages—might all be compensated, possibly, by the introduction of some greater advantages. The whole question is one of balance; any change has its inconveniences, and its conveniences. There would be an advantage in retaining the farthing unaltered; there would be an advantage in retaining the shilling as a coin of account; there would be an advantage in adopting the French franc, the American dollar, nay, even the Indian rupee. But in no one of these cases is it held that there would be a balance of advantage, when the loss of the pound is in the other scale. The difference is that the rupee has no advocate against the pound, while the unaltered farthing and the shilling of account are not wholly without advocates.

The argument in favour of the *ten-shilling* pound, derived from its mil being about half the present farthing, is founded on the assumption that a smaller coin than the farthing is needed. On this question there is one strong fact on each side. It was proved that, in the absence of a smaller coin, it is common in many places for the shopkeeper to make up the purchase by giving a small portion of snuff, tobacco, or whisky. On the other hand, it is known that half farthings have long existed at the Mint, that an attempt was made to keep them in circulation, and that it failed. It cannot be supposed that the shopkeeper, who is willing to eke out with pinches of tobacco or spoonfuls of whisky, discourages the half-farthing merely for the sake of that portion of the pinch or spoonful which is his profit. Probably he sees that, in selling small quantities, the half-farthing would be often subdivided, so that the trouble of serving the small make-weights would remain, with all the inconvenience of the small coin. Those who are best able to judge are of opinion that no smaller coin than a farthing is needed.

Among the minor points discussed, was the question whether it should be recommended to keep accounts in florins, cents, and mils, three columns, or florins and mils, two columns, with, of course, 100 mils to the florin; that is, whether it should be, for instance, *7fl. 3ct. 2m.*, or *7fl. 32m.* In the United States, accounts are kept in dollars and mils; the dime, or tenth of the dollar, has disappeared from account. This question is not for the Legislature; people may be left to suit their own convenience. It must be remembered,

however, that the analogy brought from the United States does not point to the mode of subdividing the florin, but to that of subdividing the pound. If only one subdivision of their highest coin of account be employed by them, we may ask whether, with us, it will not end in using only one subdivision of *our* highest coin? The question then is, whether pounds and mils will not be our mode of *account*? This will certainly be the case if the decimal point be adopted; 15.685*l.*, which in coin will be 15 sovereigns 6 florins 8 cents 5 mils, will enter the books, and appear to the accountant, as 15*l.* and 685 mils. This use of the decimal point will be adopted by the better class of arithmeticians from the beginning: they will think with the wise and talk with the vulgar. One line will be ruled to divide the pounds from the fractions, and the three places following the line will be named florins, &c., but thought of in addition as decimals of a pound. The best plan (the one a mathematical computer follows in any long calculation of tables) would be to *rule every place*, ruling a double line for the separation of pounds: thus 21,482*l.* 7*fl.* 8*ct.* 9*ml.* would appear in the books as—

| | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 || 7 | 8 | 9

This would tend to prevent a person who is adding up rapidly from getting into the wrong column, to which he is even now subject.

Some persons, seeing the dollar and its cents in America, the franc and its centimes in France, &c., think that the florin should be the highest coin of account, divided into 100 cents; the pound remaining as the representative of 10 florins. This, again, is not a question for the Legislature to settle; every person may suit his own convenience. Small tradesmen, whose items seldom amount to a pound, may rule their ledgers for florins, and read their pounds, when such things occur, in the tens of florins. All that is required is that every account, or page of account, shall state the unit which is employed; this being done, any one may reckon in pounds, florins, cents, or mils, as he pleases.

One of the most difficult questions on which to come to universal agreement, will be the *point of rejection* in large accounts. At present the Bank of England, and all the private bankers, enter nothing below one penny. Now it is certain that this rule will be useless, as a saving of trouble, and will even give trouble, in the new system. The question then will be, is the lowest entry to be five mils (half a cent), or one cent ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* nearly). If the half cent be taken, the last column will never show any figure except 0 or 5, and the well-known inconvenience of French accounts will be incurred, in which the *sou* is practically the lowest money of account, represented by 5 centimes. On the other hand, the idea of rejecting everything under a whole cent will startle many. Nevertheless, we suspect that to this it will come, and ought to come, especially at the Bank of England. It would also be desirable that the changes in the funds should be *tenths* instead of *eighths*; we do not mean, however, that this should affect the brokers' commission.

The tradesman and the accountant, on whom the change will be forced many times in each day, will be expert at the new money

before the second day has expired. Those who have less to do with calculation will have more trouble with it. The likeness between the new and the old farthing will be their mainstay. The sixpence and the shilling actually remain, as now: but the sixpence takes 25 farthings, the shilling 50: whatever name the Legislature may give to the *new farthing*, they will find it their interest to hold by the word 'farthing.' Any one among the explanations published which confines itself to addition and subtraction, and the simplest multiplication and division, will be enough for their purpose.

Simple tables will be published, in various forms. Some will go all the way up to 20 shillings, in their comparisons of the old and new coinage: others will stop at the florin. One of the second kind, on a small card, giving every farthing of the old money up to a florin, in terms of the new money, with change for a florin opposite to each, will be found useful by many, for a short time. A few minutes' exercise at mental subtraction from 100 (as in 36 and 64 make 100, and the like), will enable many to avoid even this table. But the *carry-one* process must be avoided: take the first figure from *nine*, the second from *ten*, and treat the first figure first. Thus: —24 and 76, the 7 being the complement of 2 to 9; 38 and 62, &c. This process will be of permanent use: the connexion of the old and new money will be transitory. Many will hardly believe that 6 *ct.* 8 *ml.*, are reduced to mills by striking out the symbol *ct.*, as in 68 *ml.*: they will suspect that such facility leads to error, and will comfort themselves with '10 times 6 are 60, and 8 are 68.' We have seen men of business refuse to trust an annexed cipher for multiplying by ten, and try it by the multiplication table.

The attention of the public will now be turned, after the change of the money has been made, to the question of decimal weights and measures. This is a much harder subject, and will not perhaps excite great attention until the advantages of decimal money begin to be fully appreciated. But the decimal weights and measures can afford to wait for full discussion, since the change in the coinage is a very large proportion of the whole alteration required. If, as we believe, nineteen out of twenty of all the calculations made relate to money, the decimalization of the weights and measures is but five per cent. of the matter so far as the whole public is concerned. The parties specially concerned with calculation* in weights or measures, engineers, custom-house officers, contractors, &c. &c., must depend upon their own exertions for forcing the next step upon the attention of the Government. If the experience of a decimal coinage should make them active in the matter, they will probably find that the same experience will have disarmed opposition. But the question what the units are to be, will present many points of controversy. The sooner this controversy begins, the sooner will practical attention be drawn to the subject.

A. DE MORGAN.

University College, October 31, 1853.

* Every tradesman is concerned with weights and measures; but, certain classes excepted, far the most of their *calculations* are in terms of *money*.

II.—CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1851.

IN 1801, the first official census of the inhabitants of Great Britain was taken. England and Wales then numbered eight millions eight hundred and ninety-two thousand of their resident people. This was the first exact enumeration that had been attempted by the Government. Upon calculations founded upon the parochial registers, it may be concluded that England and Wales numbered a little above five millions in 1700. England had nearly doubled her population in a century. At the period of taking the first census, in 1801, which has been since continued decennially, there were causes in operation which have doubled the population in half a century. In 1851, England and Wales numbered seventeen millions nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and nine people.

This doubling of the population in half a century, from 1801 to 1851, instead of doubling in a century, as from 1700 to 1800, is the leading suggestive point in the history of the people of this era, and the key to many of the most important social changes.

England, with its five millions at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was in a great degree an agricultural country. It was so after the rudest fashion. We grew corn; and the Government stimulated the growth by a bounty upon exportation. In a good season the surplus corn went into the Dutch warehouses; and we paid back quadruple the bounty to the importers when a bad season came—for come it would. The woolsack of the House of Lords was typical of the staple produce of the land, and of the mode, also, in which the majesty of legislation sat heavy upon the produce. Nothing was to be worn but wool. From the cradle to the grave all were to be wrapt in wool. The genius of prohibition prevented the exchange of wool with other manufactured commodities; and, therefore, to keep up rents, *Narcissa* was "odious in woollen;" and a Holland shirt—for British linen did not exist—was a rare commodity—cheap at "eight shillings an ell," as in the days of *Dame Quickly*. The fleeces were wretchedly small; for in the winter the remnant of the sheep cropped the meadows and marshes bare, and there pined or died, in the absence of green crops. A mining country we could not be called. We had our tin and our lead, as in the Roman days; but we raised and smelted no copper, and we imported the greater part of our iron. We worked no salt-pits. "Sitting by a sea-coal fire" was a luxury known to few besides Londoners; for little coal was raised, and of that the difficulty of communication prevented its general use. A manufacturing country we were not, in any modern sense of the word. There were spinning-wheels in cottages throughout the land; and there were shuttles. The spinsters and the weavers, by their united efforts, made good substantial broad-cloths and flannels; and, in Spitalfields, there were silk-looms, for which we imported the spun material. Manchester manufactured Syrian cotton in hand-turned warping mills;

and her looms were a wonder in their produce of fustians and laces. But any systematic division of labour was almost unknown. There were a few glass-works, and some coarse potteries. Sheffield had its ancient forges, where knives were hammered out at the domestic anvil. But when any article of superior manufacture, or any fine material, was required, we were exchangers, as far as the laws would let us exchange. Books were printed upon Dutch paper; and the housewife who aspired beyond a trencher and a pewter plate, was proud of her Delft.

From this state of things we were gradually emerging during the eighteenth century, when we were doubling our population in a hundred years. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, when we were about to double our population in fifty years, we were in the transition period from a preponderance of agriculture to a preponderance of manufactures and commerce.

England is now divided, for purposes of registration, into ten divisions, and Wales, including Monmouthshire, forms an eleventh division. At the census of 1801, the division which stood highest in point of population was the South-Western, which numbered one million one hundred thousand of a mixed rural and town population. It is now the fourth in numerical order. It has not doubled its population. It has increased seven hundred and three thousand only. Of the five counties of which it is composed—Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset—the rate of increase has been pretty equable in Dorset, Devon, and Somerset, which have increased respectively 61, 66, and 62 per cent.; Wilts has increased only 37 per cent.; while in the great mining county of Cornwall the increase has been 84 per cent.

The second in order of population was the West-Midland Division, which numbered, in 1801, one million and eighty-nine thousand. It has nearly doubled its population, having increased one million and forty-three thousand; but the rate of increase has not been in this proportion in all its six counties. In Gloucestershire the increase has been above four-fifths (83 per cent.); in Herefordshire, about three-tenths (32 per cent.); in Shropshire, one-third (34 per cent.); in Worcestershire, more than nine-tenths (95 per cent.). Where, then, in this division, has the population been more than double to supply the deficiencies of the other four counties, in great part agricultural? Warwickshire, in which Birmingham is included, has added two hundred and sixty-four thousand (122 per cent.) to the former population of two hundred and sixteen thousand; and Staffordshire, the great colliery and pottery district, has added three hundred and seventy-six thousand (148 per cent.) to the former population of two hundred and fifty-four thousand.

The London Division was the third in order of population in 1801; it is now the second. It contained nine hundred and fifty-eight thousand souls at the beginning of the century. It numbered two millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand in 1851. It has given a surplus above the doubling point of the kingdom of four hundred and forty-five thousand.

The South-Eastern Division was the fourth in rate of population

in 1801; it is now the sixth. Its numbers have increased about three-fourths; but other divisions have advanced in a more rapid proportion. It includes the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey and Kent, with Sussex, Hants, and Berks. It had a population of eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand in 1801. It numbered one million six hundred and twenty-eight thousand in 1851. The increase has been tolerably equable in these five counties, with the exception of Sussex, where the increase of Brighton and Hastings has more than doubled its former proportion; and in Berkshire, where only one-half more has been added to the population. This division, though in a great degree agricultural, maintains its position, in comparison with the whole kingdom, chiefly on account of its proximity to the metropolis, and its ports and coast towns.

In 1801, the fifth division in order of population was the North-Western. It is now the first. It comprises only Cheshire and Lancashire, but its population is above double that of all Wales, nearly equal to that of Scotland, and a little more than the entire population of Middlesex (extra-metropolitan), Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. This North-Western Division numbered eight hundred and seventy-two thousand souls in 1801; it now numbers two millions four hundred and eighty-five thousand. It shows a surplus above the doubling point of seven hundred and forty thousand; having very nearly trebled its population since the beginning of the century. Lancashire has trebled its numbers.

The York Division was the sixth in order of population in 1801. It is now the fifth. It contained a population of eight hundred and fifty-one thousand at the beginning of the century; in 1851 it numbered one million seven hundred and eighty-five thousand. It has more than doubled its numbers. The East Riding, including York and Hull, has fallen short of the general proportion of increase, having risen from one hundred and twenty-seven thousand to two hundred and fifty-two thousand. The North Riding (almost wholly agricultural) has increased only forty-six thousand upon its population, half a century ago, of one hundred and forty-seven thousand, a little less than one-third. But the West Riding, with its manufacturing villages, and its great towns of Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, and Sheffield, has risen from a population of five hundred and seventy-six thousand, in 1801, to one million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand in 1851.

The South Midland Division was the seventh in the number of its population in 1801; it maintains the same place in the census of 1851. It contained seven hundred and seven thousand; it now contains one million two hundred and thirty-three thousand. It includes that portion of Middlesex not previously numbered in the London Division (whose rate of increase cannot easily be separated from that of the metropolis), Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire. Of these counties, Cambridgeshire more than doubles its population (111 per cent.), and Bedford not quite (96 per

cent.). Cambridgeshire has felt the influence of the great agricultural improvements of the nineteenth century, which have converted the pestilent fens into corn-bearing districts; and Bedford has well continued the impulse to improvement which was given her at the beginning of the century. Hertfordshire and Huntingdonshire have added nearly three-fourths to their former population (71 and 74 per cent.); Northamptonshire somewhat less (67 per cent.); Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire about one-half (52 and 50 per cent. respectively).

The Eastern Division was the eighth in order of population in 1801. In 1851 it had fallen to the tenth in numbers, the lowest of all but that which includes the mountainous districts of Cumberland and Westmoreland; but the Northern District has maintained its proportionate rank in the numeration of the kingdom—the Eastern has fallen far below it. In 1801 it had a population of six hundred and ninety-six thousand. It has only increased to one million one hundred and eleven thousand. It has added little more than 60 per cent. to what was its population at the beginning of the century. This district consists of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, with only two great towns, Ipswich and Norwich. The rate of increase is, no doubt, that of an improving agricultural county; but it is very far short of the average rate of the kingdom. If the same rate had been kept as that of these eastern counties, the population would have little more than doubled in a hundred years, instead of fifty.

The North-Midland Division was the ninth in the order of the population of 1801. It is now the eighth. It has increased from six hundred and fifty-one thousand to one million two hundred and thirteen thousand. It has nearly doubled its numbers. It includes Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire. Rutland has added less than one-third to her population; Derbyshire, in spite of her moors and mountains, has increased more than four-fifths; Leicestershire three-fourths; Lincolnshire has nearly reached the doubling point, and exhibits a signal example of the progress of an agricultural population, possessing the energy and capital that more peculiarly belong to manufacturing industry. Nottinghamshire has increased slightly less than Lincolnshire (93 to 95 per cent.).

The Northern Division was the eleventh in the enumeration of England in 1801. It remains the eleventh. It has doubled its numbers within seven thousand, having comprised four hundred and eighty-five thousand at the beginning of the century. Durham has added two hundred and forty-nine thousand to one hundred and fifty-nine thousand; Northumberland has added nearly four-fifths (79 per cent.) to its numbers; Cumberland has added two-thirds; Westmoreland rather over two-fifths.

Wales, including Monmouth, has very nearly doubled her population. In 1801 she numbered six hundred and one thousand; in 1851, one million one hundred and eighty-three thousand. The great increase has been in Monmouthshire, which has more than trebled its population, and in the mining district of Glamorganshire, where the increase has been almost as large.

The population of Scotland in 1801 was one million six hundred and eight thousand. It now numbers two millions eight hundred and eighty-three thousand; a rate of increase about four-fifths of that of England and Wales. Of this increase the most remarkable examples are in Glasgow, which has risen from seventy-seven thousand to three hundred and twenty-nine—more than quadruple; Aberdeen from twenty-seven thousand to seventy-one; Dundee from twenty-seven thousand to seventy-eight—nearly treble.

This increase of the population, and the differences of the increase in particular localities, must, if we mistake not, be constantly borne in mind in reading the history of the last half-century. No one can understand the transition from the feudal period to the constitutional without constantly recurring to the increase of the town or burgher population, as compared with that of the cultivators of the land, by whatever name they were called. No one can form a just opinion of the power which has worked so many changes during the last half-century, without having the materials for considering the enormous growth of the manufacturing and commercial portion of the people, as compared with the agricultural.

The very able and elaborate Report of the Registrar-General, and his two "Assistants in the matter of the Census," prefixed to the volumes of Population Tables recently laid before Parliament, will, with the Summary Tables annexed, greatly assist in the correct comprehension of whatever is most remarkable and suggestive in this vast growth of the British population in the first half of the nineteenth century. We propose, therefore, besides extracting a few of the more generally valuable Tables, to abstract and embody some of the more important statements of the Report. The Census of 1851 was in several respects wider and more comprehensive in the range of its inquiries than any previous census. The extent to which the previous inquiries reached has been sufficiently indicated in former volumes of the Companion; here, therefore, it will be enough to state, in the words of the Report, what the present Census sought to accomplish:—

"At the present Census it was resolved to exhibit not merely the statistics, as before, of parishes, and, more completely, of parliamentary and municipal boroughs, but also of such other large towns in England and Scotland as appeared sufficiently important for separate mention, and of all the ecclesiastical districts and new ecclesiastical parishes which, under the provisions of various Acts of Parliament have, during the last forty years, been created in England and Wales. In addition also to the inquiry concerning the occupation, age, and birthplace, of the population, it was determined to ascertain the various relationships (such as husband, wife, son, daughter)—the civil condition (as married, unmarried, widower, or widow)—and the number of persons blind, or deaf and dumb. Further, under the impression that the fifth section of the Act would authorize such an inquiry, the design was formed of collecting statistics as to the accommodation afforded by the various churches and other places of public religious worship throughout the country,

and the number of persons generally frequenting them; and also as to the existing educational establishments, and the actual number of scholars under instruction. It was, however, subsequently considered doubtful whether, upon a rigid construction, the Census Act rendered it compulsory upon parties to afford information upon these particulars; and the inquiry was therefore pursued as a purely voluntary investigation. It was not deemed necessary to procure, as at former Censuses, any abstract of the parish registers for the ten preceding years; the general system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, which had been for that period in full operation, affording more complete and trustworthy information as to changes in the aspect of the population referable to the operation of these events."

For obtaining these objects, the local machinery introduced in England and Wales by the Poor Law and Registration Acts was employed, the general direction of the Census, under the Secretary of State, being given to the Registrar-General. The 624 Registration Districts, into which England and Wales was divided by the Registration Act, each having a superintendent-registrar, are subdivided into 2,190 Subdistricts, each having a local registrar of births and deaths. These subdistricts were, for the purposes of the Census, and under the supervision of the registrars and superintendent-registrars, again divided into 30,610 Enumeration Districts, each such district being assigned to one enumerator, who was required to complete his enumeration in *one day*. In Scotland, where no such local machinery existed, the Census was taken through the agency of the sheriffs of counties and chief officers of boroughs; the working of the Act being devolved chiefly on the sheriffs-substitute, "who appointed a fit person, generally the parochial schoolmaster, in each parish to divide it into convenient enumeration districts, and superintend the proceedings of the Census therein." The number of enumeration districts formed throughout Scotland, in 1851, was 7,873; in the Islands of the British Seas, 257 enumeration districts were similarly formed. Of the mode of taking the Census, it will suffice to say, that blank forms were left at every house and public institution, with minute directions, in order that they might be correctly filled up with the requisite information concerning every person who abode in the house or apartment on the night of March 30, 1851. These forms were collected by the enumerators on the 31st of March; each enumerator being directed to satisfy himself, as far as possible, of the accuracy of the entries, and where inaccurate to correct them. It may serve to show the amount of labour which devolved on this army of enumerators (nearly 39,000 in number), to state that the blank-forms for England and Scotland, issued from the Census Office, amounted in all to nearly 7,000,000, the weight of them being nearly 40 tons: the "weight of the schedules, blank enumeration books, and other forms, despatched from the central office, exceeded 52 tons." The schedules, after being duly filled in, were subjected to revision by the registrars and superintendent-registrars before transmission to the Census Office, there to undergo final revision and generalization. The enumeration of the persons on board vessels,

either in harbour or at sea, was accomplished by the officers of the Customs, the Admiralty, and the Registrar of British Seamen; the enumeration of the army by the officers of the various branches, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief. In these, as in other matters, the returns were much more minute and extensive than in any previous census; while several collateral returns were at the same time obtained, such as of the latest population of the several colonies, the number of British subjects in various foreign states, the number and rank of half-pay officers of the army, navy, and marines, of Chelsea and Greenwich pensioners, of officers employed in the civil service of the Crown, &c.

The household schedules were collected on the 31st of March, and subjected, as mentioned, to revision by the registrars and superintendent registrars. "By the end of the month of May, these schedules, amounting to about 4,300,000 distinct returns, and the enumeration books 38,000 in number, were received at the central office. The result of the enumeration having been obtained from the summaries forwarded with the returns by the registrars in England and Wales, and the numbers for Scotland also ascertained, a statement of the total population and number of houses was transmitted, on the 7th of June, to the Secretary of State, and at once made public." We have mentioned the amount of labour which devolved on the large army of enumerators; it is only fair to add, as an evidence of the vast amount of labour, as well as the scrupulous care with which the subsequent proceedings were conducted, that every total and summary throughout the enumerators' returns was subjected to strict and minute examination for the purpose of verification or correction, this revision alone involving "the examination and totalling of more than 20,000,000 of entries, contained on upwards of 1,250,000 pages of the enumeration books;" this revision being entirely preparatory to the great work—the classification of facts.

The present volumes of the Population Tables "exhibit the numbers of the people returned at the six decennial censuses, and their distribution over the country in each division, county, district, sub-district, and parish or place." Stated in one line, the great result of the enumeration, as given in the Census of 1851 is, that Great Britain, without including the Islands in the British Seas, contains 13 divisions, 84 counties, 696 districts, 17,150 parishes or places, 38,483 enumeration districts, 3,648,347 houses, 20,816,351 inhabitants, and 57,372,377 acres. Now, apart from the population, there are two or three things in this statement that are unfamiliar to the general reader. These divisions and some of the subdivisions have no apparent connexion with the ordinary territorial divisions of the country, and the area differs from that in the books, as well as from that in the previous census returns; it would, moreover, be found in looking further, that where the old topographical terms are retained, it is sometimes "with a difference," as in the case of *counties*, which are termed "registration counties." It may be as well, therefore, before proceeding to the numerical results, to gain a clear conception of what these new divisions mean, why they were necessary, and on

what principle they were made. But first as to the difference of area, we may state that, owing to the want of proper maps and other sources of authentic information, Mr. Rickman, to whom the direction of the Census in 1831 was entrusted, found it necessary to resort in numerous instances "to estimation and to admeasurements from county maps and other documents of a questionable character; and consequently, the returns of areas so prepared by Mr. Rickman, though applicable to many important purposes and surprisingly accurate, considering the very imperfect nature of the means at his command, must necessarily have been expected to admit of extensive correction." This correction the authorities thought there were sufficient means to apply. Since Mr. Rickman made his estimates, 12,400 plans of parishes and tithe-districts have been prepared, mostly from actual survey and admeasurement; 46 additional sheets of the Ordnance Survey have been published, as well as the full surveys of London, of parts of the New Forest, &c. From these and other authentic documents, Major Dawson undertook to revise the computations of the areas of all the parishes and districts throughout England, and this has been most carefully and thoroughly accomplished. The present Census, consequently, among other valuable results, gives the areas of the respective counties and parishes of England with much more accuracy than has before been done: in it, moreover, "the separate areas of the parishes in Wales, of the metropolitan parishes, and of the districts in the New Forest, are now published for the first time; as are also the separate quantities of land and water generally; and of the sands and sea-beach upon the coast. An attempt has now also been made to give a corrected return of the areas of the counties in Scotland, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands." Yet, though much more accurate than any previous estimate, it must still from the incompleteness of the materials be regarded as only an approximation to a correct result. The difference in the areas in some districts is very small, in others it is much more considerable; in the aggregate it amounts to an excess in the present Census of three-quarters of a million of acres over the entire area of England and Wales, as given in the previous Censuses. Yet, says Major Dawson, in his Supplemental Report on the means by which the areas were obtained, "although the gross acreage now returned exceeds the gross amount returned in 1831 by three-quarters of a million of acres, there is good reason to believe that when the Ordnance Survey shall be completed and accurate information obtained for the whole kingdom, a further addition of at least three-quarters of a million acres will still be required, making the gross area of England and Wales about 38,000,000 acres."

With respect to the divisions, the chief thing noticeable is that the old terms and arrangements of hundreds, wapentakes, liberties, tithings, &c., are laid aside, though extra or supplementary tables of the population, &c., arranged in the old hundreds and counties, are also given in order to prevent inconvenience. In the Report, a clear though succinct account of the origin and growth of our territorial divisions and subdivisions is given; and the confusion is pointed out which is caused by their multiplicity, complexity, and irregularity,

arising from the entire want of a common principle—the surface of the country being broken up for various purposes from counties, hundreds, and wapentakes, into sessional divisions, townships, manors, parishes, chapelries, ecclesiastical districts, deaneries, &c. Of late years the old arrangements have been often interfered with, and the confusion has been thereby greatly increased. For parliamentary purposes, about half of the counties were by the Reform Act divided, or the area altered, by making the outlying and detached portion of a county to form part of the county or division by which it was surrounded, or with which it had the longest common boundary; and these detached portions have since been made part of such county for all purposes. The boundaries of towns and boroughs have also been altered in many instances for parliamentary and municipal purposes; while new ecclesiastical districts have been formed. But the greatest alteration was that effected by the Poor Law and Registration Acts, by which the whole of England and Wales was divided into 624 new registration districts—these districts in general coinciding with the Poor Law Unions where the Poor Law Amendment Act has been applied. These districts are the basis of the Census arrangements, and are being adopted in most administrative arrangements; it may be well therefore to see exactly what they are. “A *district* comprises on an average three or four *subdistricts* (in all 2,910), to each of which there is a registrar of births and deaths. A subdistrict extends over a certain number of parishes or townships, except in those rare cases where the parish is large, and is itself made one or more subdistricts. The subdistricts contain on an average seven parishes, townships, or places, of which the population is in 16,008 cases separately returned. To the new districts a staff of officers is attached; and, where they are Unions, there are the clerk to the board of guardians, relieving officers, medical officers, superintendent-registrars, and registrars, whose duties are defined by the Poor Law Board and the Registrar-General. A system of rating is in operation; and the districts have practically been found useful for other administrative purposes, besides those which were in contemplation at the time of their formation. The circuits of the county courts comprise aggregates of these districts; and, under the Militia Act, powers are given for rendering them applicable in carrying out the machinery of that measure. By the Act for taking the Census, the population was directed to be enumerated in districts and subdistricts, under the control of the registration officers.”

On looking therefore steadily at their task, and considering how the legislature had, in recent Acts of Parliament, “without any settled plan, entirely disregarded the old divisions of the country into hundreds, and changed in numerous instances the boundaries and divisions of counties, as well as of boroughs,” and how obviously unsuited the old divisions had become in many parts of the kingdom for “all the useful purposes of comparison and statistical inquiry,” the Commissioners came to the conclusion that it was a fitting season for the adoption of a broader, more uniform, and systematic arrangement of the territorial divisions of the country. “The time, it seemed at this Census had come, when a re-arrangement should be made of the

16,000 places which have well-defined boundaries, and are separately arranged in England and Wales. After full consideration, we came to the conclusion that the new arrangement should be based upon the districts in which the births and deaths of the population are registered; as it is on the excess of births over deaths that the increase of population depends."

The plan adopted, therefore, was that of taking the districts as the basis of the enumeration, arranging them in Registration Counties similar in manner to the old counties, but differing slightly in their boundaries; and grouping these again in eleven great Divisions. What further seems necessary to be said of these will be best said in the words of the Report, merely expressing our earnest agreement with the Commissioners in their opinion of the urgent necessity for the legislative enactment of a well-considered, definite, and uniform system of territorial divisions in Great Britain.

"Under the new arrangement of the returns no change whatever has been made in the boundaries of parishes; for the hundreds, districts have been substituted; and the groups of complete districts—called, for the sake of distinction, 'registration counties'—differ little in extent or area from the ancient counties, with which, wherever it was practicable, their boundaries are made conterminous. The cause of the discrepancy between the 'registration counties' and the other counties arises from the circumstance that, in many cases, the boundaries of the old counties were rivers; on which, subsequently, at fords and bridges, important towns arose—the markets and centres of meeting for the people of all the surrounding parishes. These towns have been made the centres of the new districts, as at them it is most convenient for the guardians to meet, and the officers to reside. Thus, Wallingford, in Berkshire, is the natural centre of the district, which is nearly equally divided by the Thames; and the Thames is here, as it is in a lower part of its course, the county boundary separating Oxfordshire from Berkshire. The people of the parishes of Bensington, Ewelme, Crowmarsh, North Stoke, Berrick-Prior, Warborough, and Dorechester, on the north side of the river, in Oxfordshire, meet at Wallingford market, and are in many ways intimately associated with the people on the south side of the river, in Berkshire; hence it was quite justifiable to unite the parishes so related on both sides of the Thames in the Wallingford Union—the Wallingford district. The whole district is placed in the 'registration county' of Berks; while part of it is in the old shire of Oxford. In the same way the greater part of the other discrepancies is accounted for. The old shire boundaries often run near towns; and the districts, which have not been arbitrarily framed, consist of 624 of the towns, with the surrounding parishes, subdivided into subdistricts; while the registration counties are aggregates of the districts which have their central towns within the limits of the old shires. In the counties which, like Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, were originally well divided—little change has been made; in others, the defect of the old subdivisions into counties has been partially modified, without any further substantial innovation than the substitution of districts for the obsolete hundreds.

“The inconveniences and perplexities which the variety of ecclesiastical, military and civil, fiscal and judicial, ancient and modern, municipal and parliamentary, subdivisions of the country occasion, have been sensibly felt by us, as they were brought under our notice in the enumeration of the population. It is not within our province to reduce them to simplicity and harmony; but we call your attention to their existence; and venture humbly to suggest that the task of taking any future census, the comparison of statistical facts of every kind, and probably all administrative arrangements, would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of a uniform system of territorial divisions in Great Britain.

“For the purposes of statistical comparison, we shall be able to use the New Divisions, and shall thus obtain a large basis of operation, compress the tables within a moderate compass, and get rid of the inconvenience of dealing with numbers of people differing so widely as the population of the small and large counties. London (population 2,362,236) naturally forms one division; Yorkshire (population 1,789,047) another division: and the other groups of counties are formed on a scale of corresponding magnitude; for the average population of the eleven English divisions is 1,629,782, the average area is 5,302 square miles. The area of no division, if London is excepted, is less than 3,144 square miles (VIII. Lancashire and Cheshire), or more than 8,167 square miles (XI. Welsh Div.); and the population of the two extreme divisions is in the inverse proportion. The population of the English divisions ranges from 969,126 in the northern (X.), to 2,490,827 in the north-western division (VIII.); the area being in the inverse proportion. The population of the southern division of Scotland is 1,813,562; of the northern division of Scotland, 1,075,180; and inversely the area of the southern division is 9,000 square miles, of the northern division 22,324 square miles. If the line of subdivision be made to extend from the Frith of the Clyde to the Forth, instead of the Tay, it divides the population of Scotland more equally, for it leaves in the southern counties 1,496,801, and in the northern counties 1,391,941 people; but it makes the disparity in the area of the two divisions greater than it is under the existing arrangement, and does not so effectively separate the Lowlands from the Highlands.

“The inequality in the distribution of the population, and the irregular geographical forms of these islands, render the formation of divisions of equal area and equal population impossible. But the area, the population, the topographical position of counties, their historical connexions, and the leading occupations, have all been taken into account in the formation of the thirteen divisions; so that while many other combinations of counties may be advantageously formed, these topographical groups will, it is believed, be found convenient for general purposes. The thirteen divisions, if area and population are taken into account, are on the same scale as the four provinces of Ireland, and the ancient provinces of continental kingdoms.

“In their main features the new divisions correspond with the earlier divisions of England.”

We proceed now to the *results* of the enumeration of the population. The number of people in Great Britain, including the islands in the British seas, on March 31, 1851, was 20,959,477; and the men in the army, navy, and East India Company's service, abroad, on the passage out, or round the coasts, belonging to Great Britain, on the same day, was 162,490. The total population of Great Britain may therefore be set down at 21,121,967. Of these 16,921,888 were in England, 1,005,721 in Wales, 2,888,742 in Scotland, 143,126 in the Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and other small islands in the British seas; and 162,490 were at sea or serving abroad in the army. The commissioners endeavour by various illustrations to lessen the difficulty which is commonly experienced in forming any just conception of these large numbers, "men being rarely seen in large masses, and when seen their numbers are seldom known." Thus, they remind the reader, that on one occasion upwards of 100,000 persons passed through the building of the Great Exhibition in one day; now, of 100,000 persons a conception may thus be formed; and they add, "The population, then, of Great Britain, including men, women, and children, exceeds 211 *hundred thousands*; and at the rate of a hundred thousand a day, could have passed through the building in 211 days; the English in 169 days; the Welsh in 10 days; the Scotch in 29 days; the Islanders in the British seas in less than a day and a half; the soldiers and seamen absent from the country when the census was taken, in less than two days. The population of Great Britain in 1801 amounted, in round numbers, to 109 *hundred thousands*; and 102 of the 211 *hundred thousands* in 1851, or as many as could pass through such a place in 102 days, would represent the increase of the people of Great Britain in half a century." Or, again, we may perhaps arrive at a conception of the population by "considering the numbers in relation to space; as 4,840 persons might stand without crowding on the 4,840 square yards in an acre, 3,097,600 persons would cover a square mile (equal to 640 acres), and the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain, allowing a square yard to each person, would therefore cover seven square miles."

The *proportion of males to females* has been preserved with remarkable regularity during the half century. In 1851 the male population of Great Britain was 10,386,048, the female 10,735,919; being an excess of 349,871 females: the excess of females at home was 512,361. The proportion in 1851 was 103,369 females to every 100,000 males; in 1801 it was 103,353 females to 100,000 males. At both periods there were somewhat less than 30 males to 31 females. In 1851 there were 20 males at home to 21 females. The excess of births, however, is in the opposite direction. During the 13 years (1839-51) in which accurate registers of births have been kept, there have been born 3,634,235 males and 3,465,629 females, or about 105 males to every 100 females (104,865 to 100,000). The disparity in the sexes at home is greatest in Scotland—110 females to 100 males; in England and Wales it is only 104 females to 100 males. To what degree the change in the proportions and the subsequent disparity of the numbers in the two

sexes is due to emigration, or to a difference in degree of the dangers and diseases to which they are respectively exposed, this is not the place to consider.

The increase of population in the last half-century nearly represents a new nation equal to that which existed in Great Britain at its commencement, and that notwithstanding the vast numbers who have "annually left the United Kingdom, settled and multiplied into millions in the United States, in the colonies of North America, of Australia, and of South Africa." The aggregate increase in the fifty years is 93·470 per cent., or at the rate of 1·329 per cent. annually. "The annual increase, however, has varied in each decennial period; it increased from 1·274 per cent. on the population in 1801-11, to 1·489 (nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$) in 1811-21, when it was at the *maximum*; the annual rate of increase in 1821-31 was 1·408; in 1831-41 it fell to 1·279; and in 1841-51 to 1·186 per cent. annually. The population therefore is increasing, but the rate of increase has declined since 1811-21, when there was little emigration, and the mortality in England was lower than it has ever been before or since, down to the two last decennaries; when the public health has suffered from epidemics of influenza, cholera, and other diseases; while emigration from the United Kingdom has proceeded at an accelerated rate from 274,300 in 1821-31, to 718,000 in 1831-41, and 1,693,000 in 1841-51." During the same period the proportion of land to each person has decreased in Great Britain from 5·4 acres in 1801, to 2·7 acres in 1851; from 4 acres to 2 acres in England and Wales.

If the rate in which the population has increased since 1801 continued to prevail uniformly, the population would double itself in Great Britain every 52½ years; in England and Wales every 51 years.

The number of *families* in Great Britain in 1801 was 2,260,802; in 1851 it was 4,312,388; being an increase of 2,051,586. The families in England and Wales in 1801 were 1,896,723; in 1851 they were 3,712,290. In Scotland they were 364,079 in 1801, and 600,098 in 1851. The average number of families to a house in Great Britain in 1801 was 1·209; and of persons in a family, 4·645; in 1851 there were 1·182 families to a house, and 4·825 persons in a family. In Scotland in 1851 the average of persons in a family was 4·814, or nearly that of the whole island; but the average of families in a house was somewhat higher—1·621. In Glasgow the number of families to a house is 5·4; of persons to a house, 27·5; in Edinburgh the corresponding numbers are 4·2 and 20·6; in Aberdeen, 3 and 12·3; in Dundee, 3·2 and 15·7; in Perth, 2·8 and 12. In London, on the other hand, the numbers are only about the average of Scotland—1·74 and 7·7; but in some districts they are as high as 10, 11, and even 12 persons to a house. This excess in the northern cities was caused by a real difference in the habits of the people. "The towns and cities of the two northern English counties and of Scotland are built in the continental style; and the families of the middle classes, as well as the poor, live in large flats, which constitute separate tenements." The term house, in many parts of Scotland, has been usually applied to

these several flats or floors; and in every census from 1801 to 1841 "flats" in Glasgow and some other Scottish towns were returned as separate houses. In 1851 this was corrected, and the enumerators were instructed that flats and sets of chambers must not be returned as houses. The returns from Scotland, as from England, are now, therefore, made on a tolerably uniform principle, and are fairly available for comparison. The variations in the several English counties and in different districts with respect to the proportion of families to houses, is considerable; but it would require far more space than we can spare to enter upon it. As a rule, in England and Wales, a house is inhabited by one family, the excess in the proportion being mainly caused by the large number of public institutions, hotels, lodging-houses, &c. The following is an analysis of the families in connexion with the houses which they occupy in 14 subdistricts of England, containing 35,876 inhabited houses, in which were 48,985 families (1,608 of the houses having the families absent), comprising 242,164 persons, or, on an average, nearly 7 persons to a house—5 to a family. Of these houses, 26,309 contained one family; 4,789, two families; 1,523, three; 748, four; 425, five; 224, six; 118, seven; 62, eight; 32, nine; and 38, ten families and upwards. This analysis is in the Report carried out with great minuteness into a variety of particulars, but which it is impossible for us here to follow.

The number of houses in Great Britain in 1851 was—inhabited, 3,670,192; uninhabited, 166,735; building, 29,194. In 1801 there were 1,882,476 inhabited, and 67,320 uninhabited; the number building was not returned. The following tables show (1) the number of principal public institutions,—of their inmates 35,516 were officers and servants; and (2) the number of persons sleeping in barges, barns, tents, and vessels.

Institutions.	No.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Barracks	174	53,933	44,833	9,100
Workhouses	746	131,582	65,786	65,796
Prisons	257	30,959	24,593	6,366
Lunatic Asylums	149	21,004	9,753	11,251
Hospitals for the Sick.	118	11,647	5,893	5,754
Asylums and other Charitable } Institutions	573	46,731	27,183	19,548
Total	2,017	295,856	178,041	117,815

Persons in Barges	12,924	10,395	2,529
„ Barns	9,972	7,251	2,721
„ open Air in Tents	8,277	4,614	3,663
„ Vessels in the Ports engaged } in Inland Navigation . . . }	8,575	7,730	845
„ Sea-going Vessels in the Ports	43,173	41,165	2,008
Total	82,921	71,155	11,766

“The enumeration of the houseless population, unsettled in families, is, however, necessarily imperfect; and the actual number must exceed the 18,249 returned, namely, 9,972 in barns, and 8,277 in the open air. It is mentioned in one instance that a tribe of gipseys struck their tents and passed into another parish in order to escape enumeration. In 1841 the number of the houseless class was 22,303: owing to the more advanced period of the year (June 7) at which the Census was taken, many Irish people and labourers were then engaged in the hay harvest.”

From houses and families we ascend to towns and corporations. No attempt was made to classify the smaller aggregates of houses, by defining villages, hamlets, &c.; but 17,150 places which have defined boundaries are separately returned in the Population Tables, and each of these is assumed to be a *village*, or an aggregation of families round a church or chapel: on an average these villages lie at a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart, so that the inhabitants of the country around them, distributed over an area of 5 miles, lie at the average limit of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the centre, or at the mean distance of six-sevenths of a mile.

“Great Britain has *eight hundred and fifteen* towns of various magnitudes, either market towns, county towns, or cities; *five hundred and eighty* in England and Wales; *two hundred and twenty-five* in Scotland, and *ten* in the Channel Islands. To 21 of the preceding ‘villages’ there is on an average a town, which stands in the midst of 110 square miles of country, equivalent to a square of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the side, a circle having a radius of nearly 6 miles; so that the population of the country around is, on an average, about 4 miles from the centre.

“The population amounted to 10,556,288 in the 815 towns, which stand on 3,164 miles of area. An average town of 12,953 inhabitants, stands on an area of nearly 4 square miles; equivalent to a square of 2 miles to the side, a circle $1\frac{1}{10}$ th mile radius, and the population is less than three-quarters of a mile from the centre.

“The population in the rest of Great Britain was 10,403,189; consequently if, for the sake of distinction, the detached houses, the villages, and small towns without markets, are called—country; at the present time the *town* and *country* populations of Great Britain differ so little in numbers, that they may be considered equal, for by the abstracts 10,556,288 people live in the towns, and 10,403,189 in the country. In the towns there were 5.2 *persons to an acre*, in the country 5.3 *acres to a person*. The density in the country was 120 persons—in the towns 3,337 persons—to a square mile. . . .

“The 815 towns are grouped around 87 county towns—52 in England, 32 in Scotland, and 3 chief towns, equivalent to county towns, in the Islands of the British Seas. Each of the central county towns was surrounded on an average by eight or nine other towns, extending over an average area of 1,057 square miles, equivalent to a square of 33 miles to the side; a circle of 18 miles radius: and without allowing for the extreme distance of the Islands in the British Seas, they were 35 miles apart. The population of the county towns of Great Britain, and the chief towns of the Channel Islands

amounted to about 626,547 in 1801, and to 1,391,538 in 1851; in England and Wales the population of the county towns was about 473,239 in 1801, and 1,076,670 in 1851."

This equality of proportion between the town and country population of Great Britain is one of the "great facts," brought into prominent notice by the present Census. The great relative increase of the population collected in the principal towns is another of the more important facts which point to a change in the habits and condition of the people. Thus, in the 61 principal towns in England and Wales, which in 1801 contained 2,163,698 inhabitants, the population had risen in 1851 to 6,254,251; in other words, in 1801, about 24 per cent. of the entire population resided in those 61 towns, while in 1851 very nearly 35 per cent. of the population resided in the same towns. In the seven principal towns in Scotland there resided in 1801, 271,486 out of the entire population of 1,608,420, or 16·8 per cent.; in 1851, 779,698 out of the entire population of 2,888,742, or 26·9 per cent.: or there occurred a relative increase in the 69 largest towns in Great Britain of upwards of 10 per cent., as compared with the increase of the entire population: that is, whereas then *two* of every *ten* persons in Great Britain resided in 68 of the principal towns, now *three* out of every *ten* persons reside in them. The increase of the population of London and the other great towns was 4,609,525, or 189 per cent. in the half-century; that of the smaller towns and the country was 5,770,996, or 71 per cent. The actual increase in some of the great towns was very remarkable. In London the population increased from 958,863 to 2,362,236, being an increase of 1,403,373, or 146 per cent.; Manchester (with Salford) from 94,786 to 401,326; Liverpool from 82,295 to 375,955, its opposite neighbour Birkenhead rising in the same time from 110 to 24,285; Birmingham from 70,670 to 232,841; Preston from 12,174 to 69,584; Bradford from 13,264 to 103,778; Plymouth from 16,040 to 52,221; Southampton from 7,913 to 35,305; Merthyr Tydfil from 10,127 to 63,080; Glasgow from 77,058 to 329,007; and other manufacturing, mining, and sea-port towns at a proportional rate. The increase in the population of the watering-places, or towns chiefly devoted to pleasure, meanwhile being at least commensurate with that of the towns devoted to business: thus Brighton increased from 7,440 in 1801 to 69,673 in 1851; and Cheltenham from 3,076 to 35,051.

Dividing the towns into classes, it appears that "the greater part (3,022,776) of the increase (5,363,650) in the six classes of towns was in London and in the manufacturing towns; the (1) sea-ports, the (2) towns which are in mining districts, or are engaged in hardware manufactures, and (3) the county towns, severally contributed more than three-quarters of a million to the increase; the increase of the people living in watering-places was 200,164. In the latter class the rate of increase was the greatest; it was 2·561 per cent. annually. The annual rate of increase was 2·380 in the manufacturing towns, 2·336 in the mining and hardware towns, 2·191 in the sea-ports, 1·820 in London, and 1·609 in the county towns. The annual rate of increase in Great Britain during the same half-century

was 1·377. The towns have increased most rapidly in which straw-plait, cotton, pottery, and iron are manufactured."

The *density* and *proximity* of the population are elucidated in the Report and the Summary Tables in various ways, and at considerable length: here, however, the matter must be treated briefly. The density of population, or, as a recent French authority (Baron de Prony in the 'Annuaire') has proposed to term it, the "specific population," after the analogy of "specific gravity," varies in the 624 districts of England and Wales, from 185,751 persons on a square mile in the East London district, to 18 on a square mile in that of Bellingham, Northumberland. The greatest density of population out of London is in the Liverpool district, which is 74,446, and the next Birmingham, which is 41,853 on a square mile. Manchester has 11,577, which is less than Leeds, which has 30,886; Bristol, which has 22,858; Plymouth, which has 20,441; Nottingham, which has 19,994; East Stonehouse, which has 19,913; Brighton, which has 18,088; Hull, which has 17,750; Salisbury, which has 11,907; Greenwich, which has 11,849; and Exeter, which has 11,670. The smaller density of Manchester than such towns as Salisbury and Exeter is accounted for, in a great measure, by the large spaces covered by the numerous great factories and warehouses; yet the result is scarcely what would be generally expected, especially as both Exeter and Salisbury are cathedral towns, having considerable open spaces within the city boundaries. But the evidence of overcrowding in these two cities appears much stronger when they are compared with some of the other most populous manufacturing towns: Sheffield, for instance, which is among the densest, has 6,263, or little more than half as many on the square mile as Salisbury; Bradford, which has 2,887, or less than one-fourth; and Blackburn, which has 1,333, or only one-eighth. As respects proximity of population, regarding it upon the same hypothesis of equal distribution, we find that the people of England were, in 1801, on an average 153 yards asunder, while in 1851 they were only 108 yards asunder; the mean distance apart of the houses in 1801 being 362 yards, and 252 yards in 1851. Or, as it may be otherwise expressed, on the same area the population has doubled; the proximity has increased—the separation has diminished—in the ratio of 3 to 2. In the London division the mean proximity has increased from 21 yards in 1801 to 14 yards in 1851. The following table shows the density and proximity of population in the eleven divisions of England and Wales in 1851, which are arranged according to the order of density:—(see page 33).

"The divisions in which the line of proximity is less than 108 yards, have a large proportion of town population; the divisions, of which the line of proximity exceeds 127 yards, contain forests, wastes, fens, or mountains."

The *Islands of the British Seas* are noticed more fully in this than any previous Census. Five hundred islands and rocks have been numbered; but inhabitants were only found on the morning of March 31st, 1851, in 175 islands, or groups of islands. Some of the others are, however, occasionally dwelt on by shepherds during

	Yards asunder of People.	Persons	Houses
		To a Square Mile.	
I. In London	14	19,375	2,509
VIII. „ North-Western Division (Cheshire and Lancashire) }	67	792	139
VI. „ West-Midland Division	100	355	70
IX. „ Yorkshire (nearly the same as all England) }	107	313	63
II. „ South-Eastern Division	118	256	47
III. „ South-Midland Division	120	247	49
V. „ South-Western Division	124	231	43
IV. „ Eastern Division	127	222	46
VII. „ North-Midland Division	128	220	45
X. „ Northern Division	142	178	30
XI. „ Welsh Division	157	149	29

summer. Passing over Ireland, which contained 6,553,178 inhabitants, we find that four of the larger islands have each upwards of 50,000 inhabitants:—Anglesey 57,318, Jersey 57,020, Isle of Man 52,344, Isle of Wight 50,324. Four others have each above 20,000:—Guernsey 29,757, Lewis 22,918, Skye 21,528, and Shetland 20,936. Two more number upwards of 10,000:—Orkney 16,668, and Islay 12,334. Twenty number between 1,000 and 10,000 inhabitants; fifteen between 500 and 1,000; thirty-seven between 100 and 500; fifteen between 50 and 100; forty-five between 10 and 50; seven number 10 inhabitants on each; and twenty-five under 10, two of them having only one inhabitant on each, Little Papa, one of the Shetlands, a woman, and Inchcolm, in Fife-shire, a man. Some of the more remote and smaller islands were now numbered for the first time, and much curious information has been collected. St. Kilda, one of the Hebrides, 70 miles from the mainland, is one of these. The population, now for the first time officially enumerated, consisted of 48 males and 62 females, all of whom were born on the island, except one female, aged 35, who was imported from Sutherlandshire. The excess of females is chiefly among children under 20, of whom there are 22 males and 30 females; and persons above 60, of whom 6 are females and 1 only is a male. The men are all farmers and bird-catchers, each “farmer” occupying about three acres of land. Eight females are described as “weavers in wool.” The great majority of children die of what is called the “eight days’ illness;” several were born during the previous twelve months, but only two were living. There are a manse and a church on the island; but no resident clergyman or medical man.

The number of *boroughs* in England and Wales having municipal organization according to the Municipal Reform Act, was 196, with a population of 4,345,269; of these boroughs 18 have had charters of incorporation granted since the passing of that Act. There are 89 unreformed boroughs. Of the reformed boroughs it is found that one-half of the population (2,220,542) is contained in 17

boroughs, each of which contains more than 60,000 inhabitants. It appears also that 102 boroughs, or more than half of the total number, contain less than 9,000 inhabitants in each; in the aggregate, 472,551 inhabitants. Eighty-seven boroughs have from 2,000 to 7,000 inhabitants; twenty-seven, from 20,000 to 40,000; eight, from 40,000 to 60,000; seven, from 60,000 to 80,000; two, from 80,000 to 100,000; and three have 200,000 and upwards.

The 83 royal and municipal burghs of Scotland contained 752,777 inhabitants: only three burghs contained more than 60,000 inhabitants; one, more than 40,000; three, from 20,000 to 40,000; fifteen, from 7,000 to 20,000; thirty-three, from 2,000 to 7,000; and twenty-eight under 2,000 inhabitants.

Several of the most populous and important places in England and Wales are still without a municipal organization. Among these are the metropolitan parliamentary boroughs of the Tower Hamlets, population 539,111; Finsbury, 323,772; Marylebone, 370,957; Greenwich, 105,784; Lambeth, 251,345; and Westminster, 241,611; and the towns of Brighton, population, 69,673; Burnley, 20,828; Bury, 31,262; Chatham, 28,424; Cheltenham, 35,051; Dudley, 37,962; Huddersfield, 30,880; Merthyr Tydfil, 63,080; Rochdale, 29,195; Stroud, 36,535; and Stoke-upon-Trent, 84,027. In Scotland there are no towns containing a population of 10,000 which are not municipal burghs.

At the time of the census there were in England and Wales 200 cities, boroughs, and districts of boroughs sending members to Parliament; and 21 burghs or districts of burghs in Scotland. St. Albans, included in the number, has since been disfranchised. Among the Tables will be found one which exhibits the value of property rated to the relief of the poor in the English and Welsh boroughs, which are grouped according to population.

On looking at the great and unexampled changes in the population, which are brought into such prominent notice by this census, two questions arise of great importance:—(1.) “Can the population of Great Britain be sustained at the rate of emigration which is now going on, and which will probably be continued for many years?” (2.) “Can the population of England be profitably employed?” The solution of these questions will be greatly facilitated by the new question of “matrimonial condition,” which will show the comparative numbers of married and unmarried men and women in the country at each age of life in each district; and by the new classification of the people at each age according to their *occupations*. But for the data supplied in answer to these we must wait till the publication of the final portion of the Population Tables; and that, from its laborious nature and minuteness of details, will, according to the Commissioners, necessarily require some considerable additional time.

“The Abstracts yet to be presented relate to the ages, occupations, civil condition, and birth-places of the population; the numbers of the blind, and of the deaf and dumb; and the extent of the accommodation throughout the country for the purposes of education and religion.”

I.—AREA, HOUSES, and POPULATION, on March 31st, 1851.

	1851.						
	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
		Inha- bited.	Unin- habited.	Build- ing.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas . . .	57,624,377	3,670,192	166,735	29,194	20,959,477	10,223,558	10,735,919
England and Wales	37,324,915	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384
Scotland	20,047,462	370,308	12,146	2,420	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263
Islands in the Bri- tish Seas . . . }	252,000	21,845	1,095	203	142,126	66,854	76,272

II.—HOUSES and POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN, and the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS, in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851.

YEARS.	HOUSES.			POPULATION ENUMERATED.		
	Inhabited.	Unin- habited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801	1,882,476	67,320	{ Notre- } turned }	10,578,956	5,030,226	5,548,730
1811	2,113,897	62,664	18,626	12,050,120	5,737,261	6,312,859
1821	2,443,393	82,791	21,777	14,181,265	6,874,675	7,306,590
1831	2,866,595	133,331	27,553	16,364,893	7,934,201	8,430,692
1841	3,465,987	198,141	30,310	18,658,372	9,077,004	9,581,368
1851	3,670,192	166,735	29,194	20,959,477	10,223,558	10,735,919

III.—TOWN and COUNTRY POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN.

	Number		Population of Towns.	Population of Villages and Detached Dwellings of the Country.	Area in Acres of Towns.	Area in Acres of the Country surrounding the Towns.
	Of Coun- ties.	Of Towns.				
England and Wales	52	580	8,990,809	8,936,800	1,724,406	35,600,509
Scotland	32	225	1,497,079	1,391,663	287,134?	19,760,328?
Channel Islands . .	3	10	68,400	74,726	13,108?	238,892?
Great Britain and Islands in British Seas }	87	815	10,556,288	10,403,189	2,024,648	55,599,729

IV.—POPULATION enumerated in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851, in Counties.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					
	PERSONS.					
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	63,393	70,213	84,052	95,483	107,936	124,478
Berks	110,480	119,430	132,639	146,234	161,759	170,065
Buckingham	108,132	118,065	135,133	146,977	156,439	163,723
Cambridge	89,346	101,109	122,387	143,955	164,459	185,405
Chester	192,305	227,031	270,098	334,391	395,660	455,725
Cornwall	192,281	220,525	261,045	301,306	342,159	355,558
Cumberland	117,230	133,565	156,124	169,262	178,038	193,492
Derby	161,567	185,487	213,651	237,170	272,202	296,084
Devon	340,308	382,778	438,417	493,908	532,959	537,098
Dorset	114,452	124,718	141,930	159,385	175,054	184,207
Durham	149,384	165,293	193,511	239,255	307,963	390,997
Essex	227,682	252,473	289,424	317,507	344,979	369,318
Gloucester	250,723	285,955	336,190	387,398	431,495	453,805
Hereford	88,436	93,526	102,669	110,617	113,272	115,489
Hertford	97,393	111,225	129,731	142,844	156,600	167,298
Huntingdon	37,568	42,208	48,946	53,192	58,549	64,183
Kent	308,667	371,701	427,224	479,558	549,353	615,766
Lancaster	673,486	828,499	1,052,948	1,336,854	1,667,054	2,031,236
Leicester	130,082	150,559	174,571	197,003	215,867	230,308
Lincoln	208,625	237,634	283,058	317,465	362,602	407,222
Middlesex	818,129	933,774	1,145,037	1,358,330	1,576,636	1,886,576
Monmouth	45,568	62,105	75,801	93,126	134,368	157,418
Norfolk	273,479	291,947	344,368	390,054	412,664	442,714
Northampton	131,525	141,353	163,097	179,336	199,228	212,380
Northumberland	168,078	183,269	212,589	236,959	266,020	303,568
Nottingham	140,350	162,964	186,873	225,327	249,910	270,427
Oxford	111,977	120,376	138,224	153,526	163,127	170,439
Rutland	16,300	16,380	18,487	19,385	21,302	22,983
Salop	163,248	184,973	198,311	213,518	225,820	229,341
Somerset	273,577	302,836	353,789	403,795	435,599	443,916
Southampton	219,290	246,514	282,897	313,976	351,682	403,370
Stafford	242,693	294,540	345,972	409,480	509,472	608,716
Suffolk	214,404	233,963	271,541	296,317	315,073	337,215
Surrey	268,233	323,851	399,417	486,434	584,036	683,082
Sussex	159,471	190,343	233,328	272,644	300,075	336,844
Warwick	206,798	228,906	274,482	336,645	401,703	475,013
Westmorland	40,805	45,922	51,359	55,041	56,454	58,287
Wilts	183,820	191,853	219,574	237,244	256,280	254,221
Worcester	146,441	168,982	194,074	222,655	248,460	276,926
York (<i>East Riding</i>)	111,192	133,975	154,643	168,891	194,936	220,983
„ (<i>City</i>)	16,846	19,099	21,711	26,260	28,842	36,303
„ (<i>West Riding</i>)	158,927	170,127	188,178	192,206	204,701	215,214
„ (<i>West Riding</i>)	572,168	662,875	809,363	984,609	1,163,580	1,325,495
WALES.						
Anglesey	33,806	37,045	45,063	48,325	50,891	57,327
Brecon	32,325	37,735	43,826	47,763	55,603	61,474
Cardigan	42,956	50,260	57,784	64,780	68,766	70,796
Carmarthen	67,317	77,217	90,229	100,740	106,326	110,632
Carnarvon	41,521	49,655	53,099	66,818	81,093	87,870
Denbigh	60,299	64,249	76,428	82,665	88,478	92,583
Flint	39,469	45,937	53,893	60,244	66,919	68,156
Glamorgan	70,879	85,067	102,073	126,612	171,188	231,849
Merioneth	29,506	30,854	34,382	35,315	39,332	38,843
Montgomery	48,184	52,184	60,245	66,814	69,607	67,335
Pembroke	56,280	60,615	73,788	81,425	88,044	94,140
Radnor	19,135	20,417	22,533	24,743	25,458	24,716

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					
	PERSONS.					
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	121,063	133,871	155,049	177,657	192,337	212,032
Argyll	81,277	86,541	97,316	100,973	97,371	89,498
Ayr	84,207	103,839	127,299	145,055	164,356	189,858
Banff	37,216	38,433	43,663	48,337	49,679	54,171
Berwick	30,206	30,893	33,385	34,048	34,438	36,297
Bute	11,791	12,033	13,797	14,151	15,740	16,608
Caithness	22,609	23,419	29,181	34,529	36,343	38,709
Clackmannan	10,858	12,010	13,263	14,729	19,155	22,951
Dumbarton	20,710	24,189	27,317	33,211	44,296	45,103
Dumfries	54,597	62,960	70,878	73,770	72,830	78,123
Edinburgh	122,597	148,607	191,514	219,345	225,454	259,435
Elgin or Moray	27,760	27,967	31,398	34,498	35,012	38,959
Fife	93,743	101,272	114,556	128,839	140,140	153,546
Forfar	99,053	107,187	113,355	139,106	170,453	191,204
Haddington	29,986	31,050	35,127	36,145	35,886	36,356
Inverness	72,672	77,671	89,961	94,797	97,799	96,500
Kincardine	26,349	27,439	29,118	31,431	33,075	34,493
Kinross	6,725	7,245	7,762	9,072	8,763	8,924
Kirkcudbright } (Stewartry)	29,211	33,684	38,903	40,590	41,119	43,121
Lanark	147,692	191,291	244,387	316,819	426,972	520,169
Linlithgow	17,844	19,451	22,685	23,591	26,872	30,135
Nairn	8,322	8,496	9,268	9,354	9,217	9,956
Orkney and Shet- } land	46,824	46,153	53,124	58,239	61,065	62,533
Peebles	8,735	9,935	10,046	10,578	10,499	10,738
Perth	125,583	134,390	138,247	142,166	137,457	138,600
Renfrew	78,501	93,172	112,175	133,443	155,072	161,091
Ross and Cromarty	56,318	60,853	68,762	74,820	78,685	82,707
Roxburgh	33,721	37,230	40,892	43,663	46,025	51,642
Selkirk	5,388	5,889	6,637	6,833	7,990	9,800
Stirling	50,825	58,174	65,376	72,621	82,057	86,237
Sutherland	23,117	23,629	23,840	25,518	24,782	25,793
Wigtown	22,918	26,891	33,240	36,258	39,195	43,389

V.—COMPARATIVE POPULATION of PRINCIPAL TOWNS in the Half Century, 1801–51.

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	
ENGLAND.							
London	958,863	1,138,815	1,378,947	1,654,994	1,948,417	2,362,236	
Berks :—							
Reading	9,742	10,788	12,867	15,595	18,937	21,456	
Cambridge :—							
Cambridge	10,087	11,108	14,142	20,917	24,453	27,815	
Chester :—							
Birkenhead	110	105	200	2,569	8,223	24,285	
Chester	15,052	16,140	19,949	21,344	23,866	27,766	
Macclesfield	10,613	14,582	21,034	30,408	32,629	39,048	
Stalybridge							
(Cheshire and Lan-	}	Not ascertainable 1801–41.					20,760
cashire.)							
Stockport	14,830	17,545	21,726	25,469	50,154	53,835	
Cumberland :—							
Carlisle	9,415	11,476	14,416	18,865	21,550	26,310	
Derby :—							
Derby	10,832	13,043	17,423	23,627	32,741	40,609	
Devon :—							
Devonport	23,747	30,083	33,578	34,853	33,820	38,180	
Exeter	17,412	18,896	23,479	28,242	37,231	40,688	
Plymouth	16,040	20,803	21,591	31,080	36,520	52,221	

ENGLAND—continued.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Durham :—						
Gateshead	8,597	8,782	11,767	15,177	20,123	25,568
South Shields . . .	11,011	15,165	16,503	18,756	23,072	28,974
Sunderland	24,998	25,821	31,891	40,735	53,335	67,394
Gloucester :—						
Bristol	61,153	71,433	85,103	104,408	125,146	137,328
Cheltenham	3,076	8,325	13,396	22,942	31,411	35,051
Kent :—						
Chatham	12,940	15,787	19,177	21,124	24,269	28,424
Dover	8,028	11,230	12,664	15,645	19,189	22,244
Maidstone	8,027	9,443	12,508	15,790	18,086	20,801
Lancaster :—						
Ashton-under-Lyne	6,391	7,959	9,222	14,035	22,678	29,791
Blackburn	11,980	15,083	21,940	27,091	36,629	46,536
Bolton	17,966	24,799	32,045	42,245	51,029	61,171
Burnley	3,918	5,405	8,242	10,026	14,224	20,828
Bury	9,152	11,302	13,480	19,140	24,846	31,262
Liverpool	82,295	104,104	138,354	201,751	286,487	375,955
Manchester with } Salford }	94,876	115,874	161,763	237,832	311,269	401,321
Oldham	21,677	29,479	38,201	50,513	60,451	72,357
Preston	12,174	17,360	24,859	33,971	50,887	69,542
Rochdale	8,542	10,753	14,017	19,041	24,272	29,195
Warrington	11,321	12,682	14,822	18,184	21,116	23,363
Wigan	10,989	14,060	17,716	20,774	25,517	31,941
Leicester :—						
Leicester	17,005	23,453	31,036	40,639	50,806	60,584
Norfolk :—						
Norwich	36,238	36,748	49,705	60,505	61,846	68,195
Yarmouth	16,573	20,448	21,007	24,535	27,865	30,879
Northampton :—						
Northampton . . .	7,020	8,427	10,793	15,351	21,242	26,657
Northumberland :—						
Newcastle-upon- } Tyne }	33,048	32,573	41,794	53,613	70,337	87,784
Tynemouth	13,171	17,548	23,173	23,206	25,416	29,170
Nottingham :—						
Nottingham	28,801	34,030	40,190	50,220	52,360	57,497
Oxford :—						
Oxford	11,694	12,931	16,364	20,649	24,258	27,843
Somerset :—						
Bath	33,193	38,408	46,700	50,800	53,196	54,240
Southampton :—						
Portsmouth	33,226	41,587	46,743	50,389	53,032	72,096
Southampton	7,913	9,617	13,353	19,324	27,744	35,305
Stafford :—						
Stoke-upon-Trent	23,278	31,557	40,237	51,589	68,444	84,027
Walsall	10,399	11,189	11,914	15,066	19,857	25,680
Wolverhampton . .	30,584	43,190	53,011	67,514	93,245	119,748
Suffolk :—						
Ipswich	11,277	13,670	17,186	20,201	25,384	32,914
Sussex :—						
Brighton	7,440	12,205	24,741	41,994	49,170	69,673
Warwick :—						
Birmingham	70,670	82,753	101,722	143,936	182,922	232,841
Coventry	16,034	17,923	21,448	27,298	31,032	36,812
Worcester :—						
Dudley	10,107	13,925	18,211	23,430	31,232	37,962
Worcester	11,460	13,814	17,023	18,610	27,004	27,528
York :—						
Bradford	13,264	16,012	26,307	43,527	66,715	103,778
Halifax	12,010	12,766	17,056	21,552	27,520	33,582
Huddersfield	7,268	9,671	13,284	19,035	25,068	30,880
Hull	29,580	37,005	44,520	51,911	67,308	84,690
Leeds	53,162	62,534	83,796	123,393	152,074	172,270
Sheffield	45,755	53,231	65,275	91,692	111,091	135,310
Wakefield	10,581	11,393	14,164	15,932	18,842	22,057
York	16,846	19,099	21,711	26,260	28,842	36,303

WALES.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Glamorgan:—						
Merthyr Tydfil . .	10,127	14,945	20,959	27,281	43,031	63,080
Swansea	10,117	11,963	14,896	19,672	24,604	31,461
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen:—						
Aberdeen	26,992	34,640	43,821	56,681	63,238	71,973
Edinburgh:—						
Edinburgh with } Leith }	81,404	101,492	136,351	159,732	164,174	191,221
Forfar:—						
Dundee	27,396	31,053	32,126	48,026	64,629	78,931
Lanark:—						
Glasgow	77,058	103,224	140,432	193,030	261,004	329,097
Perth:—						
Perth	16,388	16,564	18,197	19,238	20,407	23,835
Renfrew:—						
Greenock.	17,190	18,750	21,719	27,082	36,169	36,689
Paisley.	25,038	29,461	38,102	46,222	43,263	47,952

VI.—TWO HUNDRED PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES of ENGLAND and WALES, arranged according to Population; showing the Aggregate Annual Value assessed to the Poor Rate and the Aggregate Population.

ENGLAND.		Number of Boroughs.	Aggregate Annual Value.	Aggregate Population.
Inhabitants:—			£.	
Under	5,000	13	179,369	54,808
5,000 and under	10,000	59	1,384,811	422,178
10,000	20,000	41	1,496,397	560,396
20,000	30,000	21	1,416,497	544,536
30,000	40,000	14	1,243,920	478,227
40,000	50,000	5	701,937	214,246
50,000	60,000	5	753,514	267,862
60,000	70,000	6	946,932	396,559
70,000	80,000	2	306,417	144,453
80,000	100,000	4	825,759	341,609
Under	100,000	170	9,355,553	3,424,874
100,000	200,000	8	3,256,047	1,074,950
200,000	300,000	3	3,162,862	725,797
300,000	400,000	4	5,520,834	1,386,897
500,000	600,000	1	1,374,052	539,111
		186	22,669,348	7,151,629
WALES.				
Under	10,000	3	59,476	22,452
10,000 and under	20,000	7	237,178	113,761
20,000	30,000	2	78,562	42,634
30,000	40,000	1	72,709	45,123
60,000	70,000	1	64,314	63,080
		14	512,239	287,050

III.—PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

ENGLAND, though unquestionably a nation of washers, could not a few years back, and can hardly yet, be called a nation of bathers. Personal cleanliness and pride in clean linen have, indeed, always characterised the well-to-do Englishman; yet, in these respects, there has been much wanting in the less comfortably-conditioned classes. Our well-known adage, however, expressed the common feeling, and even those who shrank from its close and homely phraseology were ready enough to assent to the more guarded and stately dictum of a living prelate when he declared that "uncleanliness certainly leads to the loss of those appetencies for nobler objects which counteract the baser attributes of our nature."

It is certainly remarkable that the metropolis of cleanly and practical England should have been so long behind that of other countries in providing inexpensive and convenient public baths. But so it appears always, or almost always, to have been. Among the vestiges of Roman London the remains of baths, and especially of warm baths, have been frequently discovered in the course of excavations made both within the walls of the ancient city and outside of them. Even at the present day, in one of the curious narrow lanes which extend from the Strand downward to the Thames, called Strand Lane, may be seen one of these old Roman baths, with the clear spring flowing into it, and still quite available for its original purpose. Remains of another Roman bath, which were found in digging for the foundations of the Coal Exchange, have also been preserved, and may still be seen. Like the other Roman baths found in London, these, however, belonged evidently to private houses; but it is highly probable that public baths were provided for the use of the citizens. In Rome, as we know, the public baths were numerous and on a magnificent scale. In other cities there were also public baths; nor is it likely that Londinium was unprovided with them, though perhaps of a comparatively humble class. Be that as it may, there are no traces or records of public baths in the city subsequent to the Roman dominion.

The citizens, however, had their Thames, not then a polluted stream; and there were several smaller streams, now diverted or wholly lost, or else perverted into sewers. There would seem, moreover, from the statement of Fitzstephen, who wrote in the reign of Henry II., to have been wells or springs which were resorted to for bathing. It is not clear, however, that these were properly bathing-places, though, from the way in which Stowe speaks of them, it is likely that they were. Stowe (1598) especially mentions a bathing-place well known in our own time:—"Somewhat north from Holywell is one other well, carved square with stone, and is called Dame Annis the Clear; and not far from it, but somewhat west, is also one other clear water, called Perilous Pond, because diverse youths, by swimming therein, have been drowned." There is little doubt that swimming was always practised by the youths wherever they could find a place fit to swim in; but baths, except for medicinal purposes, do not seem to have been constructed. Where, from its natural

heat or supposed sanctity, the water was believed to possess peculiar curative properties, baths were indeed erected at an early period. The baths of Bath were perhaps never wholly neglected from the time of the Romans, who were well acquainted with their qualities. In the Tudor period medicinal baths were in great repute. At Holywell, in Flintshire, is a very beautiful edifice, erected by the mother of Henry VII., the lower part of which served the purpose of a plunging bath, while the upper part was a chapel; and the baths of Buxton were much resorted to before the Reformation. Still, no public baths appear to have been anywhere erected for the mere purpose of ablution. In 1648, an ordinance granting to a Doctor Chamberlain "that he might have the benefit of improving all baths for fourteen years together, for the good of the people," was read in the House of Commons, and committed; but his "improvement," no doubt, referred to medicinal baths. It was not till the reign of Charles II. that the want of public baths was, in a measure supplied, three or four *bagnios*, as they were called, being then erected in London. These were, however, only for the wealthier classes, the charge being four shillings for each person; and, in fact, they were in a measure medicinal, being for "sweating, hot-bathing, and cupping;" and, as they are described as "after the Turkish model," they were, no doubt, pretty much like the shampooing baths of the present day. These places became the resort of disreputable persons, and fell into discredit, the very name being long generic for a house of ill-fame. In the course of the eighteenth century a few baths were opened. Perilous Pond, its name being changed into Peerless Pool, was, in 1743, walled in, enclosed, and converted into an excellent swimming bath. Others of a like character were formed in subsequent years; and during the present century there had come to be a good sprinkling of swimming baths about the metropolis, as well as several establishments for warm and cold bathing. The warm baths were, however, almost invariably too expensive for general use, and the "youths' and apprentices'" favourite resort for swimming was, as it still is, the Serpentine, in which as many as 12,000 persons, it is said, have been counted bathing at once, early on a Sunday morning. The canals in the vicinity of London were and are also resorted to by large numbers of bathers.

Public washing-houses are an entire novelty in the metropolis. In olden days, indeed, the English were not wholly, or perhaps generally, home-washers. Good housewives carried their linen down to the nearest convenient spot by the side of a stream, where "the shore was shelvy and shallow," like that which the whistlers [washers] of Windsor resorted to, by Datchet Mead, where Falstaff was so unceremoniously slighted from the buck-basket. It is on record that the corporation of Reading, upon the suppression of monasteries, petitioned for the grant of the Friary in that town, for a town-hall, because their old hall stood by the river Kennet, near the spot which was used by the townswomen for washing clothes; and the corporation say in their petition that the noise of the women's clappers caused great interruption to the transaction of

public business. These clappers, however, were wooden ones. Washing in cold water, they used wooden battledores to beat their clothes, just as the *blanchisseuses* of the Seine do still. In the present day, washing by the river-side is, we believe, nowhere to be seen in England, but it is common enough in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; and, as is well known, the Parisian laundresses pretty generally resort to washing-boats on the Seine. In Pepys's day, London families would seem to have sent their linen to be washed by their servants at some washing establishment; for that most valuable of diarists tells us, that on August 12th, 1667, he dined all alone, "my wife and maids being gone over the water to the whitster's with their clothes, this being the first time of her trying this way of washing her linen." Again he notes (August 19th, 1668), "This week my people wash over the water, and so I little company at home;" by which we may suppose that Mrs. Pepys was satisfied with her trial of "this way of washing her linen," as she continued to practise it for above a year.

It was reserved for our own day to establish public baths and laundries for the community generally, and for the poorer portion of it in particular. Whatever of evil may be discovered—and it requires no very piercing eye to discover much evil—in the habits and tendencies of the present age, it must be regarded as an important and encouraging set-off that there is abroad an earnest and considerate desire to ameliorate and, if possible, to remedy, the sad condition of the children of poverty and labour. Among the many ways in which this is to be done, the practical philanthropist early saw that the sanitary improvement of their condition in our larger towns was the work nearest at hand and most loudly calling for accomplishment. Medical men, clergymen, city missionaries, parochial officers, and all whom either professional duty or benevolence had led to enter the dwellings of the very poor, the degraded, or the outcast, however their opinion differed in other respects, were at least unanimous in declaring that those dwellings exhibited a degree of dirt and squalor with which health and morality were alike incompatible. The official reports of surgeons and registrars urged the absolute necessity of immediate attention to the matter in order to ward off or mitigate the attacks of fever and pestilence. That the evil was not confined to the metropolis was shown by the sickening details published in the various local reports of the superintending-inspectors of the Board of Health, and in the general report of Mr. Chadwick. All admitted the evil, and many remedies were suggested, and several carried into execution. One little knot of practical men resolved fortunately to confine their special attention to the matter of personal cleanliness. It had been allowed by all who were really acquainted with the homes of the very poor, that in their crowded and wretched dwellings cleanliness was impossible. In such places not only were there scarcely the means for personal cleanliness, but to wash and dry clothes properly was quite impracticable. It was proposed, therefore, to see whether the establishment of places where, for a small charge, a warm bath could at any time be had, and where all the conveniences for washing and drying

clothes should be provided free of charge, or at a trifling cost per hour, would not be gladly accepted by the classes most requiring such conveniences, and prove a means of raising them from a state of extreme destitution. That was one object, and one put in the front of the appeals made to the public for subscriptions and the parliament for countenance. But there was also another, and as it has proved, the more possible of achievement, that of offering facilities to the worst-paid of the hard-working classes for enjoying the comforts of personal and domestic cleanliness at the least possible expense and inconvenience.

The movement was practically initiated by the holding of an influential meeting at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, in September, 1844; when resolutions were passed for the formation of an "Association for Promoting Cleanliness amongst the Poor;" and an active subscription was commenced.* The first experiment was made in a manner to test very fairly the principle. Near the London Docks is a dismal locality, pretty well known as Rosemary Lane, though now dignified with some more sonorous if not more savoury appellation. In not the best part of this respectable neighbourhood is an open court, called Glasshouse Yard, wherein stood an old but spacious building, which had for some time been occupied by "sleeping-berths for the houseless poor." And, by the way, a portion of the yard had been so occupied some two centuries before; for that very communicative individual, De Foe's Colonel Jack, tells us that he, when a boy, spent his winter nights with many other boys "in the ash-holes and nealing-arches in Dallow's glass-house in Rosemary Lane," which, he says, were places as "warm as the dressing-room of a bagnio." In this very appropriate spot it was that the first "Free Baths and Wash-houses" were opened in May, 1845. A portion of the building was adapted, as well as it could be at a small expense, to the purpose, and furnished with a due supply of tubs and boilers, and with a few baths in various out-of-the-way recesses; and soap and soda, as well as hot and cold water, were provided gratuitously. The number of persons who availed themselves of the establishment was, in the first year, 27,662 bathers and 36,577 washers; in the second year there were 84,584 bathers and washers. The association also endeavoured to extend the principle still further by the gratuitous loan of pails, whitewash and brushes, to such of the very poor as were willing to render their homes somewhat more decent.

This, though the first establishment of the kind in London, was not the first in England; a very small one having been previously started, and with much success, in Liverpool, though without the knowledge of the London Committee. The Glasshouse Yard establishment owed its success solely to its usefulness. There was nothing extrinsic to render it attractive. It was placed in one of the worst spots in the metropolis; the building itself was as little suited to the purpose as any building well could be; the accommodation

* In the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1843, we gave an account of the establishment of the first baths and wash-houses in London; but the repetition of a few of the details seems necessary here in order to render the present paper complete in itself.

was of the most ordinary kind. Yet it at once proved—if proof were needed—that the poorest in that wretched neighbourhood were ready to be clean when the means were attainable. It was plain that the time was come for a further development of the system. Its promoters, however, had not waited so long before making another trial. In August, 1846, a second, and much superior establishment, was opened in George Street, Euston Square; a plot of ground having been liberally offered by the New River Company, near one of their reservoirs, with the additional advantage of a free supply of water for the first six months. In the first year there were here some 113,000 bathers and 20,000 washers. This establishment still flourishes. The baths are more varied in price than elsewhere; and the institution, which is not conducted according to the Acts of Parliament, differs from the others in several unimportant particulars.

The establishment third in point of date was, however, the first in importance and in the value of the consequences which resulted from it. In this the Committee first fairly developed their plans. Although the building in Glasshouse Yard was opened gratuitously, it had been desired that the institution should as soon as practicable be rendered self-supporting by means of a small charge to each person who used it. The Committee hoped too, to see the system extended throughout the country; and they rightly thought that nothing would so effectually and speedily further that object as to be able to show a Model Establishment, which, while it contained all the conveniences and appliances which those who availed themselves of it could desire, should be in itself all that science, combined with practical skill, could effect in the economy, suitableness, and completeness of its arrangements. Accordingly, architects and others were invited to send in designs for baths and laundries, and all the information which could be obtained was collected. The Model Establishment was then erected on a site which had been purchased in Goulston Square, Whitechapel, a very poor and crowded neighbourhood, but of ready access. The arrangements being almost entirely novel caused a very large original outlay, and many changes have been subsequently made; but as a whole they had been so carefully considered and were so judiciously designed by Mr. Prichard Baly, the Committee's engineer, that no material alteration has since been found necessary; indeed, in the Report of the Committee, lately issued, we are told that "the general arrangements and mode of construction have been almost universally followed in London and the country."

In general character, then, these establishments are pretty much alike. The reader is, no doubt, familiar with the exterior of one or other of them. It is, most likely, a plain, red brick building, with stone quoins and dressings; having a basement, and, in front, a story above it, with a lofty, square, ventilating and chimney-shaft, somewhat like a campanile in appearance. There is no pretence of ornament about the structure, but it has a neat and finished aspect. On the front is an inscription—"Baths and Laundries erected in 18—." In the most recent London establishment, that of St. Giles and St.

George, Bloomsbury, in Endell Street, High Holborn, a sculptured group has indeed been placed over the central doorway, but the building itself answers in general appearance to the above description.

Let us glance at the interior:—a very courteous superintendent will conduct us over the establishment. The baths for males and females are on opposite sides of the building, and separated in Goulston Square by the washing-room, in some others by the plunging-baths. In both sides are first and second class baths. The apartment in which these are placed is spacious and lofty, covered by an open roof, and lighted in the day by ample skylights, by gaslights at night. Each bath-room is a distinct compartment, somewhat more than six feet square, shut in by walls of painted slate, which are carried up to the height of some ten feet; but the top is open, so as, while insuring privacy, to admit of thorough ventilation. The bath, in some establishments sunk in the ground, in others placed as usual above it, is either of iron enamelled, or of zinc. The first and second-class rooms are usually alike in every respect: but the fittings in the first-class rooms are of a superior kind, and more complete than in the second. In the Endell Street establishment—the most recent one in the metropolis—the walls of the first-class bath-rooms are of enamelled slate, which gives them both a neater and a cleaner appearance. On each door is a porcelain knob, having a number painted upon it; a similar number is painted inside. An index outside enables an attendant to let in either hot or cold water, as the bather may direct—the bather, for this or any other purpose, calling out the number of his bath, and intimating his desire, which is always promptly attended to. The charge for a first-class warm bath is sixpence, for which two towels, flesh and hair brushes, and a comb are allowed. For a second-class bath the charge is only twopence, but only one towel is allowed, and the bather must provide his own comb and brushes. The baths are in all respects alike, the same quantity of water (in most places forty-five gallons, but at St. Martin's much more), is allowed, and the bath is invariably cleaned after each person. The most perfect cleanliness is indeed observed in every respect. For a cold bath the charges are respectively threepence for a first and one penny for a second class bath: the regulations are the same as with the warm baths. The baths on the female side are similar to the others, but there is a little more taste in the first-class fittings. At Goulston Square there are only warm and cold baths. At St. Martin's a shower-bath is added. At George Street there are also vapour-baths; and at the more recently constructed establishments there are plunge or swimming baths filled with tepid water. For these swimming-baths the charge is usually fourpence for the first, and twopence each person for the second-class. At the larger of the recent establishments there are two swimming-baths—a first and a second-class; at the smaller places, like that in Marshall Street, it has been thought best to have only one large bath, using it three days a-week as a first, and the other three days as a second-class bath.

The baths have everywhere proved exceedingly popular. The second-class baths are, in the summer particularly, always well

attended, and of an evening there are generally many waiting for their turns, which are always strictly in the order of arrival. Saturday is the busiest day, and on Saturday evening there are often nearly, and sometimes quite, as many as on all the other days of the week together. We have been told this by the superintendents wherever we have inquired; and to us it appears to be an admirable illustration of the value of these establishments. For as they are mostly mechanics and labourers who thus on Saturday night seek to wash off the soils of the week's labour, it can scarcely happen that the same men will be found finishing the evening in the low tap-room but too generally the resort of their fellows. At St. Martin's, where there is no swimming-bath, we were told that there have been above two thousand bathers on a Saturday afternoon and evening! At Goulston Square Friday is also a busy day in the bathing department. The reason is that the neighbourhood is thickly inhabited by Jews, who avail themselves in considerable numbers of the establishment. Generally the second-class bathers are described to us as respectable mechanics, and the like. But it is worthy, perhaps, of mention, as an illustration of what these establishments are doing in the way of educating the young in cleanly habits, that it being the rule to admit two boys under eight years of age into one bath at a single charge, boys are found to unite readily for the purpose, and often on half-holidays or evenings the boys of the charity schools come together, when, as the superintendent tells us, "we don't make a very strict inquiry into their ages—so that they are not evidently too old." Where there is a swimming-bath there is no lack of boys. At Poplar we were told, that it is a very common thing for the shipwrights and engineers, who are so numerous in that vicinity, and still more for the shipwrights' and engineers' apprentices, to spend half an hour at dinner-time in "having a swim." The first-class bathers, of course, vary a good deal in different neighbourhoods: they are generally clerks and tradesmen, but there are also many professional men who pretty regularly frequent some of them. At St. Martin's there are regular *daily* bathers. The number of first-class baths at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is, 24 men's, 5 women's; of second-class, 33 men's, and 8 women's. At Goulston Square, there are 94 first and second class baths. At St. James's, Marshall Street, there are only about 50 of both classes; but there is a swimming-bath. The number of baths varies, of course, according to the requirements of the locality, and the size of the building. The number of bathers at Goulston Square in the year is above 150,000. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which is in a very central and excellent situation at the back of the National Gallery, and is fortunate in having an unlimited supply of beautifully clear and soft water from the government artesian well at Charing Cross, the number is above 200,000; yet we have the express authority of the superintendent of both these establishments for saying, that not a single instance of wilful injury occurred in the bathing department at either place during the whole of last year, and only unimportant cases of injury from carelessness. In fact, in every place where we made the inquiry, the answer was the same—"No case of wilful injury or

defacement has occurred ; and the bathers are almost invariably well conducted and careful to observe our regulations." Surely this is an important testimony, alike for the institutions and those who use them. In the second-class swimming-baths, however, there is often a great deal of noise, and sometimes need of decisive interference.

The wash-houses are more remarkable than the bathing-rooms, because entirely unlike what is seen anywhere else. Most people have some time or other stumbled upon a wash-house "upon a washing-day," and though no doubt as quickly as possible escaping from the steam and confusion, have seen the rows of tubs, and witnessed the scrubbing, and the wringing, and the shaking of the different commodities, and perhaps run against some of the linen hung out to dry. Here all is quite different. There is very little steam. Hardly any scrubbing. No wringing. No appearance of drying—and, what is more wonderful still, though there are 50 or 60 washerwomen, there seems to be no talking! Along the centre, on one side, and at the ends of a large and lofty room, are ranges of little doorless and roofless compartments, the walls being of unpainted slate, and some six or eight feet high. These you soon see are the washing-places, and in almost every one a woman is diligently at work. At convenient places are certain machines, which you at first take to be winches, and wonder what they can be wanted for—they are the wringing-machines. Along one side of the room (at Goulston Square) is what looks like a range of wide but shallow deal drawers, turned up endways, the handles being one above the other—that is the drying apparatus. The long flannel-covered board you may guess is for ironing on. If there is a "Baker's Patent," you will hardly need to be told that it is a mangle ; but this is a luxury only admitted into a few of the latest wash-houses.

Our conductor leads us to one of the washing compartments. In it, as in every other part of the establishment, no room is wasted. It is a little box, 6 feet long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. At the end are two wooden troughs, which serve as a washing-tub and a boiler ; they are placed side by side in the older buildings, the boiler behind in the more recent. They are furnished with taps for hot and cold water, for steam, and for letting off the waste water, so that the tubs are filled and emptied without any more trouble on the part of the washer than turning the tap, and without moving from her standing-place. The water in the boiler is made to boil by the admission of steam into it, which, as we said, the washer can do whenever she pleases. There is no limit to the supply of either hot or cold water, or steam, though, of course, it is expected that neither be wasted. Every washing-tub has in it an "American washing-board," which may, of course, be used or not at pleasure ; but it appears to be always used, and is said to save a great deal of labour, as well as to save the linen. All being thus completely arranged, the washing goes on quietly and quickly ; for as each compartment is nearly insulated, there is little overlooking, and need be no gossiping, while there is only occasional necessity to leave the place. The ventilation is so arranged that the steam from each compartment is at once drawn upwards, and carried off to the great ventilating shaft. When the

washer has washed and rinsed her basket of clothes, she carries them to the wringing-machine. This is in effect a sort of wide but shallow colander, the sides instead of the bottom being perforated, or rather formed of galvanized wire, so arranged that the meshes are about a quarter of an inch apart. When the wet clothes are put in this, it is set in rapid motion by a handle which works a few connecting wheels; the clothes at once by centrifugal force arrange themselves around the sides, and the water is rapidly driven out between the wires, and carried off by water-pipes: an opening at the foot of the machine shows when the water ceases to flow, and when consequently the "wringing" is completed, and then the pressure of a lever at once stops the machine. The machine has rather a heavy look, but the turning of it is really very light work, and by it three minutes suffice to rid even a thick blanket of its moisture.

From the wringing-machine the clothes are carried to the drying-chamber. This, as we said, occupies at Goulston Square, and in some other places, one side of the washing-room. It is a long chamber, heated by hot air, and divided into numerous smaller chambers, so as to separate the clothes of the washers. The construction of a chamber to dry, with sufficient rapidity to allow the washers to complete their work without needless loss of time, was a matter of considerable difficulty, but has been fully accomplished. "The plan adopted," says Mr. Baly in his Report, "is to prevent the free influx of air into the drying-chamber; to place the wet linen in such a position in relation to the heated surface, that the caloric is radiated directly upon the clothes, and is absorbed by the water in them; and to permit that water, when converted into steam, to escape from the drying-chamber by the force exerted by its own elasticity. With this system the waste of heat, and consequently of fuel, is avoided, the heat being applied directly to the purpose required. The chamber, heated to a temperature above 212° , is rapidly cooled, when the wet linen is first introduced, by the absorption of the heat by the water in the linen, and the thermometer generally falls in a few minutes to from 210° or 220° to 120° or 130° ; in a short time, however, it gradually rises, and as soon as it again indicates 220° or 230° , it is clear, as water cannot exist as water at those temperatures, that it has all been converted into vapour, and thus removed from the linen, which is then dry. Directly the thermometer indicates a high temperature, the fireman, without touching or examining the linen, damps the fire, and there is no waste. The chambers, being closed, retain their heat for a long time, and when again wanted are very soon, with little loss of time or fuel, brought into full action. No current of air has to be heated and again cooled, and no waste can arise from its escape. There is no exit for anything but vapour. The practical result attained by this plan of drying has been to enable the Committee to dry clothes at a remarkably small expense for fuel, and with great rapidity."

Each division of the chamber contains a clothes-horse, or maiden, one being allowed to each washer. The horse is drawn out by the handles, spoken of above; the clothes are hung upon it, and it is pushed back again into its place. In ten minutes, or a quarter

of an hour, the clothes, unless very heavy or numerous, are quite dry. A large and thick-quilted counterpane was drawn out on one horse, and we were told that it had dried perfectly in twenty-five minutes. "I could not have dried it at home, Sir, or anywhere I know in London, such weather as this, in less than two days," said the woman to whom it belonged. And she, like several other washers at different establishments, assured us that she had "never been able to dry her clothes so white and sweet anywhere in London as here." The Committee have published a table in their Report to show the rapidity with which the drying is accomplished. Some of the results are curious. We may take a single instance as an illustration of the processes we have been following. Three large dirty blankets weighed before being washed 9 lbs. 1 oz.; after washing, they weighed 24 lbs. 14 oz.; after leaving the wringing-machine, 12 lbs. 3 oz.; after being dried, 8 lbs. 12 oz. These blankets took twenty-five minutes to dry, at a temperature of 210° . In all other cases the results were similar, establishing the fact that "the articles when taken from the drying-chamber contained decidedly less moisture than they did when they were received for the wash." To show the "satisfactory working of the drying-chamber at the Model Establishment, and also its great advantage in the economy of time, trouble, and expense, to those of the labouring classes who resort to it," the Committee give a return of the articles dried there in one week ending January 24, 1852. It is too full for us to copy; but we may state that the number of articles of all kinds, from counterpanes, jackets and trousers, down to shirts and stockings, was 36,844, belonging to 1373 washers, who occupied $2999\frac{1}{2}$ hours in washing, drying and ironing them; and that the drying consumed only 282 bushels of coke, which cost under 4*l*.

As we have seen, at Goulston Square the drying is performed in a large chamber, which occupies one side of the wash-house. But at more recent establishments, a small drying-chamber, heated by hot-water pipes, forms a portion of each washing compartment. So that the washer has her own drying-horse, in her own little room, quite to herself, and can, as she is continuing her wash, by merely turning round and raising a sliding-door, see how the articles she has hung up are drying. At St. Martin's, most of the compartments have an ironing-board, as well as a drying-chamber. At the Model Establishment, the ironing-board runs along one end of the room. In most of the new buildings, the ironing-room is a small apartment fitted up for the purpose, and opening out of the wash-house. Irons and ironing-blankets are provided by the establishment. At a few places, as we have intimated, a mangle is also provided for the use of the washers.

In most of the establishments there is only one class of washers; but in some there are both first and second classes, the difference being that the first class have a somewhat larger compartment allotted to each washer, and a third or rinsing-tub. The charge for the use of all the apparatus we have described is now generally $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. an hour, where there is only one class; but at St. Martin's it is only *1d*. an hour. At Endell Street, where there are both classes, the charge is

2½*d.* an hour first-class, and 1½*d.* second. Soap, soda, &c., have to be found by the washers. The number of washing compartments varies, of course, according to the size of the establishment; at Goulston Square there are 84 of them, at St. Martin's 56. The average time occupied by each washer at the Model Establishment is two hours and a half; and this is the general average in London, the highest being at Marylebone, where it is about three hours. At Paul Street, Liverpool, however, the average is much greater, in fact very near six hours. Thus while in 1851, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, 50,200 washers occupied 103,836 hours; at Paul Street, Liverpool, 19,455 washers occupied 116,630 hours. At first sight it would seem that there must be some remarkable difference in the habits of the people in the two places; but we believe the difference is explicable in a much more simple manner. At the Liverpool wash-house the charge is only 1*d.* for six hours' use of the washing and drying apparatus, and the ready supposition is, that by mutual arrangement one person does her own and a neighbour's clothes at the same washing; in other words, that the institution is made to serve the purpose of laundresses on a humble scale. In London it seems pretty well established that the active wife of a labouring man can at one of these places wash and dry the clothes of her family in two or three hours. The ironing, at least in part, is generally done at home. The gain of such a convenience can hardly be overrated. Where there were perhaps but two close rooms, it was unavoidable that at least one day in the week was a day of discomfort and annoyance to the husband, and of still greater discomfort as well as toil to the wife. Now the husband hardly need know that washing is ever done, except by the result. A couple of hours between the meal-times suffices for all ordinary purposes. The "great wash" is got over in three or four hours once in three or four weeks.

As in the bathing department, so in this, it is found that there are busy days. Monday is everywhere the "slack day." At St. Martin's, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, are the busy days. In almost every place the afternoon is the busiest time; the women staying to prepare their husbands' dinners before they do their washing, which they are then usually able to finish before tea-time. In the wash-houses, as in the baths, there has been little, if any, reason to complain of the conduct of those who use them. "Of course," as one of the superintendents said to us, "women are harder to manage than men," though we are afraid to add, as he did, "because you can't *reason* them into doing what is right." There sometimes on this side of the building occur little outbreaks; but the breaches of order are not at all connected with any unwillingness to attend to the regulations of the establishment. They arise generally from little differences among themselves—"neighbour's quarrels"—and the like.

The water is supplied to the baths and washing-tubs by large boilers, which are placed in a convenient boiler-room. At Goulston Square there is a steam-engine, rendered necessary by the nature of the water-supply, but we believe that there is not one anywhere else. The arrangements for heating have been made the subject of much consideration and of many experiments, and have in consequence

been greatly improved, and rendered much more economical. We have seen at what a small cost it is now possible to dry artificially a very large quantity of clothes; and the heating of the baths is now managed at an equally small cost for fuel; and the cost of fuel, it must be remembered, is one of the chief items of expenditure. At one of the earliest establishments, with small coal at 12s. a ton, the average expense of heating 1,000 warm-baths was about 75s. Now, with coals at 10s. a ton, 1,000 warm-baths are heated for 24s.

Let us now look a little at what has been accomplished. In August, 1846, the royal assent was given to an Act to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, which, as amended in the session of 1847, empowered parish vestries and borough councils to establish such institutions, and, with the sanction of the Treasury, to borrow money for the purpose on the security of the borough fund or poor's rates. A schedule directs, among other very excellent rules, that baths must be provided in them at a charge of 1*d.* each for cold and 2*d.* for warm baths; and that the wash-houses shall be furnished with necessary conveniences at a charge not exceeding 3*d.* for two hours. Baths and wash-houses of a higher class are to be charged as the council and commissioners respectively think fit. The baths and wash-houses "for the labouring classes" in any such establishment must be not less than twice the number of those of any higher class. This Act at once gave the system a firm standing; and both boroughs and parishes have availed themselves of its powers to a considerable extent. Of course, it is not always easy to persuade vestrymen to permit an addition to be made to their parochial rates for a purpose that does not promise advantage to themselves; but as it has become year by year more evident that these institutions may be made self-supporting, and in due time repay the amount expended on their foundation, so there has been a growing readiness to found them. There are now in London, besides the model establishment in Goulston Square, and that in George's Street, Euston Square, the parochial establishments of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Marylebone, St. Margaret and St. John Westminster (Great Smith Street), St. James Westminster (Marshall Street, Golden Square), a spacious building in Endell Street, High Holborn, for St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury, All Saints Poplar, and Greenwich; and two others are nearly completed for St. George's Hanover Square, and one for Bermondsey parish; while the Act has been adopted by Clerkenwell, and, we believe, one or two other metropolitan parishes.

During the summer of 1853 an establishment has been opened by a private company, in the premises which were formerly occupied as a market in the Westminster Bridge Road, Lambeth. This establishment is chiefly noticeable for its swimming-baths, which are very large and convenient. The first-class swimming-bath is 122 feet by 45 feet; that of the second-class, 113 feet by 50 feet: the charge for the first-class is 6*d.*; for the second-class, 2*d.* At present there are only the swimming and private warm and cold baths; but wash-houses are to be added hereafter.

"In the country," says the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes, in

their Report (January, 1853), "establishments have been erected at the following places:—At Liverpool, three—two of them since the formation of the Committee; at Birmingham, Bath, Bristol, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Plymouth, Chester, Preston, Hull, Sunderland, Bolton, Macclesfield, Oxford, Maidstone, Exeter, Rotherham, Colechester, South Shields, Dublin, Belfast, and many other cities and towns, one or more each. These have all been erected since the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes first drew public attention to the subject."

Nor has the good effected been confined to this country. This Committee are able to add, that "in consequence of the favourable report made to the French Government by the commission appointed to inquire and report on the Public Baths and Wash-houses in England, 600,000 francs were voted by the late National Assembly, to assist the promotion of such institutions in France after the plan of the Model Establishment; and a scheme was set on foot for erecting fourteen establishments in Paris, for which 2,000,000 francs would be required. The municipality of Venice contemplate an expenditure there of 33,000*l.* in the erection of baths on the same plan. The Norwegian Government have applied to the Committee for the plans, &c., of their wash-house at Goulston Square, as a guide for the erection of one at Christiania; and a subscription has been commenced for the erection of baths and wash-houses at Copenhagen. The Belgian Government, and the authorities at Hamburg, Turin, Munich, Amsterdam, Lisbon, and New York, have also been furnished with information on the subject; and there are grounds for hoping that the example of England will be followed in many foreign countries."

It is evident that the institution has become firmly established. In London there were in 1852, at seven establishments, 800,163 bathers and 197,580 washers. The constantly-increasing number of bathers and washers shows that the system is commending itself to a large section of the population. The result of the experience of seven years has proved that, with proper attention and economy, the establishments are self-supporting—that of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by the way, in 1852, besides paying the current expenses, had a profit of above 1,000*l.* And the observations of all who have watched the action of them in particular localities, vouch for their beneficial effects. In truth, we are disposed, after having given considerable attention to the subject, to believe that this has proved itself one of the most valuable institutions set on foot during the last ten years for improving the sanitary condition of the labouring classes in large towns.

We are bound to say, however, that we doubt whether it has accomplished the primary object of its founders. At first it was mainly intended for the very poorest and most destitute; and the first establishment was opened gratuitously in one of the most wretched parts of the metropolis. This establishment has been for some years closed. The Model Establishment was also at first opened gratuitously, although it was professedly intended to make it eventually self-supporting. The very poor were visited at their

own houses, and induced to use the wash-houses by having free tickets presented to them ; but when a penny an hour was charged they almost all ceased to attend. It is, we fear, the fact, that at present neither the baths nor the wash-houses are attended by the *very* poor, whose houses and clothes are as dirty as ever they were. The self-supporting character of the establishment could, indeed, hardly be maintained were any admitted gratuitously, or the charges lowered—at least as these establishments are at present conducted. It is, in fact, to a considerable extent to the first-class profits that their favourable balance-sheets must be ascribed. But we confess that it seems to us to be a matter requiring very serious consideration whether provision ought not somehow to be made for the class below that which now avails itself of the advantages here offered ; or whether some additional inducement could not be held out to them. If private establishments could not, assuredly the parochial ones might. Why should there not be additional classes—a third, or “parliamentary,” for instance—where the two or three hours usually required for washing might be had for a penny, and a warm bath at the same price ? Then there might be a first-class of a higher character than the present, which should attract many who now stay away, and the profits of which might counterbalance the loss on the lowest class. If baths and wash-houses are placed in clean and respectable neighbourhoods, many small families—such as those of clerks and small tradesmen—would be found willing to send, by a servant or charwoman, their clothes to the first-class wash-house ; and many more clerks and professional men, of moderate income, would use the first-class baths.

For it has come now to be pretty well understood that this is not a charity. It was a fortunate thing that at their first foundation these institutions received a plain and straightforward English appellation, instead of—as, for instance, in the Ragged schools—one repulsive and degrading, and that would weigh like an incubus on them. It was the right plan, too, to have a division into classes. This has enabled them to be self-supporting, and has not interfered with prejudices or feelings which ought to be respected. They have been and are exceedingly useful : cannot their usefulness be extended, both upwards and downwards, and the one by means of the other ? We earnestly hope that somehow the system will be brought home to those whom it was primarily intended to benefit. The great thing undoubtedly is to put the means in the way of all those who are willing to help themselves ; and then by moral suasion to induce as many as possible of those who are not willing to do so likewise. And there can be no doubt that the more the very lowest can be brought to value themselves, the more they will appreciate such appliances as those we have been describing.

But baths and wash-houses are only one part of an improved system. There must come to be better dwellings and cleaner streets. And then, we trust, there will be also as well as public baths and wash-houses, public play and exercise grounds, covered as well as open, public libraries, and public institutions for instruction as well as recreation, which shall be provided with all requisite appliances, and available to the penny and the twopenny subscribers.

We have spoken of the progress of the baths and wash-houses, we add a return published by the Committee, which sets forth this progress in a different and more distinct light.

I.—An Account of the Bathing and Washing at the Establishments in London, which are conducted under or in accordance with the Acts 9 & 10 Vic., cap. 74; and 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 61; and at a few out of the many similar Establishments in the Country.

RETURN for the YEAR ended CHRISTMAS, 1852.

Name and Title of the Establishment.	Lady-day Quarter.	Mid-summer Quarter.	Michael-mas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.	Total Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
METROPOLIS.					
The Model, Whitechapel	547 4 3	805 0 9	1010 17 5	528 19 2	2892 1 7
St. Martin-in-the-Fields.	782 19 3	1114 9 9	1126 18 2	619 19 11	3654 7 1
„ Marylebone	382 4 1	740 1 2	1040 2 11	368 10 3	2530 18 5
„ Margaret & St. John Westminster. . . .	246 4 6	503 14 1	803 2 9	330 7 1	1883 8 5
Greenwich	107 4 0	256 7 3	508 9 9	152 1 8	1024 2 8
St. James, Westminster } (opened June 12th)	..	79 10 11	620 15 9	303 3 7	1003 10 3
Poplar (opened July 19th)	..	..	280 8 0	144 10 9	424 18 9
Totals	2065 16 1	3599 3 11	5390 14 9	2447 12 5	13,413 7 2
COUNTRY.					
Liverpool:—					
*Cornwallis Street. . .	241 12 3	470 13 11	643 18 3	242 8 9	1598 13 2
Paul Street	107 12 6	180 15 10	299 15 11	131 19 8	720 3 11
Hull	122 7 10	189 19 9	256 6 7	109 5 8	677 19 10
Bristol	127 17 9	169 0 7	210 19 2	90 1 1	597 18 7
Preston.	60 8 4	96 15 0	174 17 6	63 8 7	395 9 5
Birmingham	146 3 8	421 3 10	834 19 11	195 18 4	1598 5 9
Maidstone (opened May } 24th)	..	67 0 8	151 5 2	57 14 10	276 0 8

* The wash-houses at the Cornwallis Street establishment are not yet completed.

II.—A Statement showing the steady Increase of Bathers and Washers in London.

The aggregate numbers at seven establishments in the Metropolis, from January to December, 1852, inclusive, amount to 800,163 bathers; 197,580 washers.

Corresponding period of 1851, five establishments:—
647,242 bathers; 132,251 washers.

Corresponding period of 1850, three establishments:—
509,200 bathers; 60,154 washers.

Corresponding period of 1849, two establishments:—
297,831 bathers; 9,070 washers.

Corresponding period of 1848, one establishment (Goulston Square, Whitechapel):—
48,637 bathers.

Showing an increase in 1852 over the corresponding period of 1848 of 751,526 bathers, and 197,580 washers, and an aggregate, in five years, of more than 3,100,000 bathers and washers.

The figures in the foregoing statements are irrespective of the bathers and washers at the George Street establishment, which is not conducted according to the Acts.

IV.—PROGRESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

THE progress of constitutional, social, municipal, and administrative improvement since the Peace, is one of the most significant signs of perennial energy which any age or country has exhibited in the most vigorous period of its existence, and contrasts, in the most striking manner, with the predictions of approaching downfall which were common 30 years ago. All this progress has been accomplished in a country in which ancient and aristocratic institutions might be expected to offer the greatest obstacles, but they have given way under a happy union of the popular and aristocratic elements, and the means by which changes have been effected are only less gratifying than the improvements themselves. Taking, for the present, our financial system, we have seen applied to its amendment a combination of practical and theoretical intelligence by which it is rapidly assuming a character of stability and soundness hitherto unknown; while the constant renovations which it is undergoing by the introduction of just principles, promise in time to make taxation as light, and, what is not less essential, as equitable as it is possible to render the burthens of a nation. In 1852, the work of improvement had proceeded so far, and so favourably, that it was possible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to devise a large scheme which settled to a great extent the financial arrangements of the country for the next seven years. Such a step would have been utterly impracticable not long ago, as may be seen by a rapid glance at the financial reforms of the last 12 years.

The excise duties necessarily interfere with the processes of manufacture—are unavoidably inquisitorial—and are a check upon improvement. In 1797, not fewer than 28 articles were subject to duties of excise. The list includes salt, wine, beer, cider, and perry, hides and skins, printed goods, candles, bricks and tiles, starch, soap, stone bottles, sweets and mead, auctions, and glass. There were separate Boards of Excise for England, Scotland, and Ireland, the functions of which were discharged by 21 commissioners. In 1853 there is only one board for the whole of the United Kingdom, the number of commissioners has been reduced to seven, and the number of articles in which officers of the board interfere during the process of growth or manufacture has been reduced to four; namely, hops, malt, paper, and spirits. The amount of vexatious meddling which has thus been got rid of can only be estimated by those who have had experience of the working of the excise system in its worst days, when the most conscientious respect for the law rendered it difficult at all times to avoid infringement of the regulations of the Board, and when a manufacturer was often at the mercy of the exciseman, and might easily be ruined by a venial offence committed under a misapprehension of very complicated rules which he was compelled to observe in carrying on his business.

In the department of the customs the practical reforms effected within the last few years only are equally gratifying. At one time

the laws relating to customs were contained in not fewer than 1,500 Acts of Parliament. In 1853 they were consolidated in a plain, simple, and intelligible form under one statute. At the same time the whole of the customs duties of the United Kingdom were consolidated into a single Act in which every article is arranged alphabetically. The Consolidated Act of Customs Regulations and the Consolidated Tariff Act are all that the merchant will now require for his guidance in place of hundreds of labyrinthine acts which these two simple codes have superseded.

In 1810 five years were required to effect a digest of the customs laws into 1375 pages; and in 1826 the work of consolidation was compressed into eleven separate Acts, the first of which repealed 443 statutes, many of which were obsolete; and one of the eleven Acts enumerated 1150 different rates of duty chargeable on imported articles; and yet, in 1839, nearly 99 per cent. of the customs duty was contributed by 46 articles. In 1840 there were 1052 articles subject to these duties. In 1845 they were reduced to 590; in 1852 the number was 466, and in 1853 the duty was entirely repealed on no fewer than 105 articles, so that, since 1845 the number of articles on which customs duties are levied has been reduced from 1103 to about 360. In the twelve years, from 1840 to 1852, the amount of customs duties reduced or repealed amounted to 8,893,355*l.*, while the revenue had only fallen off 1,196,168*l.* The exports have doubled in the same period; the imports have increased from 62,000,000*l.* to 109,000,000*l.* (official value); the total tonnage of shipping inwards and outwards has very nearly doubled; and yet, owing to the much smaller number of articles on which duty is levied, and to greater simplicity of arrangements, all this immense addition to the trade of the country has occasioned an increase to the Custom-house staff of only 151 officers, as compared with the number in 1840; and the cost of collection has actually been reduced by a sum of not less than 22,250*l.* Let the reader pause and consider for himself the vast benefits conferred on commerce, and on the people of this country, by the changes which have thus been briefly noticed. Trade has been extended and invigorated, and the prosperity of the country has been based on foundations which only war and scarcity can shake: and the influence of the latter calamity has been reduced to its minimum by wise and enlightened legislation.

It will thus be seen how each successive application of sound principles has added to the stability of our financial system; and the public confidence in these principles enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Session of 1853, to carry still further towards completion the work of commercial and fiscal reform. The remissions of taxation, which Sir Robert Peel commenced in 1842, and which were renewed on a very large scale in 1845 and 1846, completely, or almost completely, recovered themselves within a period, as to some of them, of eleven years, some of them of five or six years, and all in a mean term of seven or eight years. The safe test of experience has carried conviction to practical men, who are otherwise slow in adopting bold experiments. When, in April, 1853, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to unfold a great

scheme for settling the finances of the country on a permanent basis for a future term of seven years, he was enabled triumphantly to refer to this popular test. He could show that the effect of remissions of duty, in the way of recovery, was twofold: upon the consumer of the particular article, by enabling him to increase his consumption; and next upon the general consumer, by extending and widening the means of consumption on the part of the great body of the people. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, proceeded, in reliance upon former facts, to carry on the work of tariff reform on the following principles, as far as his financial means permitted:—

1. To abolish altogether the duties which are unproductive, except in cases where there may be some special reason to retain them on account of their relation to other articles.

2. To abolish, as far as revenue considerations will permit, duties on articles of manufacture, except such as are in the last stage as finished articles, and are commonly connected with hand-labour, in regard to which it was considered more prudent to proceed in the mode, not of abolition, but of reduction.

3. Whenever it can be done, to substitute rated duties for duties *ad valorem*.

4. To get rid, except in a few instances where it is important on account of revenue, of the 5 per cent. addition to the customs duties made in 1840, which greatly complicates the transaction of business. The articles on which the 5 per cent. additional duty is still retained are seven in number, and the duty in question produced 327,167*l.*, in 1852:—Tobacco, wine, timber of British possessions, pepper, gloves, currants, and figs. The 5 per cent. additional on figs only realized 1,253*l.*, and on gloves 1,864*l.*

5. To merge the differential duties in favour of British possessions by lowering the foreign article to the level of the colonial; and where this is not expedient, not to raise the duty on the colonial article.

6. To lower the duties that press on foreign articles of food which enter largely into what may be called the luxuries and comforts of the mass of the people.

The result was, that the duty on 231 articles was dealt with on these principles—on 105 the duty was repealed, and on 126 important reductions were made. The immediate loss to the revenue consequent on these alterations was estimated at 1,338,000*l.* The changes are analogous to those effected in 1842 and 1845-6, and the same result may be anticipated—the gradual recovery of revenue by increased consumption.

The soap duty was entirely abolished, on the ground that it was injurious to health and comfort, that the interference of the excise with the process of soap-making prevented improvement, and disabled the manufacturer from competing in markets abroad with the foreign soap-maker, who was free to carry on his business according to the most approved methods, and not under peremptory restrictions; and because the necessity of allowing drawbacks on soap used in certain textile manufactures entailed fraud and occasioned great loss to the revenue. It is evident that “considerations of

revenue" alone prevented the duty on paper being similarly dealt with ; and, judging from a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Manchester, in October, 1853, this duty only awaits the disposal of the next surplus to become extinguished.

There are three different rates of duty in the United Kingdom on home-made spirits, and this antiquated mode of dealing with the article leads to smuggling. An approximation was therefore made towards their equalization by adding 1s. per gallon to the duty on Scotch spirits, 8*d.* on Irish spirits, reserving to an early period the further advancement of the principle of equalization, by a reduction of duty on English spirits. Entire approximation, however, is a desideratum which the Finance Minister thinks will "never be entirely attained."

Another great object of the Budget of 1853, was to establish a general uniformity of taxation in the three kingdoms under another important head, by rendering Ireland liable to the income-tax ; and to accomplish this end, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to make a great sacrifice. He remitted a sum of 4,500,000*l.* due from Ireland to England, constituting an annual charge of 245,000*l.*, three-fourths of which burden would have continued for forty years. He swept away this debt, and commuted the charge in consideration of an addition of 8*d.* per gallon on Irish spirits, and the income-tax for seven years. Ireland had been exempted from this tax in 1842, in consideration of a duty of 1s. additional on spirits, and an augmentation of stamp-duties ; but the first was abandoned almost as soon as enacted, and the second disappeared in 1850, when a reduction of stamp-duties took place both in this country and Ireland. Exemption necessarily implies a heavier burden on others. Great Britain had borne the income-tax, and Ireland had largely participated in the remission of duties which that tax was designed to supply. When, therefore, further benefits were to be placed within reach by assenting to the income-tax for a period of seven years, it was felt to be just in principle to impose the tax on Ireland, which would otherwise derive advantages at the cost of the people of England and Scotland. The income-tax in Ireland is expected to produce 460,000*l.* a-year.

The complex system of the assessed taxes, levied under seventy-two Acts of Parliament, was remodelled with a view of securing simplicity and uniformity. With this object the progressive plan of assessment has been abolished, also compositions, and, as far as possible, exemptions.

Some important alterations have been made under the head of Stamps. Penny receipt-stamps have been substituted for stamps of varying value, in order to obtain the advantages of uniformity, and to remove the temptation to evasion ; and the facilities of trade have been promoted by allowing the penny receipt-stamp to be used in connexion with bankers' cheques, so as to add to their security.

The most important portion of the Budget of 1853 was undoubtedly the new tax on successions, which subjects every description of property to the legacy duty. The income-tax, it was alleged, pressed unequally on intelligence and skill, as compared with pro-

perty, and the succession-tax was designed to adjust the balance. Real property, whether settled or unsettled, had hitherto been exempt from legacy duty. This feudal claim of exemption permitted an estate in land of 50,000*l.* a-year to pass to the heir without his contributing one farthing to the state, while a poor man who received a legacy of 100*l.* paid a tax of 10*l.* The anomaly has now ceased, and a person who succeeds to a landed estate of 10,000*l.* a-year, will be taxed on the annual value of his property, which on the principle of calculation adopted, gives a rental of 300*l.* a-year. Taking the average age of succession at 35 years, the expectancy of life is $15\frac{1}{2}$ years, and the duty will be charged on somewhat less than half the capital value, or 4,650*l.* : the total tax will amount to 46*l.* 10*s.*, payable in half-yearly instalments within a period of four and a half years, or with a discount of 4*l.* 13*s.* for immediate payment. The succession duty will add 2,000,000*l.* annually to the permanent revenue of the country. Thus contending interests have been reconciled, and a glaring injustice blotted out of our system of taxation.

The income-tax is retained for the present, but it is associated with remissions of indirect taxation to an amount exceeding 5,000,000*l.* ; and its extinction is finally provided for in 1860, on the ground that it is not well adapted to form a permanent portion of ordinary public income. It is like the reserve of an army, which should only be brought forward to avert great dangers or accomplish important objects. It may reconcile those who dislike the inquisitorial nature of this impost to consider what it has effected under the opposite conditions of war and peace.

During the great war, which lasted, with two brief intervals, from 1793 to 1815, there were three periods, in the first of which there was no income-tax ; in the second it was only incompletely adopted ; and in the third it was fully brought into operation.

From 1793 to 1798 there was no income-tax. The charge of government, and the charge of debt incurred before 1793, together with the cost of war, amounted on the average of these six years to 36,030,000*l.* a-year. The revenue, with all the additional taxes laid on, amounted to 20,626,000*l.*, leaving an annual deficiency of 15,404,000*l.*

In 1798, the income-tax was imposed by Mr. Pitt, and from 1799 to 1802, the cost of the war and public charges rose to 47,413,000*l.* ; but the revenue, aided by the income-tax, rose from 20,626,000*l.* to 33,724,000*l.*, and under an increase of expenditure, amounting to 11,400,000*l.* a-year, the excess of expenditure over revenue was less by 2,000,000*l.* a-year during these four years than from 1793 to 1798.

From 1806 to 1815, the income-tax was in full force. The expenses of the war and of government, and the charge of debt (9,500,000*l.*) incurred before 1793, amounted to 65,794,000*l.*, but the revenue rose to 63,790,000*l.* The annual deficiency, instead of being 15,404,000*l.* as in the first period, or 13,689,000*l.* as in the second, was only 2,004,000*l.* Omitting the charge of debt incurred before 1793, there was actually raised, during the heaviest period of

war expenditure, 7,000,000*l.* a-year more than the charge of government and the cost of the war.

If the resolution to submit to an income-tax had been adopted at an earlier period, the national debt need not at this moment have existed. Rightly, therefore, is it regarded as an auxiliary, to be reserved for great occasions.

In 1842, Sir Robert Peel called forth from repose "this giant, who had once sheltered us in war, to come and assist our industrious toils in peace." It enabled that statesman to introduce and carry on the reform of our commercial and fiscal system, and to repeal about 12,000,000*l.* of indirect taxes which pressed upon trade and industry. In 1853, it enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to advance still further the work of commercial reform, once more to connect it with extensive remissions of taxation, and to devise a scheme by which it may itself be extinguished when its beneficial task has been completed. However obnoxious its provisions may be, it is the corner-stone of our fiscal system, and without it the stability of the whole would be endangered.

In reimposing the income-tax for seven years, the intentions of the government were to mark it as a temporary measure, to equalise, as far as possible, its pressure on skill and intelligence as compared with property, to mitigate its operation by every rational means compatible with its integrity, and to associate it with extensive reductions of taxation; and on these terms it has been accepted for the sake of the benefits which it brings in its train.

The Government, after giving the most mature consideration to the subject, declined to undertake the reconstruction of the tax, and staked their official existence on the success of their general financial plan. The Chancellor of the Exchequer showed that the incidence of the tax on real property was already heavier than was generally supposed, and he estimated that on land and houses it was 9*d.* and not 7*d.* in the pound, and that evasion or unfair assessment was impossible; while on trades and professions the principle of self-assessment entailed extensive frauds, of which he gave a striking instance. It was necessary to compensate 28 persons for their profits for a single year, and they claimed 148,59*l.*; a jury awarded 26,973*l.*, but their return of profits for assessment to the income-tax was only 9,000*l.*! The case of the professions, which has often been brought forward as one of peculiar hardship, appears when analyzed to be of less magnitude than the public have been led to believe. They do not contribute more than one-twenty-second part of the tax; but to mitigate their case as far as possible, persons who insure their lives up to one-sixth of their incomes, may deduct from their income the cost of insurance, but not so as to escape the tax altogether; and this will chiefly benefit the professions to the amount probably of 120,000*l.* a-year.

The extension of the income-tax to Ireland has already been noticed. The tax has also been extended at a lower rate of assessment to all persons with incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* a-year. They were benefited by all the remissions of taxation, which had been purchased at the cost of others by the payment of the income-tax;

and when further remissions were to be made, it was only just that this exemption should cease. The Chancellor of the Exchequer adduced cases showing, that persons with incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* a-year, had been benefited by the reduction of duties on necessities and luxuries to a greater extent than those whose incomes varied from 150*l.* to 170*l.* a-year; the first to the extent of 6 and 7 per cent., and the second only to 5 per cent., or deducting the payment by them of income-tax of 2 per cent. With an assessment of 5*d.* in the pound on the lower class of incomes, they will still have gained 4 per cent. in consequence of commercial changes and reductions of duty.

“Considerations of revenue” alone prevent the further application of sound financial principles to other parts of our fiscal system. The duties on paper and wine, and particularly those on fire-insurance,* are amongst the first which have claims to be abolished or reduced, and which promise when relieved from taxation to be productive of the greatest advantage to the community. Much has been already accomplished, more than could possibly have been anticipated a few years ago; and we will conclude this notice by quoting the closing sentences of Mr. Gladstone’s most able speech on introducing the Budget in April, 1853, as a fair statement of the principles which now regulate our fiscal system: “While we have sought to do justice, by the changes we propose in taxation, to intelligence and skill, as compared with property; while we have sought to do justice to the great labouring community of England, by further extending their relief from indirect taxation, we have not been guided by any desire to put one class against another; we have felt we should best maintain our own honour—that we should best meet the views of Parliament, and best promote the interests of the country—by declining to draw any invidious distinction between class and class, by adopting it to ourselves as a sacred aim, to diffuse and distribute—burden if we must—benefit if we may—with an equal and impartial hand; and we have the consolation of believing that by proposals such as these we contribute as far as in us lies, not only to develop the material resources of the country, but to knit the hearts of the various classes of this great nation yet more closely than heretofore to that throne and to those institutions under which it is their happiness to live.”

* The Chancellor of the Exchequer sacrificed about 29,000*l.* a-year by reducing the duty on life assurance from 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. to 6*d.*, on the ground that it pressed very heavily upon the capacity of the “poorer classes” to form any insurance. The duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* was only paid once, when the insurance was effected; and taking the annual premium at 3*l.*, the tax of 2*s.* 6*d.*, payable only once, can scarcely be regarded as a formidable impediment. The tax on fire insurance is an annual payment. A dwelling-house may be insured against ordinary risks to the amount of 800*l.* for 12*s.* a-year; but the tax upon this act of prudence is 24*s.* a-year. If a man spends 100*l.* a-year in securing his property against the risk of fire, he is taxed 200*l.*, though he is making an outlay which may benefit not only himself, but his workmen, and also his creditors. The tax operates against one of the very best principles of society—that of distributing losses which would ruin an individual over the whole community in a manner to render it scarcely appreciable by any. An exemption from the tax only shows its impolicy. Farming-stock and implements do not pay insurance duty, but a workman’s tools do. The tax, however, yields upwards of a million to the Exchequer, and the Chancellor cannot at present afford to give it up.

V.—NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

By the Acts of the last Session the various preceding Acts have been all consolidated; the duties were taken off from 134 articles, as enumerated in a Schedule, and a Tariff is given, enumerating all articles, whether free or liable to duty. In the following tables we have only given those articles liable to duty, distinguishing those of which the duty has been altered, stating both the old and the new duty; and those of which the duty remains unaltered. All articles not contained in one of the two tables are free.

I.—ARTICLES REDUCED IN DUTY IN 1853.

Previous Rate.*				Present Rate.					
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.			
1	6	3	Almonds, Jordan	cwt.	0	10	0		
0	10	6	,, not Jordan nor bitter :	,,	0	10	0		
10	per cent.		,, Paste of	lb.	0	0	2		
0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$	Apples, raw (not of British Possessions)	bush.	0	0	3		
0	2	1 $\frac{2}{10}$	,, dried	,,	0	1	0		
6d. and 2s. 6d.			Arrow Root	cwt.	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
6d. and 2s. 6d.			Barley, Pearled	,,	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
10l. 10s. per cent.			{ Baskets, corresponding with those commonly called Berlin	. cub. ft.	0	0	7		
					,, all others	,,	0	0	2
					{ Beads, Coral	lb.	0	1	6
10	per	cent.	{ ,, Arango, crystal, jet, and other sorts, not enumerated	,,	0	0	2		
10	per	cent.	Biscuit and Bread	cwt.	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			Books:—						
2	10	0	Of editions printed in or since 1801, bound or unbound .	,,	1	10	0		
2	12	6	Admitted under international treaties, or from British Pos- sessions	,,	0	15	0		
10	per	cent.	Brass, Manufactures of, not other- wise described	,,	0	10	0		
10	per	cent.	Brocade of Gold or Silver . . .	lb.	0	5	0		
10	per	cent.	Bronze, Manufactures of, not otherwise described	cwt.	0	10	0		
0	10	0	Butter, not of British Possessions.	,,	0	5	0		
1	8	0	Candles, Spermaceti	,,	0	2	4		
0	11	8	,, Stearine, till April 5, 1858	,,	0	3	6		
0	5	0	,, Tallow	,,	0	2	4		
0	18	8	,, Wax	,,	0	2	4		
10	per	cent.	{ Canes, Walking Canes or Sticks, mounted, painted, or other- wise ornamented	. per 100	0	6	0		
					,, Umbrella or Parasol sticks .	,,	0	3	0
					Caoutchoue, Manufactures of . .	lb.	0	0	4
3 $\frac{3}{10}$ d. and 6 $\frac{3}{10}$ d.			Capers, including the pickle . . .	,,	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
4	4	0	Cards, Playing	doz. packs.	0	15	0		
6d. and 2s. 6d.			Cassava Powder	cwt.	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3 $\frac{3}{10}$ d.			Cassia Lignea	lb.	0	0	1		

* The rate applies to the same quantity as that charged in the present rate. Where two rates are given, the highest is for the production of foreign countries.

Previous Rate.				Present Rate.	
£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.
0	5	0	Cheese, not of British Possessions .	cwt.	0 2 6
5l.	5s.	per cent.	Cherries, raw	bush.	0 0 2
0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$	{ „ dried, till July 5, 1854 .	lb.	0 0 2
1	1	0	{ „ „ afterwards	„	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Chicory, or other Vegetable Matter, applicable to the uses of Chicory or Coffee, raw, or kiln-dried, till Oct. 10, 1854.	cwt.	0 4 0
			„ afterwards		Free.
0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$	„ roasted or ground	lb.	0 0 4
10	per	cent.	China Ware or Porcelain, painted or plain, gilt or ornamented .	cwt.	0 10 0
3 $\frac{3}{20}$ d.	and	6 $\frac{3}{10}$ d.	Cinnamon	lb.	0 0 2
			Clocks, not exceeding the value of 5s. each	doz.	0 4 0
			„ exceeding 5s. and not exceeding 12s. 6d.	„	0 8 0
10	per	cent.	{ „ exceeding 12s. 6d. and not exceeding 3l.	each	0 2 0
			{ „ exceeding 3l. and not exceeding 10l.	„	0 4 0
			{ „ exceeding 10l.	„	0 10 0
0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$	Cloves	lb.	0 0 2
1 $\frac{1}{20}$ d.	and	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ d.	Cocoa	„	0 0 1
2 $\frac{1}{40}$ d.	and	1 $\frac{1}{20}$ d.	„ Husks and Shells	„	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{1}{10}$ d.	and	6 $\frac{3}{10}$ d.	„ Paste and Chocolate . . .	„	0 0 2
7	10	6	Coculus Indicus	cwt.	0 5 0
0	0	6	Coffee, roasted or ground . . .	lb.	0 0 4
3 $\frac{3}{20}$ d.	and	6 $\frac{3}{10}$ d.	{ Comfits, dry, until July 5, 1854 .	„	0 0 2
			{ „ „ afterwards	„	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$	{ Confectionary, until July 5, 1854.	„	0 0 2
			{ „ „ afterwards	„	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	per	cent.	Copper, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, and Copper Plates, engraved	cwt.	0 10 0
10	per	cent.	Coral Negligées	lb.	0 1 0
0	0	8 $\frac{1}{10}$	Corks, ready made	„	0 0 6
0	16	9 $\frac{6}{10}$	„ squared for rounding . . .	cwt.	0 8 0
			Cotton Manufactures :—		
			Fringe	lb.	0 0 2
			Gloves of Cotton or Thread .	doz.	0 0 3
			Stockings of Cotton or Thread	„	0 0 6.
5 & 10	per	cent.	Socks or Half-hose of Cotton or Thread	„	0 0 3
			Articles or Manufactures wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with duty	adval. percent.	5 0 0
0	10	6	Dates	cwt.	0 10 0
10	per	cent.	Daguerreotype Plates	lb.	0 0 3
1	7	5 $\frac{7}{10}$	Dice	per pair	1 1 0
10l.	10s.	per cent.	Earthenware, not otherwise enumerated	cwt.	0 10 0
0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eggs, not from British Possessions	120	0 0 4

Previous Rate.				Present Rate.	
£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.
5 & 10 per cent.		Embroideries and Needlework:—			
		Silk Net, figured with the Needle, being imitation Lace, and Articles thereof.	lb.	0	10 0
		Cotton Net, figured with the Needle, being imitation Lace, and Articles thereof.	,,	0	8 0
		Curtains, commonly called Swiss, embroidered on Muslin or Net	,,	0	1 0
		All other Embroidery, not enumerated per cent.	10	0	0
		Of and from British Possessions	,,	5	0 0
		Feathers, dressed—Ostrich . . . lb.	0	3	0
		,, , Paddy Bird . . . ,,	0	3	0
		,, , not otherwise enumerated	,,	0	3 0
		Fig Cake cwt.	0	15	0
25 per cent.		Flowers, Artificial, not made of Silk cub.ft.	0	12	0
		,, , wholly or in part of Silk	,,	0	12 0
		Fruit, raw, not otherwise enumerated bush.	0	0	2
		Ginger, preserved, until July 5, 1854 lb.	0	0	2
0 3 6		,, , afterwards . . . ,,	0	0	1½
		Glass: Any kind of Window Glass, white or stained of one colour only (except Plate or Rolled Glass), and Shades and Cylinders, until April 5, 1855 cwt.			
		From April 5, 1855, to April 5, 1857 ,,	0	1	6
		After April 5, 1857	Free.		
0 18 8		All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass, of whatever kind ,,	0	10	0
		Grapes bush.	0	0	2
10 per cent.		Gutta Percha, manufactures of, not moulded, such as Bands, Sheets, Soles, Tubing cwt.	0	5	0
		,, Articles moulded . . . lb.	0	0	2
5 & 10 per cent.		Hair Articles: Manufactures of Hair or Goats' Wool, or of Hair or Goats' Wool and any other material, wholly or in part made up, not otherwise enumerated or charged with duty . . . percent.			
		Hats or Bonnets: Of Chip . . . lb.	0	2	6
0 3 6		Of Bast, Cane, or Horsehair . . ,,	0	2	6
		Of Straw ,,	0	2	6

7s. 6d. & 10s. per doz., according to size.

0 5 0

Previous Rate.				Present Rate.		
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
0	2	7½	Mace	lb.	0	1 0
10 per cent.			Mandioca Flour	cwt.	0	0 4½
10 per cent.			Manna Croup	„	0	0 4½
1½ <i>d.</i> and 6½ <i>d.</i>			Marmalade, until July 5, 1854 .	lb.	0	0 2
			„ afterwards	„	0	0 1½
6½ <i>d.</i> and 1 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i>			Medlars	bush.	0	0 2
0	0	3¼	Millboards	lb.	0	0 2½
			Musical Instruments:—			
			Boxes, small, not exceeding			
			four inches in length . . the air	0	0	3
			„ large	„	0	0 6
			„ „ „ overtures or extra			
			accompaniments	„	0	2 6
			Piano-fortes, horizontal grand	each	3	0 0
			„ upright or square	„	2	0 0
			Harmoniums or Seraphines,			
			not exceeding three stops	„	0	12 0
			„ four and not exceeding			
			seven	„	1	4 0
10 per cent.			„ eight and not exceeding			
			eleven	„	1	10 0
			„ exceeding eleven	„	2	0 0
			Accordions, commonly called			
			Chinese the 100 notes	0	1	0
			„ other sorts, including			
			Flutinas, and common			
			German square Concert-			
			inas	„	0	5 0
			Concertinas of octagon form .	each	0	4 0
			Brass Instruments, all sorts .	lb.	0	0 9
			Instruments, not otherwise			
			enumerated percent.	10	0	0
0	6	0	Mustard Flour	cwt.	0	1 6
10 per cent.			„ mixed or manufactured .	„	0	5 0
0	2	6	Nutmegs, except those commonly			
			called Wild	lb.	0	1 0
0	2	1½	Nuts, small	bush.	0	1 0
0	5	3	Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	2 0
0	0	2½	{ Oil—Almond	lb.	0	0 1
			„ Bay	„	0	0 1
0	3	0	„ Cloves, Essential Oil of .	„	0	1 0
10 per cent.			Oilcloth, for table-covers . .	sq. yard	0	0 1
3½ <i>d.</i> and 6½ <i>d.</i>			Onions	bush.	0	0 1
*			Oranges and Lemons	bush.	0	0 8
0	0	3½	Paper: Brown, made of Rope or			
			Cordage only, without separ-			
			ating or extracting the			
			Pitch or Tar therefrom, and			
			without any mixture of			
			other materials therewith .	lb.	0	0 2½
0	0	2	Printed, Painted, or Stained,			
			or Paper-hangings or Flock			
			Paper	sq. yard	0	0 1

* At various rates, according to the size of the packages; but if entered loose, they were 1*s.* 9*d.* per 1000; and if by value, 7*s.* 1*s.* per cent.

Previous Rate. £. s. d.		Present Rate. £. s. d.
0 0 4 ²⁹ / ₁₀	Paper:—	
10 per cent.	Waste, or Paper not otherwise charged with duty . . . lb.	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
0 0 3 ⁴ / ₁₀	Gilt, Stained, Coloured, or Embossed, and all fancy kinds, not being Paper-hangings . . . ,,	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
3 ³ / ₂₀ <i>l.</i> and 6 ³ / ₁₀ <i>l.</i>	Pasteboard . . . ,,	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
0 2 1 ³ / ₁₀	Pears, raw . . . bush.	0 0 3
0 0 4 ² / ₁₀	,, dried . . . ,,	0 1 0
10 per cent.	Percussion Caps . . . per 1000	0 0 1
10 per cent.	Perfumery, not otherwise enumerated, and Scented Soap . . lb.	0 0 2
0 0 4	Pewter, Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated . . . cwt.	0 2 0
0 5 3	Pickles, preserved in Vinegar . . gall.	0 0 1
10 10 0*	Pimento . . . cwt.	0 5 0
10 10 0†	Plates of Gold . . . oz. troy	1 1 0
	,, of Silver . . . ,,	0 1 8
0 5 0	Platting, or other Manufactures of Straw, Chip, or other Materials to be used in or proper for making or ornamenting Hats or Bonnets, not otherwise enumerated . . . lb.	0 2 0
10 per cent.	,, Cordonet, single, and Twist of Straw or of other materials . . . ,,	0 0 6
1 1 0	,, Willow Squares . . . doz.	0 9 1
1 8 10 ¹ / ₂	Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes . . cwt.	0 15 0
	,, dried or preserved (except in Sugar), not otherwise described . . . ,,	0 15 0
0 0 6 ³ / ₁₀	{ ,, preserved in Sugar, until July 5, 1854 . . . lb.	0 0 2
10 per cent.	{ ,, ,, afterwards . . . ,,	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
0 1 0	Pomatum . . . ,,	0 0 2
0 0 2 ¹ / ₄	Potato Flour . . . cwt.	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂
0 10 6	{ Powder—Hair . . . lb.	0 0 2
	{ ,, Perfumed . . . ,,	0 0 2
1 ¹ / ₂₀ <i>l.</i> each	,, not otherwise enumerated, that will serve the same purposes as Starch . . . cwt.	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂
3 ² / ₂₀ <i>l.</i> per doz.	Prints or Drawings, plain or coloured, single . . . lb.	0 0 3
¹ / ₂ <i>l.</i> each	,, ,, bound or sewn . . . ,,	0 0 3
1 ¹ / ₂ <i>l.</i> per doz.	,, ,, admitted under Treaties of International Copyright, single . . . ,,	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
0 10 6	,, ,, bound or sewn . . . ,,	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂
1s. 0 ⁶ / ₁₀ <i>l.</i> per 1000	Quassia . . . cwt.	0 1 0
	Quinces . . . bush.	0 0 3

* With an additional stamp duty of 17s. per oz.

† With an additional stamp duty of 1s. 6d. per oz.

Previous Rate.			Present Rate.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
7s. 10½d.	&	15s. 9d.	Raisins	cwt.	0 10 0
6d.	and	1s.	Rice, not rough nor in the husk . . ,	,,	0 0 4½
1d.	and	1s.	,, rough, and in the husk . . qr.		0 0 9
0 0 6			Sago	cwt.	0 0 4½
10 per cent.			Salacine	oz.	0 0 3
10 per cent.			Sauces, not otherwise enumerated. lb.		0 0 1
1 11 6			Scaleboard	cwt.	0 1 0
0 0 4½			Semolina	,,	0 0 4½
26 5 0			Ships, Foreign, to be broken up, with their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture (except Sails) percent.		5 0 0
10 10 0			,, ,, broken up . . . ,,		5 0 0
Silk Manufactures:—					
			Velvet, the produce of Europe, plain or figured		
0 9 0	{	,, Broad Stuffs		lb.	0 9 0
		,, ,, the foundation of which is wholly composed of Cotton, or other materials than Silk		,,	0 3 0
0 10 0	{	Ribbons of Velvet, or Silk em- bossed with Velvet		,,	0 10 0
		,, ,, the foundation of which is wholly composed of Cotton, or other materials than Silk		,,	0 3 6
0 2 0	{	Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk mixed with any other materials, the produce of Europe, called Plush		,,	0 3 0
		Black Plush, commonly used for Hats		,,	0 1 0
5 & 15 per cent.	{	Parasols and Umbrellas		each	0 1 0
		Damask of Silk and Wool, or other materials, for Furniture		lb.	0 0 10
		,, ,, China		yard	0 0 8
		Corahs, Choppahs, Bandannas, and Tussore Cloths:—			
		In pieces not exceeding 5¼ yds. in length . . . the piece			0 0 4
		,, exceeding 5¼ and not exceeding 6¼		,,	0 0 6
		,, exceeding 6¼ and not exceeding 7¼		,,	0 0 8
		,, exceeding 7¼ and not exceeding 8¼		,,	0 0 9
		,, exceeding 8¼ and not exceeding 9¼		,,	0 0 10
		and for every additional yard in length		yard	0 0 1½
		China Crape Shawls, plain and damask		lb.	0 3 0
		,, embroidered		,,	0 5 0

Previous Rate. £. s. d.	Silk Manufactures:—		Present Rate. £. s. d.
5 & 15 per cent.	{	Pongees, in pieces, not exceeding 15 yards in length	piece 0 2 0
		,, exceeding 15 and not exceeding 21	,, 0 3 0
		,, exceeding 21 and not exceeding 31	,, 0 5 0
		Handkerchiefs, plain and figured, in pieces not exceeding 9 yds. in length.	,, 0 1 6
		,, exceeding 9 and not exceeding 18 yds.	,, 0 3 0
14s. and 20s.		Soap (not scented or fancy), Hard.	cwt. 0 0 8
10s. and 14s.		,, ,, Soft	,, 0 0 8
1 0 0		,, ,, Naples	,, 0 0 8
10 per cent.		Soy	gall. 0 0 6
10 per cent.		Spa Ware	cub. ft. 0 0 6
10l. 10s. per cent.		Spelter or Zinc, Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated	cwt. 0 2 0
		Spirits:—	
1 10 4		Cordials, or Strong Waters, not the produce of any British Possession, in regard to which the conditions of the 4th Vict. cap. 8, shall have been fulfilled, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, and Perfumed Spirits, to be used as perfumery only	gall. 1 0 0
0 4 0		The produce of any British Possession in America, not being sweetened so that the degree of strength cannot be exactly ascertained by the hydrometer—if imported into Scotland	,, 0 5 0
0 3 0		,, if imported into Ireland	,, 0 3 8
0 4 0		Rum, the produce of the British East Indies—if imported into Scotland	,, 0 5 0
0 3 0		,, if imported into Ireland	,, 0 3 8
0 4 0		Rum Shrub, however sweetened—if imported into Scotland	,, 0 5 0
0 3 0		,, if imported into Ireland*.	,, 0 3 8
0 1 0		Starch	cwt. 0 0 4½
0 1 0		,, Gum of, torrified or calcined	,, 0 0 4½
0 11 8	{	Stearine, until April 5, 1858 (unless the duty on Tallow be repealed earlier, if so, then to cease)	,, 0 3 6
		,, ,, after April 5, 1858	Free.

* In all the above the duty in England remains as before, at 8s. 2d. per gallon.

Previous Rate.			Present Rate.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6 $\frac{3}{10}$ d.			Succades, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar, until July 5, 1854 lb. 0 0 2		
0 0 6			„ afterwards „ 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			Tapioca cwt. 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			Tea, until April 5, 1854 lb. 0 1 10		
0 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$			„ after April 5, 1854, until April 5, 1855 „ 0 1 6		
			„ after April 5, 1855. until April 5, 1856 „ 0 1 3		
3 0 0			„ after April 5, 1856 „ 0 1 0		
10 per cent.			Tin Foil cwt. 0 10 0		
			„ Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated „ 0 10 0		
10l. 10s. per cent.			Toys—Marbles „ 0 1 0		
			„ all other Toys cub. ft. 0 0 4		
10 per cent.			Turnery, not otherwise described . „ 0 0 4		
1 10 4			Varnish, containing any quantity of Alcohol or Spirit gall. 0 12 0		
10 per cent.			Veneers cwt. 0 1 0		
0 9 9			Vermicelli „ 0 1 0		
0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			Vinegar gall. 0 0 3		
0 2 1 $\frac{2}{5}$			Walnuts bush. 0 1 0		
0 0 2 $\frac{1}{7}$			Washing Balls lb. 0 0 2		
			Watches, of whatever metal, exceeding the value of 10l. each each 1 0 0		
			„ Gold, open faces „ 0 5 0		
10l. 10s. per cent.			„ „ Hunters „ 0 7 6		
			„ „ Repeaters „ 0 15 0		
			„ Silver, or any other metal not Gold, open faces . „ 0 2 6		
			„ „ Hunters „ 0 3 6		
0 1 0 $\frac{6}{10}$			„ „ Repeaters „ 0 8 0		
			Water, Cologne, the flask (of not less than 30 to the gallon) „ 0 0 8		
1 10 4			„ „ as Perfumed Spirits . gall. 1 0 0		
			Woollens, Articles or Manufactures of Wool (not being Goats' Wool), or of Wool mixed with Cotton:—		
			Carpets and Rugs sq. yard 0 0 6		
5 & 10 per cent.			Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, plain and not printed lb. 0 0 4		
			„ „ printed „ 0 0 8		
			Gloves doz. 0 0 3		
			Wholly or in part made up, not otherwise enumerated . percent. 5 0 0		

II. ARTICLES RETAINED UNALTERED IN 1853.

		£.	s.	d.
Beer, Mum	barrel of 32 galls.	1	0	0
„ Spruce.	„ „	1	1	0
„ and Ale of other sorts	„ „	1	0	0
Boots, Shoes, and Calashes, viz.:—				
Women's Boots and Calashes, not lined or trimmed	per doz. pairs	0	6	0
Ditto, lined or trimmed	„	0	7	6
Women's Shoes, with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs, not lined or trimmed	„	0	5	0
Ditto, lined or trimmed	„	0	6	0
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather, not lined or trimmed	„	0	4	6
Ditto, lined or trimmed	„	0	5	0
Men's Boots and Shoes:—				
The quarter not exceeding $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or the vamp 4 inches in height, from the sole inside	„	0	7	0
The quarter exceeding $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the vamp 4 inches, and not exceeding 6 inches in height, from the sole inside	„	0	10	6
The quarter or vamp, exceeding 6 inches in height, from the sole inside	„	0	14	0
Boys' Boots	„	0	9	4
„ Shoes	„	0	4	8
Girls' Boots and Calashes, not lined or trimmed	„	0	4	0
Ditto, lined or trimmed	„	0	5	0
Girls' Shoes, with Cork or Double Soles, quilted Shoes and Clogs, not lined or trimmed	„	0	3	4
Ditto, lined or trimmed	„	0	4	0
Girls' Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather, not lined or trimmed	„	0	3	0
Ditto, lined or trimmed	„	0	3	4
Boot Fronts, not exceeding 9 inches in height	„	0	1	9
Ditto, exceeding 9 inches in height.	„	0	2	9
Boxes, of British Possessions	per cent.	5	5	0
„ not of British Possessions	„	10	10	0
Coffee.	lb.	0	0	3
Corn, in Grain	quarter	0	1	0
„ in Flour or Meal.	cwt.	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Currants	„	0	15	9
Eggs, of British Possessions	120	0	0	$2\frac{5}{8}$
Essence of Spruce	per cent.	10	10	0
Extracts of Cardamoms, Coeulus Indicus, Guinea Grains and Grains of Paradise, Liquorice, Nux Vomica, Quassia, Opium, Guinea Pepper, Vitriol, Peruvian or Jesuit's Bark, Radix Rhataniæ, and any other Extract or Preparation not particularly enumerated, if entered by weight (at the option of the Importer), 5s. 3d. per lb.; if by value				
	„	21	0	0

		£.	s.	d.
Figs	cwt.	0	15	9
Ginger, of British Possessions	,,	0	5	3
,, not of British Possessions.	,,	0	10	6
Gloves of Leather—Habit Mitts	doz. pairs	0	2	5 $\frac{4}{10}$
,, ,, Habit Gloves	,,	0	3	8 $\frac{1}{10}$
,, ,, Men's Gloves	,,	0	3	8 $\frac{1}{10}$
,, ,, Women's Gloves or Mitts	,,	0	4	8 $\frac{7}{10}$
Grains, Guinea, and of Paradise	cwt.	0	15	9
Hops	,,	2	5	0
Japanned or Lacquered Ware	per cent.	10	0	0
Leather—any article made of Leather, or any Manufacture whereof Leather is the most valu- able part, not otherwise enumerated	,,	10	0	0
Liquorice Juice, of British Possessions	cwt.	0	10	0
,, ,, not of British Possessions	,,	1	0	0
,, Paste, of British Possessions	,,	0	10	0
,, ,, not of British Possessions	,,	1	0	0
Morphia, and its Salts	lb.	0	5	3
Nutmegs, Wild, in the shell	,,	0	0	3
,, ,, not in the shell	,,	0	0	5
Oils, Chemical, Essential, or Perfumed	,,	0	1	0
Opium	,,	0	1	0 $\frac{6}{10}$
Pepper	,,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$
Prunes	cwt.	0	7	4 $\frac{2}{10}$
Quinine, Sulphate of	oz.	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$
Seeds, Caraway, of British Possessions	cwt.	0	2	6
,, ,, not of British Possessions	,,	0	5	0
Silk Manufactures of Europe :—				
Broad Stuffs :—				
Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded	lb.	0	5	0
Gauze or Crape, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded	,,	0	9	0
Gauze of all descriptions, mixed with Silk, Satin, or other material, in less proportion than one-half part of the fabric	,,	0	9	0
Ribbons :—				
Plain Silk, of one colour only	,,	0	6	0
,, Satin, of one colour only	,,	0	8	0
Silk or Satin, Striped, Figured, or Bro- caded, or Plain Ribbons, of more than one colour	,,	0	10	0
Gauze or Crape, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded	,,	0	14	0
Gauze, mixed with Silk, Satin, or other materials, in less proportion than one-half part of the fabric	,,	0	12	0
Gauze or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded*	,,	0	6	0
Gauze or Crape, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded*	,,	0	10	0

* These articles may be entered and paid for at a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, at the option of the officers of the Customs.

£. s. d.

Gauze, of all descriptions, mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other material, in less pro- portion than one half of the fabric* . . .	lb.	0	10	0
Velvet, Plain or Figured*	,,	0	10	0
Fancy Silk Net, or Tricot	,,	0	8	0
Plain Silk Lace or Net, called Tulle . . .	,,	0	8	0
Millinery—Turbans or Caps	each	0	3	6
,, Hats or Bonnets	,,	0	7	0
,, Dresses	,,	1	10	0
Spirits, viz.:—				
Brandy	gallon	0	15	0
Geneva				
Other sorts, including Rum, Foreign and British, vatted together				
Rum, the produce of any British Possession in America, of Mauritius, and of any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importa- tion of Foreign Sugar is prohibited, in Eng- land	,,	0	8	2
Spirits or Strong Waters, except Rum, viz.:—				
The produce of any British Possession in America and of Mauritius, in England . . .	,,	0	8	2
The produce of any British Possession within the limits of the East India Com- pany's Charter, into which the importa- tion of Foreign Sugar is prohibited . . .	,,	0	15	4
Rum Shrub, however sweetened, the produce of and imported from British Possessions within the limits of the East India Com- pany's Charter, into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited, and British Possessions in America, in England . . .	,,	0	8	2
Spirits or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed (except Rum Shrub), the produce of any British Possession in America, or of any British Possession in the East Indies, into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited	,,	1	0	4
Cordials and Liquors (except Rum Shrub), sweetened or mixed, the produce of any British Possession in America, or of Bri- tish Possessions in the East Indies, into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited	,,	0	9	4
Spirits of Heligoland	,,	0	7	10
Sugar, unrefined, the growth and produce of any British Possession into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited, being imported from any such Pos- session:—				
Equal to White Clayed	cwt.	0	11	8
Not equal to White Clayed	,,	0	10	0

* These articles may be entered and paid for at a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, at the option of the officers of the Customs.

£. s. d.

Sugar, the growth and produce of any British Possession into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is not prohibited, being imported from any such Possession:—

Equal to White Clayed cwt. 0 13 5

„ Brown Clayed, but not equal to White Clayed „ 0 12 5

Not equal to Brown Clayed „ 0 11 6

Foreign, and all Sugar not otherwise charged with Duty:—

Equal to White Clayed cwt. 0 15 2

„ Brown Clayed, but not equal to White Clayed „ 0 14 6

Not equal to Brown Clayed „ 0 13 0

Sugar, Refined, and Candy:—

Of any British Possession into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited „ 0 13 4

Of any British Possession into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is not prohibited „ 0 16 4

Of any Foreign Country „ 0 19 4

Melasses:—

The produce of British Possessions into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited „ 0 3 9

The produce of British Possessions into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is not prohibited „ 0 4 4

The growth and produce of Foreign Countries „ 0 4 10

Sugar-Cane Juice, charged under a Treasury Order, with the duties on Sugar and Melasses respectively, after having been subjected to an analysis.

Tallow, of British Possessions cwt. 0 1 0

„ not of British Possessions „ 0 1 6

Tobacco, Unmanufactured lb. 0 3 1 $\frac{8}{10}$

„ Manufactured, and Cigars „ 0 9 5 $\frac{4}{10}$

„ Snuff „ 0 6 3 $\frac{6}{10}$

Wine, Cape gallon 0 2 10 $\frac{13}{20}$

„ Foreign, of all sorts „ 0 5 9 $\frac{3}{10}$

„ not otherwise described, of British Possessions „ 0 2 9

Wood and Timber:—

Not Sawed or Split:—

Of British Possessions load 0 1 0 $\frac{6}{10}$

Not of British Possessions „ 0 7 6

Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawed or Split:—

Of British Possessions „ 0 2 1 $\frac{2}{10}$

Not of British Possessions „ 0 10

Staves, exceeding 72 inches long, 7 inches broad, or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick:—

Of British Possessions load 0 2 1 $\frac{2}{10}$

Not of British Possessions „ 0 9 0

Firewood, not of British Possessions . . per 216 cub. ft. 0 6 0

Handspikes, not exceeding 7 feet long:—

Of British Possessions per 120 0 0 6 $\frac{3}{10}$

Not of British Possessions „ 0 6 0

Wood and Timber :—		£.	s.	d.
Handspikes, exceeding 7 feet long :—				
Of British Possessions.	per 120	0	1	0 $\frac{6}{10}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	0	12	0
Knees, under 5 inches square :—				
Of British Possessions.	,,	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	0	3	0
Knees, 5 and under 8 inches square :—				
Of British Possessions	,,	0	1	0 $\frac{3}{10}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	0	12	0
Lathwood :—				
Of British Possessions	per 216 cub. ft.	0	1	0 $\frac{5}{10}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	0	12	0
Oars :—				
Of British Possessions	per 120	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	2	5	0
Spars or Poles, under 22 feet long, and under 4 inches in diameter :—				
Of British Possessions	,,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	0	6	0
Spars or Poles, 22 feet long or upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter :—				
Of British Possessions	,,	0	1	0 $\frac{6}{10}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	0	12	0
Spars or Poles, of all lengths, 4 and under 6 inches in diameter :—				
Of British Possessions	,,	0	2	1 $\frac{2}{10}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	1	4	0
Spokes for Wheels :—				
Not exceeding 2 feet long :—				
Of British Possessions	per 1000	0	1	0 $\frac{6}{10}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	1	4	0
Exceeding 2 feet long :—				
Of British Possessions	,,	0	2	1 $\frac{2}{10}$
Not of British Possessions	,,	2	8	0
Wood, planed, or otherwise dressed or prepared for use, and not particularly enumerated, nor otherwise charged with duty :—				
Of British Possessions.	per cent.	5	5	0
Not of British Possessions, 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and	per cub. ft.	0	0	2
Yarn, Worsted, fit for Embroidery	lb.	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$

On Jan. 5, 1851, there were 1052 articles (including the subordinate heads) charged with distinct rates of duty in the Customs Tariff, and they had produced a net revenue in the year ending on that day of 23,162,697*l.* On Jan. 5, 1852, the number of articles had been reduced to 466, and the revenue was 22,051,734*l.* In the year ending Jan. 5, 1853, the gross amount of revenue on the 466 articles enumerated was 22,312,513*l.*, and the total cost of collection was 1,268,421*l.* The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported was 78,049,610*l.*; the official value 196,216,610*l.*; and the official value of the Foreign and Colonial merchandise exported was 23,329,089*l.* The official value of imports was 109,345,409*l.* The number of officers employed was 5077, with 886 extra men; and 5728 coast guardsmen.

VI.—IRELAND: ITS INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

THE miseries of Ireland appear to have reached their lowest depth in 1847. The failure of the potato crop, following a long train of material and social evils, mowed down the population, and spread desolation all around. But the very magnitude of the calamity laid the groundwork for amelioration. Death and emigration carried off so many from the land, that there was more food and more employment for those left behind; and improvement in every direction has steadily advanced during the last four or five years. Not the least important of these improvements is that which has led to the remarkable influx of visitors into Ireland from the sister countries during 1853. Without touching upon the old wounds, given by Catholic and Protestant in religion, and by Celt and Saxon in politics, we may find it profitable to take a review of the present condition and future prospects of Ireland, so far as regards her material and commercial welfare.

First, we may notice some among the many ways in which the Imperial Government spend public money for the benefit of Ireland. One of the chief is for drainage. The Board of Public Works in Ireland is yearly carrying on improvements which would certainly benefit the country, if the inhabitants could second these exertions more effectually. The construction of useful public buildings; the formation of piers, docks, and harbours; the dredging, deepening, widening, and straightening of rivers; the drainage of land; loans for land improvements—are the objects carried out by this department.

The Drainage and the Land Improvement are two of the most important matters which come under the attention of the Board. There have been several Acts of Parliament passed, in 1842, '45, '46, '48, and '50, for facilitating the drainage of land in Ireland. Down to the end of 1851, nearly 200,000 acres of land had been rendered available for arable culture, either by being reclaimed from lakes and bogs, or by being shielded from water which flooded it many months in the year. In nine years, 1843 to 1851, the Board expended about 1,500,000*l.* in these works; they excavated 35,000,000 cubic yards of rock and earth work; they dug or improved 1500 miles of river and canal and drains; and they employed hand-labour equal to one day's work for 18,000,000 men, or (perhaps more easily intelligible) equal to 2,000 days' labour of 9,000 men. Taking the costly with the inexpensive, the drainage works have cost about 4*l.* per acre. The Government advances the money; and the owners of the improved districts pay it back with interest in half-yearly instalments, in periods varying from twelve to twenty-three years.

During the Session of 1851, the House of Lords appointed a Committee to inquire into the progress and operation of these Drainage Acts. The Committee found that there were many important works on which all the capital had been expended which the

several statutes permitted, and that the proprietors had hesitated to sanction the expenditure of more, being uncertain of the limit to which their liability would extend. Under these circumstances, the Government, in 1852, appointed a Commission to ascertain the exact condition and prospects of twelve important drainage works. The Commissioners were Mr. Griffith, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Rendel; but Mr. Walker, on account of ill-health, retired in favour of Sir William Cubitt. One of the twelve works was completed before the Commissioners commenced their labours; the other eleven were in the counties of Westmeath, King's County, Galway, Clare, Limerick, Meath, Cavan, Longford, Leitrim, and Roscommon.

From the Report of the Commissioners, published in June 1853, it appears that these works extend over 385 miles of river and loughs; and that the catchment-basins comprehend an area of 1,139,182 acres, of which about 77,000 acres are more or less liable to injury by floods. To entirely prevent these floods in some cases, and to mitigate them in others, were the primary objects of the works in question; while subsidiary objects have been the improvement of mill-power, the draining of turloughs, and the reclamation of tidal sand-lands. Most of the surveys and estimates were made in 1846; but in the haste consequent on the desire to give employment to a starving population, the works were injudiciously commenced and expensively carried on. Great alterations, both in the plans and estimates, were subsequently made, thereby still farther enhancing the cost. The original estimate gave an average cost of 3*l.* 10*s.* per acre; the revised estimate raised it to 4*l.* 5*s.*, while the whole area to be drained was increased from 58,000 to 77,000 acres. This raising of the total estimates from 203,000*l.* to 329,000*l.* alarmed the landowners, and led to the stoppage of the works. The Commissioners found it necessary to raise the estimate still further to 378,000*l.*, or 4*l.* 17*s.* per acre. Without troubling the reader with details relating to these works, we will simply give the names of the several districts, and then mention the decision at which the Government has arrived on the subject. The districts are—Kilbeggan, Brosna, Ferbane, Dunkellin, Cuppagh, Lavally, Fergus, Shanagolden, Inny, Rinn and Black River, Lough Gara and Mantua, and Kill. The Government has decided, by a Treasury Minute, dated June 24, 1853, that such works shall be done as will bring the total cost to 294,000*l.*; that of this sum the landowners shall repay 187,000*l.*; and that the public Exchequer shall bear the charge of the remainder. The Commissioners are now investigating the present condition of other arterial drainage works, which have been completed at a cost of 162,000*l.*; and of others begun but not finished, and combining drainage works with navigation works, the estimates for which are 1,590,000*l.*

The Land Improvement has no particular reference to rivers or waters generally, although drainage forms part of the object in view. When a landowner desires to improve his property, by thorough draining, subsoiling, and farm-roads, but has not the means of so doing, he may borrow from the Board of Works, under certain

arrangements as to the return of the capital with interest. Many millions have been applied for with these objects in view. Besides draining and subsoiling and road-making, stone and earth fences have been made, stones have been cleared from rocky lands, and farm-buildings have been erected out of the funds thus advanced. The operations under the Drainage Acts are conducted by the Board themselves; but those under the Land Improvement Acts are conducted by the landowners who borrow the money.

It is impossible to avoid seeing that these items of expenditure must improve the commercial value of Ireland in future years; for every acre of bog or of sandy tideway rendered available for arable culture, is so much added to the producing power of the country. In the midst of all their difficulties and disputations, the landowners are repaying these advances quite as rapidly as could be expected; and, whether or not they have at the present moment tenants who can and will pay an adequate rental, the positive improvement in the value of the estates themselves must ultimately yield good results.

We have just spoken of value, as applicable to the country generally. This points to a curious Government inquiry. The commercial value of Ireland, so far as land, buildings, tithes, mines, quarries, and fisheries are concerned, has been, and still is, the subject of such inquiries, more complete than any which have been made in England. These inquiries are the results of several Acts of Parliament. In 1836, an Act was passed for the *Townland Valuation* of Ireland, to aid in the equal levying of Grand Jury Cess and County charges. In 1838, another Act was passed for a *Poor Law Valuation*, on a somewhat different principle. In 1846, a third was passed for a *Tenement Valuation*, to combine certain features of the other two; and in 1852, a fourth was passed to amend the third. By this final Act, the same mode of valuation is to be adopted whatever the assessment, whether for poor law, county rate, or any other; land is to be valued according to the intrinsic capabilities of the soil, its adaptation to different descriptions of produce, and its value according to a scale of agricultural prices of such produce; while buildings, tithes, mines, quarries, and fisheries, are to be entered at their net annual values. The Townland Valuation has not yet been quite completed, two or three counties having yet to be done. Under the Act of 1852, the whole of Ireland will be revalued. So far as can be judged from the valuations already made, the annual value of the land and buildings of Ireland appears to be from 11,000,000*l.* to 12,000,000*l.*; but the new valuation will be made upon a fairer commercial principle than the old.

But whatever be the value of an Irish estate, and whatever the result of general improvement by drainage, &c., its further progress is clogged by many difficulties in the way of transference from hand to hand. If an embarrassed landowner wish to sell to a man of capital, but cannot on account of legal difficulties, the country at large suffers thereby. Complicated as are the laws of real property in England, they were much more so in the sister island; insomuch that mortgagors and mortgagees could not settle their accounts

without ruinous chancery or law proceedings. One consequence of this was, that a large proportion of estates in Ireland were so circumstanced, that improvements could scarcely be carried out upon them. To remedy these evils, the Incumbered Estates Act was passed in 1848; but being unskillfully framed, it was amended in 1849, and then immediately put in force. Commissioners are appointed to conduct the operations. When the owner of an estate, embarrassed by mortgages, wishes to get the whole affair off his hands, the Commissioners sell it, by private contract or public auction, pay off the incumbrances with the proceeds, and give an indisputable Parliamentary title to the purchaser, free from all legal vexation or difficulties. The Commissioners have had an immense amount of landed property pass through their hands. In three years, there were no fewer than 2,500 petitions presented to them for conducting the sales of estates or leases, burdened with incumbrances to the extent of 30,000,000*l.* The first sale took place in February 21, 1850; from that date to November 4, 1852, there were sold 839 different estates, in 4,304 lots, comprising 1,293,573 acres; their net rental was about 450,000*l.*; they brought about 8,000,000*l.*; and nearly two-thirds of this whole amount were paid to creditors or mortgagees. The number of years' purchase given for the several estates varies greatly; but little information can be gained by comparing these numbers, for many of the estates are valued at rentals which it has been utterly impossible to obtain during the last few years. The great hope has been, among those who desire to see a better system of agriculture adopted in Ireland, that English and Scotch purchasers would appear in large numbers; they have, however, only purchased about one-eighth: a fact which, though damping the hope expressed, shows that there is still a large fund of available capital in Ireland.

In April, 1853, a remarkable document was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. It was a list—not of the total applications made to the Commissioners—but of such applications as bore relation to estates which had been under the torturing ordeal of the Chancery and Exchequer Courts. They were estates which sellers and buyers had in vain endeavoured to transfer from hand to hand, on account of the legal cobwebs in which they had become entangled, and which had then been given up to the Commissioners as a forlorn hope. These unfortunate estates were grouped according to the number of years during which the legal proceedings had been pending. In 364 instances the estates had been between 5 and 10 years before the Courts; in 256, between 10 and 20 years; in 77, between 20 and 30 years; in 39, between 30 and 40 years; while 13 had each been upwards of 45 years in this extraordinary position. Is it to be wondered at that the landed proprietors were almost powerless to effect any good for themselves or their estates, when their property was thus locked up beyond their reach?

Another Parliamentary paper, bringing down the proceedings of the Commissioners to April 1, 1853, gives the following summary of results:—

Petitions lodged for Sale of Estates . . .	2,692
Petitions filed by Commissioners . . .	2,688
Conveyances Executed	2,811
Produce of Sales	8,790,918 ^l .*
Largest County Sales (Galway)	1,004,536 ^l .
Smallest " " (Londonderry) . . .	10,015 ^l .
Purchases of 2,000 ^l . and under	2,225
" 2,000 ^l . to 5,000 ^l	709
" 5,000 ^l . to 20,000 ^l	468
" above 20,000 ^l	26

It is worth noticing how few the sales have been in the linen-weaving county of Londonderry, compared with those in the wild county of Galway, with its Connemara and its bogs.

Let us next turn our attention to those enterprises which have been carried on through the ordinary commercial channels, without the special interference of the Imperial Government. In the first place, we must say a little concerning the present state and future prospects of agriculture and stock-rearing.

There was very little agriculture in Ireland until about a century ago : pasturage having been much more prevalent than tillage. The Irish Parliament made many attempts to encourage arable culture, but with slender success. By degrees, however, the plough gained an ascendancy. When the census was taken in 1841, about 65 per cent. of the whole area was arable land, the remaining 35 per cent. comprising uncultivated land, plantations, towns, and water.

Much of the crying misery of the country has resulted from the fact that the landlords seldom erect or repair the farm buildings—seldom expend money on permanent improvements : these charges are thrown on the lessees, who are deterred from entering heartily into the work from the want of compensatory clauses in the leases. It is partly owing to this circumstance, and partly to other causes, that the middleman system has become so prevalent in Ireland. There are frequently not only one but several middlemen between the landlord and the real occupying tenant ; each middleman makes a profit by receiving more from the one below him than he pays to the one above him ; and the occupying tenant is virtually responsible for the whole of them, since each middleman has a lien on the estate in security of the rent due to him. Three results follow from this system—first, there are few substantial yeomen or farmers, as in England ; second, the real farmers or occupying tenants are mostly men of narrow means ; third, there are many persons (middlemen), who get a profit out of a farm without doing anything to it or for it. This last-named result is somewhat analogous to the letting and subletting and sub-subletting in some of the lodging-houses of English towns, but it has very few analogies in English farming.

In the 'Companion' for 1849, was given an account of the Farm Produce of Ireland in 1847 ; comprising the area of land under culture in the principal crops, the quantity of produce thus grown, the live stock then on the farms, the number and sizes of farms, and

* The latest account (down to Oct. 20, 1853) gives 10,430,401^l. as the amount of the sales, and 6,446,154^l. as the amount paid to creditors and mortgagors.

other information of a similar kind—derived from a valuable statistical inquiry ordered by the Earl of Clarendon when Lord Lieutenant. Since that year, inquiries more or less similar have been made annually ; and the Census Commissioners, in 1851, gave still further elaboration to the subject.

The numbers and sizes of the holdings in the whole of Ireland, in 1841, 1847, and 1851, were as follows :—

	1841	1847	1851
1 Acre and under . . . (not known.)	—	—	—
Above 1 Acre to 5 Acres .	310,375	62,447	37,728
Above 5 Acres to 15 Acres .	252,778	125,926	88,083
Above 15 Acres to 30 Acres .	252,778	253,630	191,854
Above 30 Acres . . .	79,338	150,999	141,311
	48,623	137,147	149,090
	691,114	730,149	608,066

A number, the amount of which is not known, must be added to the total of 1841, in respect to holdings under one acre ; but after making a reasonable guess at this, it has been found that the total number of holdings in Ireland lessened year by year. Comparing either 1847 or 1851 with 1841, it is obvious that large holdings have increased in number and small holdings diminished ; comparing 1847 with 1851, it appears that holdings above 30 acres have increased, while all the other sizes have lessened in number.

The area of land under cultivation, in 1847 and 1851, under three groups or headings, was as follows :—

	1847	1851
Corn and Pulse . . .	3,313,579	3,099,401
Root Crops	727,738	1,352,315
Flax and Meadow . .	1,197,258	1,407,235
	5,238,575	5,858,951 Acres.

Taking the produce instead of the area, and separating the kinds more minutely, we have the following results :—

	1847	1851
Wheat	2,926,733 qrs.	1,493,525 qrs.
Oats	11,521,606 ,,	10,771,136 ,,
Barley	1,379,029 ,,	1,375,518 ,,
Bere	274,016 ,,	286,149 ,,
Rye	63,094 ,,	97,187 ,,
Beans and Peas . .	84,456 ,,	160,451 ,,
Potatoes	2,048,195 tons.	4,442,043 tons.
Turnips	5,760,616 ,,	6,081,326 ,,
Mangel Wurzel . .	247,269 ,,	466,235 ,,
Other Green Crops .	729,064 ,,	592,720 ,,
Flax	349,872 cwts.	677,220 cwts.
Rape	..	19,948 tons.
Meadow	2,190,317 tons.	2,518,977 ,,
		D 3

On examining this list, it will be seen that there is one large diminution (wheat), in 1851, as compared with 1847; a small diminution in two or three other items; and an increase in all the others, especially potatoes and flax. Reduced to tons of 2,240 lbs., the cereal produce in 1847 amounted to 2,548,503 tons, and in 1851 to 2,165,854 tons. The four provinces of Ireland presented the following comparative items:—

	Area.	Number of Farms.		Acres under Crops.	
		1847	1851	1847	1851
	Acres.				
Leinster . . .	4,876,211	172,271	138,888	1,634,297	1,786,413
Munster . . .	6,064,579	195,367	128,982	1,370,900	1,508,339
Ulster . . .	5,475,438	249,310	217,299	1,649,962	1,851,995
Connaught . .	4,392,043	179,591	122,897	583,416	712,205
	20,808,271	796,539	608,066	5,238,575	5,858,952

The same three facts are observable in all the four provinces, though not equally in degree:—*viz.*, that the farms had diminished in number, that they had increased in average size, and that the area under crops had increased. The acres under crop to each average farm, were only $6\frac{1}{2}$ in 1847, but were $9\frac{1}{2}$ in 1851.

The live stock on the farms, in 1851, as compared with 1841 and 1847, were as follow:—

	1841	1847	1851
Horses . . .	576,115	557,917	543,312
Asses . . .	92,365	126,355	136,900
Cattle . . .	1,863,116	2,591,415	2,967,461
Sheep . . .	2,106,189	2,186,177	2,122,128
Pigs . . .	1,412,813	622,459	1,084,857
Goats . . .	..	164,043	235,313
Poultry . . .	8,458,517	5,691,055	7,470,694

The most important feature in this table is the great increase in the number of cattle. A rough estimate has been made that the whole of the live-stock was worth about 21,000,000*l.* in 1841, and 28,000,000*l.* in 1851.

It must be observed, in reference to certain unfavourable entries in the above tables, that not only was 1847 a fatal year in respect to the staple food of the people, but that a blight affected the potato to a greater or less extent annually from 1845 till 1850 or '51; that the rate of produce of grain crops was diminished by some cause probably connected in some way with the potato blight; and that numbers of cattle had died from diseases comparatively unknown in this country. There had, in short, been visitations of Providence which no human foresight could have prevented; and the produce for 1851 was quite as great as could, under the circumstances, have

been expected. If happily these diseases, whatever they may be, should cease, we shall then be able to see more clearly the results of improvement in other ways: for it is certain that improvements are taking place in general farming, due partly to the settlement of English and Scotch agriculturists on Irish estates, and partly to the circumstance that the failure of the potato has led the Irish to turn their attention to other kinds of vegetable produce.

There are three subjects connected with the land and culture of Ireland, which we shall do well to consider as important elements in the future prospects of the country; flax-culture, beet-sugar making, and peat-chemicals.

Flax is now one of the most important growths to which the attention of Ireland can be directed; for as the Ulster manufacturers have boldly adopted the use of steam machinery in spinning and weaving, there is an ample market for Irish flax in the making of Irish linens, provided the flax be sufficiently good and cheap. Knowing that the Irish farmers conduct the flax-culture very inefficiently, a number of influential persons established a Flax Society about a dozen years ago; with a view both to the improvement of the culture, and to the employment of surplus population. They sent agents among the Irish farmers to instruct them in the methods of flax-culture adopted in Belgium; they sent other persons to Belgium to study the operations on the spot; they published small tracts, giving plain and easy instruction on the subject; and they afforded advice wherever and whenever it would be most acceptable. The flax-culture in Ireland appears to have risen from 1841 to '44, fallen from '44 to '48, and risen again from '48 to '53. The number of acres under flax-culture in 1847 and 1851 shows a striking advance; 58,312 in the former year, and 140,536 in the latter. This last acreage is considered adequate to the production of one-fourth the flax now worked up in Ireland; and there certainly is no reason, so far as the quality of the soil is concerned, why Ireland should not grow the whole of the flax she requires: the difficulties of transport from place to place, and the imperfections in the preparation, are the chief drawbacks. At 5 cwt. per statute acre, and at 45*l.* per ton of prepared flax, the present growth might be equal to a value of a million and a half sterling; but the great point is, by effective preparation, to bring the fibre up to a value of 45*l.* per ton. One matter which the Society have had difficulty in impressing on the minds of the Irish farmers is, the desirability of saving the seed; they ret the stems with the seeds attached, as their forefathers did before them; whereas the rational mode, adopted on the continent, is to ripple the seeds off first, and then ret the flax afterwards. By this latter method the seed is saved either for sowing or for making linseed oil. That this is no trifling matter may be seen from the fact that the Society estimate the loss of Irish flax-seed, from the improvident custom of retting without rippling, at very little short of 300,000*l.* per annum. Perhaps in time the farmers may be brought to see this.

The flax-theories which have occupied the attention of practical men within the last few years, relate not so much to the cultivation,

as to the processes intervening between the culture and the spinning. Some improvements have been discussed, brought about by pickling the seeds, or chemically treating them so as to produce better or larger crops; but we are not aware that this system has yet taken root, as an admitted improvement. That the retting can be improved it now indisputable. This retting is the separation of the fibres from the stalk or woody boon within the stem of the plant; it is ordinarily effected by exposure of the flax to water or to dewy grass, then drying, then crushing the inner boon, then separating the fragments of boon from the fibres, and then cleansing these fibres for the spinner. Now the inventions of Mr. Schenck, Mr. Claussen, and others, have had relation to one or more of these intermediate processes. Mr. Schenck says that, by steeping flax in hot water instead of cold, he can ret it as effectually in three days as in three weeks by the old process; and the Irish Flax Society think that it would be advantageous for men of capital to establish retteries, or factories where flax could be retted on a large scale: the retter buying the raw flax from the farmer, and selling the dressed flax to the spinner. This seems to be the turning-point in the flax industry of Ireland; so long as the farmer rets his own flax, he must continue to do it in a slow and inefficient manner, because he has no capital wherewith to buy good apparatus; but if one establishment were formed, with a good assemblage of modern machinery, it might ret as much flax as many farmers could grow: a small profit would pay the retter, while the farmer would very likely be better off than before. It is analogous to the establishment of gassing, calendering, pressing, packing, and other establishments in the textile districts; where it is found more profitable for all parties in the end, that one should do all the gassing for several, another do all the calendering for several, and so on, than that each manufacturer should do all for himself. The Irish flax-farmer meddles with too much, when he attempts to ret his own flax; but this he must continue to do until increasing confidence induces capitalists to establish retteries, each in the centre of a flax-growing district. Mr. Claussen's plans relate to the cottonising of flax, or so changing the character of the fibre that it may be worked by cotton-machinery; but English capitalists have not yet seemed disposed to take up the matter in earnest; and the patents are, we believe, about being worked on the continent rather than in this country. So far as Ireland is concerned, the flax-manufacture may be considered in this light: that the farmers require a little more knowledge of the Belgian modes of culture; that they ought to ripple the seeds instead of wasting them; that the retting should be done in well-appointed retteries instead of by the farmer's own humble means; that the flax-refuse should be applied more than it has yet been as manure; and that improved media of communication, commercial and locomotive, should be made between the grower and the retter, and between the retter and the spinner. In a later page we shall say a few words concerning the further application of flax, in the important linen manufacture of Ireland; but we are at present treating of the soil and its

produce; and we shall now proceed to make a few observations concerning that singular substance—*peat*.

The peat of Ireland is among the most embarrassing, but at the same time interesting, substances to which the attention of her industrial speculators can be directed. No less than 3,000,000 acres of ground are covered with it; and what is this substance? It is a substance of vegetable origin, long soaked with water which had no outlet, and which did not completely evaporate by the heat of the sun. The vegetable substance is in every stage of decomposition, from the natural wood of roots and fibres, to the completely black vegetable mould. This peat, more or less changed by chemical action or by the action of the air, is a good manure; but in Ireland it is not always easy to transfer the peat to where it is most wanted. Carried into the laboratory, and treated with all the nicety of chemical processes, it yields a singularly large variety of substances; among these are tar, a watery liquid, and gases; the tar yields paraffine, heavy oil, and light oil; the watery liquid yields ammonia, carbonic acid, acetic acid, pyroligneous acid, and pyroxylic acid; while the gases comprise oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid. Some experiments made on the subject led to the assertion a few years ago, that from 100 tons of peat may be obtained 300 tons of paraffine, 100 gallons of heavy oil, 200 gallons of light oil, 52 gallons of pyroxylic spirit, 1 ton of sulphate of ammonia, sufficient acetic acid to manufacture 13 cwts. of grey acetate of lime, and 6,269 cubic feet of inflammable gas.

Circumstanced as Ireland has been, it is scarcely to be wondered at that such favourable estimates as this should be eagerly grasped at. Many plans have been proposed, and partially acted on, for making peat commercially valuable. In many of the Irish bogs the surface is cut away for fuel, or as a compost for manure, and the spongy mass beneath is then reclaimed by drainage for agricultural purposes. Six-sevenths of all the bogs in Ireland are comprised within a belt marked by Howth, Wicklow, Sligo, and Galway, as the corner-points; and within this belt most of the operations have been carried on to render peat useful. The quantity consumed as fuel is very great, but the quantity of bog land reclaimed by drainage is not yet considerable. Lord Meadowbank, fifty years ago, devised a mode of converting peat into good manure; but it is too complex for a poor population to adopt. More than one patent has been taken out for compressing peat into a dense mass for fuel; it is said that peat is superior to coal in the readiness with which it yields charcoal or coke, and that the charcoal so produced is better than wood-charcoal. The Shannon steamers consume plain dried peat as fuel, at an expense much lower than that of coal brought from England; and the peasants use dried peat almost universally; but the prepared peat-fuel has only come to a limited degree into use. It would be very pleasant to record the success of the attempts to manufacture chemicals from peat; but it is now known that the hopes entertained three or four years ago were much too sanguine. Still, here is the storehouse of material, the 3,000,000 acres; and when rail-

ways and capital spread in Ireland, we may yet see the bogs a source of wealth to the country.

Next we have to speak of the *beet-plant*, and its produce. The fitness of Ireland to produce beet-root, in quality and quantity sufficient for sugar-manufacture, is one of the industrial questions which are now waiting for solution. Until about half a century ago, all our sugar was produced from the cane; but when, under the influence of war and prohibitory tariffs, the French had to pay two shillings a pound for sugar, Napoleon encouraged the attempts of chemists to obtain sugar from beet. The sugar thus produced was coarse and weak; but it was welcomed by the French; and even when the cessation of war had reopened the market for colonial sugar, the manufacture from the beet was still continued. From France the system spread into other countries; and at the present time, France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia, obtain a great part of their sugar from beet grown in their own territories. It has been estimated that, in 1851, France produced about 80,000 tons of beet sugar, Germany 45,000, Russia 35,000, and Belgium 7,000; and that about one-seventh of the sugar now consumed in Europe is beet sugar. It appears to be, on the Continent, a cheap product, its cheapness being one of the causes of the reduction in the price of colonial sugar. Knowing, therefore, that beet-sugar has fairly competed with cane-sugar on the Continent, many well-wishers to Ireland have asked whether the beet may not be made one element in the future prosperity of that country. It is a misfortune for Ireland that everything has a tendency to be viewed too sanguinely, whether for good or evil; and in respect to beet, as to peat and flax, estimates and calculations have been given which subsequently cause disappointment by being more favourable than facts will justify. However, relying on experiments and calculations, an excellent beet-sugar manufactory was built in 1852, at Mountmellick, in Queen's County, by a joint-stock company. It is filled with apparatus of an approved and efficient kind. The beet-roots have the tops and tails cut off; they are converted by a rasping-machine into a soft pulp; the pulp is pressed through woollen bags, and is again pressed by powerful hydraulic machines; the juice is raised by steam power into defæcators, where it is purified and clarified; it flows through powdered charcoal, where it is filtered; it is evaporated in a copper vessel; it is again evaporated until the sugary particles form; the syrup is heated to thicken, and then cooled to granulate; it is whirled about in a centrifugal machine, to separate the molasses; and what remains in the machine is good, plain, brown moist sugar, which can be converted into white lump sugar by a process of refining. More than 10,000*l.* was expended on the factory, which appears to be in every respect a well-planned structure. The Company's works are adequate to the consumption of 300 tons of beet weekly; but the great drawback is, and long will be, that the culture is not yet sufficiently advanced in Ireland to insure a good supply brought to the factory at a low price. Unless the sugar-makers render it profitable, the farmers will not grow beet; unless the farmers grow beet plentifully, the sugar-makers

cannot carry on their operations profitably ; and thus each party is to some extent waiting for the other.

The statements respecting Irish beet-sugar have been so hopeful that in 1852 the Government directed Dr. Kane to make inquiries on the subject ; and a blue-book which has appeared consequent on those inquiries contains much useful information. One of the results arrived at by Dr. Kane is this:—"That the quantity of sugar present in Irish-grown beet is in no way inferior to that usually found in the beet-roots used in the sugar manufactories of the Continent ; and that, in some cases, the percentage of sugar yielded by beet approaches to that afforded by the sugar-cane as usually cultivated." Mr. Sullivan, in a pamphlet relating to this subject, had previously attempted to show that sugar might be made in Ireland, and sold profitably at a lower price than Brazilian and Cuban sugars. Dr. Kane cautiously abstains from offering a decided opinion on this point, involving as it does so many elements of a variable character. His concluding remarks are, however, important. He considers the beet-sugar manufacture in Ireland as "eminently calculated to be of service, not only as creating a new and extensive source of manufacturing employment ; but also that, as the material used can only be profitably obtained by means of improved agriculture, and that an important element in the profits of the manufacture would be the employment of the scums and pulp either as manures or as food for cattle, the manufactories of beet-root sugar should exercise a powerful influence on the agriculture of their districts, inducing a greater variety of cultivation, a more thorough preparation of the soil, and a more careful economy of manures."

Passing from agricultural to other kinds of labour, it is satisfactory to find that Ireland is well supplied with the raw materials, whenever capital and energy shall have given them due development, and brought them to market. That Ireland is rich in minerals does not admit of doubt. There are seven coal-fields—three in Ulster, one in Connaught, one in Leinster, and two in Munster: those in the northern half of the island yield bituminous or flaming coal ; while in the southern half there is anthracite or stone-coal. Iron ore is found in most of the coal-fields ; and large portions of it are fully as rich in metal as the best English and Scotch ores. Copper is found in many parts of the south of Ireland ; and from 70,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* worth of Irish copper ore reaches the Swansea market annually. Lead is found in a greater number of places than copper : much of it yields 70 per cent. of metal ; and it generally contains from 6 to 20 ounces of silver in a ton of lead—sufficient to pay for the extraction or refining. The time has scarcely yet arrived for working all these mineral veins and beds profitably ; for many canals and railways will have to be formed, many manufacturing buildings established, much commercial activity developed, as preparatory operations. In respect to marble and stone and slate, Ireland is unquestionably rich. Connemara itself might supply us with material for "marble halls" for all time, if we were in the habit of building marble halls. A traveller along the high road from Galway to Clifden meets with blocks of beautiful black marble on the road-side: the material is

there; but the capital and the commercial machinery for bringing it to market are not there. Yet we should belie the history of industrial art if we doubt that, sooner or later, these bounteous stores of raw material will bring wealth to Ireland.

A change of great importance in the industrial proceedings of Ireland was the adoption of machinery for flax-spinning and weaving. About thirty years ago, when spinning by machinery was prevalent in England but not in Ireland, English-spun flax began to undersell Irish-spun flax in the Irish markets; and the manufacture which had previously been carried on in the south and west became almost extinguished. Had not Ulster resolutely adopted the use of the new machinery, there can scarcely be a doubt that the linen manufacture would have declined almost to extinction in the whole of Ireland. As it is, the flax-mills have risen to about 70, with 500,000 spindles. The whole of the persons employed in various ways, in flax-spinning and weaving, are about 200,000; and the sunk and floating capital about 3,000,000*l*. In 1819, with the aid of all sorts of bounties and protective duties, Ireland exported only 40,000,000 pounds of flax-yarn; whereas in 1849, without any such protection, the export reached 75,000,000: a small increase compared with that in England, but still important for Ireland. Of woven linen and flax goods, Ireland now sells to England and other countries about 100,000,000 yards annually, worth something above 4,000,000*l*. sterling, after supplying her own home demand. Taking all the textile manufactures together, Ireland has about 100 spinning-mills: in 1850 there were 91, viz., 69 for flax, 11 for woollens, and 11 for cotton; the whole having 2,646 horse-power of steam, and 1,886 horse-power of water-wheels. The persons employed were 24,725, of whom two-thirds were females. Flax is evidently the material to which the spinning and weaving operations of Ireland will mainly be directed in future.

Few circumstances connected with Ireland excite more regret than the apathy of the people concerning fisheries. The bays, rivers, and lakes, are bountifully supplied with fish; and a large increase of cheap food is within easy reach. Whether a mixture of perseverance and kindness will conquer the unwillingness of the Irish to engage in fishery operations, remains to be seen; but the exertions of the Government have certainly not hitherto been well seconded by those whose benefit was held in view. So long ago as 1764, the Irish Parliament granted bounties on fishing, to encourage this department of industry. Many years after the Union, in 1819, Commissioners were appointed to carry out systematic plans on the subject; and they tried for 11 years to render useful service, by granting bounties to aid in building fishing-boats, in curing herrings, in building fishery-piers, in repairing fishing-boats, and in loans to poor fishermen to buy tackle. The Commission was dissolved in 1830; and a few years afterwards, the Board of Works was entrusted with an analogous duty.

The state of the fisheries seems to have been almost exactly the same in 1852 as in 1830: the numbers having been—

	1830	1852
Vessels and Boats . . .	13,119	13,277
Men and Boys . . .	64,771	58,822

In the year 1845, the numbers were 50 per cent. higher than these.

Notwithstanding that there are vast shoals of herrings round the bays of Ireland, the cured fish is mostly brought from Scotland; and the herrings of the east coast are actually fished by boats from Cornwall. There are about 120 salmon rivers in Ireland; and there are good supplies of cod, ling, hake, and eels: so that Nature has really been bountiful, and the Irish have only to do their part. A constant increase is being made to the number of fishery-piers, to encourage deep-sea fisheries by facilitating the landing of the cargoes. One hopeful circumstance connected with the fisheries is the opening of arteries of trade by means of railways. The Chester and Holyhead Company encourage as much as possible, by low rates of charge, the transmission of fish from Ireland to England. A brisk market at fair prices would surely give an impulse to the Irish fishermen. The amount of public money spent in encouraging these fisheries is considerable; in the seven years, 1845-51, it amounted to about 280,000*l.*; expended in building fishery piers and harbours, in lending money to enable the neighbouring proprietors or districts to carry on such works, in aiding towards a provision of boats and tackle, &c. An attempt was made, in the session of 1853, to assimilate the fishery laws of Ireland to those of Great Britain, by a repeal of all the Irish Acts, and the substitution of a new one; but the Admiralty expressed a doubt whether the free navigation of the rivers and estuaries might not be interfered with by some of the provisions of the proposed new statute.

In respect to the relations between Ireland and other countries, in trade or traffic, we can give but a humble account. It is almost an infant country in these particulars. The most active trade of Ireland is, and has been for many generations, the export of surplus agricultural produce, consisting chiefly of cattle, sheep, pigs, salt provisions, grain, flour, butter, and eggs. When we say surplus, we allude to that in which Ireland does not seem to be able to indulge for home consumption; for under no one of these headings is the consumption equal to that in England, in ratio of population. It is not a surplus in the sense which any well-wisher to Ireland would desire to employ that term. Since 1826, no dues have been collected on trade between Great Britain and Ireland; one consequence of this is, that the amount of the trade cannot now be known. It is unfortunate that, directly Customs and Excise duties are repealed, statistical entries are abandoned; but as the value of such statistics is more and more felt, it becomes worthy of inquiry whether official tabulation might be carried on without much inconvenience to commercial men, for objects in which all are more or less interested. In the last year for which any returns exist (1826) Ireland exported 7,700,000*l.* worth of produce and goods to Great Britain, and imported 6,100,000*l.* worth from Great Britain. In respect to

foreign countries, Ireland in 1851 exported only 240,000*l.*, but imported no less than 7,000,000*l.* The truth is, that nearly all which Ireland has to sell is brought to England; whereas, the Indian corn, so largely imported by Ireland since the famine year, comes wholly from abroad.

The Irish export of corn to England was largest in 1838, viz., 3,474,302 quarters; in the dreadful year 1847, it was only 969,567, lower than for 27 years previously; in 1851 it was 1,324,688. The Indian-corn trade has become an important one; in 1851 there were 1,737,153 quarters imported. It may seem strange that, while one kind of corn was being imported, another kind was being exported in nearly equal quantity: the Irish consumed the low-priced, and sold the high-priced.

The exported live-stock is sent almost exclusively to England, scarcely an animal being sent abroad.

Ireland sold to Great Britain, on an average of the six years, 1847-52, about 190,000 cattle, 7,000 calves, 230,000 sheep, and 170,000 pigs annually—numbers so small as to show that Ireland has had little to spare.

It is to be regretted that we no longer know what quantities of bacon and ham, beef, pork, and butter, Ireland sells to us; these quantities must have largely increased since 1826, when they were 338,218 cwt. of bacon and ham, 143,725 barrels of beef and pork, and 441,226 cwt. of butter.

In respect to maritime trade, 22,185 British ships, and 2,833 foreign ships entered Irish ports in 1851, having an aggregate burden of 3,145,259 tons, or an average of about 126 tons per vessel. The vessels registered in Ireland, during the last seven years, have never varied far from 2,250. Cork has twice as large a tonnage of vessels belonging to it as Dublin, and Belfast has as much as Cork and Dublin united—a fact which would not, perhaps, be generally supposed: this relates, however, to sailing vessels only; for in steamers Dublin beats both her rivals by a large amount. Relatively to the beginning of the present century, Belfast has made a more rapid advance in shipping than any other Irish port. The great dock improvements of Belfast were shown in the 'Companion' for 1853. The trade between the two countries in manufactured goods must necessarily be one-sided; that is, England being by far the more manufacturing country of the two, she can send to Ireland more in value than Ireland can send back again; and, therefore, the balance is made up in agricultural produce. Here, again, we have to regret the absence of those statistical details which would enable us to estimate the extent to which Ireland can sell manufactured goods to Great Britain. We know that she exports linen, embroidered muslin, Dublin poplins, and Limerick lace; but we do not know in how large quantities. It is gratifying, however, to be assured, that in all these branches of industry (except perhaps poplins) Ireland is rapidly advancing.

There are a few interesting facts connected with the revenue of Ireland. Nearly half of the entire Irish customs are collected at Dublin. Three-fourths of all the excise duties are derived from spirits.

Ireland imports just about as much whiskey annually from Scotland as she exports to England; a fact arising, we may presume, from differences of liking in respect to the two kinds of whiskey. In one week, before the introduction of the penny-post system in 1839, the number of Irish letters was 179,931; in the corresponding week of 1852 it was 725,408, nearly four times as great. The Post Office money orders paid in Ireland, in 1840, amounted to 120,951*l.*; in 1851 the amount was 721,913*l.* The money orders *paid* in Ireland every year exceed those *issued*, both in number and amount: arising, probably, from the numerous transmissions of money by Irish persons employed in England, to their poorer brethren at home. It appears that the orders paid are of smaller average amount, taken individually, than the orders issued; a fact for which we do not feel able to account. One-third of the whole postage for Ireland is paid by the city of Dublin alone. Two-thirds of the whole Irish stamp duties are paid in Dublin. Of about 100 newspapers in Ireland, using 7,000,000 stamps annually, nearly one-third are Dublin papers.

It is impossible to think or speak of the trade of Ireland, in 1853, without acknowledging the immense importance of the great enterprise by which that year has been marked. Too long has Ireland felt the despondency of a nation so much inferior to her great neighbour, commercially and industrially; and to raise the spirit of the nation is itself a great gain. The Dublin Exhibition of 1853, whether or not it entails ultimately a heavy loss on the generous man who has been the chief means of its promotion, can hardly fail to have a good effect on the country generally.

Let us briefly note the leading facts of the enterprise.

During the year 1852 an Exhibition of Arts and Industry was opened at Cork; and the general satisfaction which that gave was one of the determining causes of the much more extensive display at Dublin. It has for a long period been customary for the Royal Dublin Society to hold triennial exhibitions of Irish arts and manufactures at their house in Merrion-square. The year 1853 was one which, in the ordinary course of things, would be marked by such an exhibition; and Mr. Dargan, the great Irish railway-contractor, conceived the idea of making the display more than usually important. In June 1852 he wrote to the Society; proposing that a large exhibition-building should be constructed for the purpose, on the lawn in front of the Society's house; that a special executive committee should be chosen to manage a grand exhibition for 1853; that at the termination of the exhibition the building should be taken by Mr. Dargan, to become his property, at a valuation; that he would advance the sum of 20,000*l.*; that if, after payment for the building and all other expenses, the proceeds of the exhibition should not amount to 20,000*l.*, with interest thereon at 5 per cent., Mr. Dargan should receive the proceeds less all expenses incurred; that if the proceeds should exceed 20,000*l.*, and interest, the surplus should remain at the disposal of the committee. This very liberal offer, which made Mr. Dargan responsible to the extent of 20,000*l.*, was at once accepted by the society; and an executive committee was formed. The Committee advertised for

plans for a suitable building ; many were sent in ; and approval was given to that by Mr. Benson. No sooner was this done, than a general wish arose to adopt a style and size of building beyond the limit which the 20,000*l.* could cover, by adding north and south halls to a central hall ; and Mr. Dargan agreed to be responsible for another sum of 6,000*l.* Still later it was proposed to further enlarge the building by the enclosure of an open area in the rear of the house, and the formation of covered ways of communication from the one portion to the other ; and for these additions Mr. Dargan appropriated another sum of 14,000*l.* And even this did not comprise the whole of the works and extensions planned by Mr. Benson and adopted by the committee.

On the 12th of May, 1853, the exhibition was opened by the Lord-Lieutenant. Nothing but the desire of keeping faith in promises made, could have warranted the opening on that day ; for, although the building itself was nearly finished, the contents and arrangement were very incomplete. Indeed, the collection was constantly being added to throughout the whole duration of the exhibition. We cannot devote space here, nor is it necessary, to a description of the building ; but we may briefly state that there was a central hall, 425 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 105 feet high ; that this hall had a semi-cylindrical, or waggon-vaulted roof, terminated by two domes, coffered with tastefully-painted panelling, and lighted by skylights at the top ; that there were lesser halls on either side of this majestic central hall ; that there were still smaller halls bounding the building on the north and south ; and that there were numerous subsidiary halls and galleries. The building contained a fine collection of pictures ; foreign contributions in art and manufactures from a few countries ; a fair amount of specimens illustrative of English and Scottish industry ; and a larger collection than had ever before been made of the produce, manufactures, and art of Ireland. That Ireland's contributions did not show such an advanced degree of excellence as those of the sister country, was to be expected ; but they had this value, that they marked the state of things in 1853, and will serve as a point of comparison for future years : a comparison which, we fully expect, will be yearly more and more favourable. It will also be valuable in this respect, that it will show wherein the industrial deficiencies of the country chiefly lie, and will thereby point out the road to improvement.

But it is, perhaps, in the intercourse between the two countries, that Ireland will derive most benefit from the Dublin exhibition. Many thousand Englishmen have been to Ireland in 1853, who had never been before, and who would not now have gone if the exhibition had not been established. These Englishmen took over with them their money, their knowledge of manufactures, their experience in agriculture, their energetic views on commerce ; they took over with them a goodly measure of warm wishes, of kindly hints, of practical aid, which will leave healthy fruit behind them ; they took over a few prejudices, which have been swept away by the warmth and emotional character of the Irish ; and they have come back with a better opinion of Ireland and the Irish, than that with which they

set out. And the Irish themselves will be the better for these visits ; for, when men get together in open and honest confidence, they find many a prejudice give way from before them ; they find that noisy demagogues and fiery pamphleteers do not always say the thing that is true, and that those points which are true are unduly coloured. Any one who has gone from England to Ireland during the past summer, and has put the question in a fair and candid manner, will have perceived by the replies that there is a very strong and general wish now prevailing in Ireland, that Englishmen would go over and settle among them. Most heartily do we wish that the future course of events may gradually bring about this result.

The mention of visits from England to Ireland naturally brings us to that very important subject—the state of communication or travelling in Ireland. Every year shows us more and more how incalculably the welfare of a people is influenced by their power of transporting themselves and their produce from place to place. Let us say a few words, therefore, concerning Irish roads, vehicles, canals, railways, and telegraphs.

The road-traffic of Ireland is not so far in arrear as many other industrial elements. This is chiefly owing to the exertions of the Board of Works, in forming good roads, and to the enterprise of Mr. Bianconi, in establishing public vehicles. The ordinary roads of the country are of an average character, not quite equal, perhaps, to those of England, but superior to those in most continental countries. There are a few roads, however, made by Mr. Nimmo, the eminent engineer, which have no parallel in Great Britain, except Telford's Holyhead roads. These are partly in the county of Antrim, but chiefly in Cork and Kerry. Those who have travelled from Bantry to Killarney, through Glengariff and Kenmare, are not likely soon to forget the magnificent road which Nimmo has here constructed ; a road which ascends and descends mountains, and winds round bays and ravines, by gradients of uniformly easy character, and in a manner which develops points of view for beautiful scenery in an admirable manner. This road is in itself a social benefit to Ireland, for it entices into those parts English travellers who would never have journeyed thither but for its attractions.

Mr. Bianconi's cars have publicly benefited Ireland for nearly 40 years. In 1815, being a resident at Clonmel, he had ample means for observing the inefficient accommodation for travellers in the south of Ireland. A farmer living 20 or 30 miles from a market-town, frequently spent one day in riding thither, a second day in transacting business, and a third in returning : all in consequence of the insufficient means of communication. Mr. Bianconi thought that a public conveyance might answer, running quickly, and at low fares. He started a passenger car from Cahir to Clonmel, and afterwards extended the route to Tipperary and Limerick ; sometimes it went to and fro repeatedly without taking any passengers at all ; but by perseverance he succeeded in making a trade. His next advance was to establish a car from Clonmel to Cashel and Thurles, and another from Clonmel to Carrick and Waterford. Then he went on embracing a wider and wider range of country within his sphere

of operations. He built mail-coaches, and long cars, and short cars, capable of containing from 4 to 20 passengers each, and running at an average speed of about eight miles an hour, at fares varying from 1*d.* to 2*d.* per mile, according to the district. The farmers found that they could transact their marketing in one day instead of three, owing to the travelling facilities thus afforded. In the middle of 1853, 38 years after its commencement, Mr. Bianconi's establishment stood thus:—He had 130 vehicles, 1,250 horses, and 1,500 servants; he had 135 stations or booking offices, besides other stations for merely changing horses: his district extended from Donegal in the north, to Cork in the south, and from Waterford in the east, to Achil in the west, traversing 20 counties; his horses consume annually 30,000 barrels of oats, and 3,500 tons of hay; and he has a large establishment at Clonmel, where he builds all his vehicles. Such a man is a benefactor to Ireland.

The canals of Ireland are not very numerous. There are the *Grand* canal, Dublin to the Shannon, 161 miles, with its branches; the *Royal* canal, also from Dublin to the Shannon, 92 miles, with its branches; and the *Ulster* canal, Lough Neagh to Lough Erne, 48 miles. All the others are connected with rivers, and come under the designation of river navigations. The Shannon is by far the most important of these. This noble river, 250 miles in length, is impeded by numerous shoals, rocks, and sharp bends; and in 1839 Commissioners were appointed to improve the navigation. Numerous short canals, and numerous locks have been made, banks have been straightened, and beds deepened; quays have been constructed and beacons erected. The result is, that there is now steam navigation from Lough Allen down to Killaloe, a distance of 143 miles; there is a canal for tow-boats and small steamers from Killaloe to Limerick; and the magnificent lower Shannon for large steamers from Limerick to the Atlantic. The Barrow, the Boyne, the Newry, the Tyrone, and the Logan, are all navigations in which small canals have been made to improve rivers. There are also two short canals being constructed to connect Loughs Mask and Corrib with Galway; one of these, from Lough Corrib to Galway, is so far finished as to have admitted a small steamer in the summer of 1853.

In many respects the harbour improvements are combined with river improvements; but whether so combined or not, they are among the elements of Ireland's future prosperity. Among the Irish Bills in 1853 was one relating to Westport; to improve the harbour and the channels leading to it; to defray the cost of improvements and maintenance, by rates levied on vessels and cargoes; to exercise a jurisdiction over the whole waters of the bay of Westport; to appoint and license pilots; and to borrow for these purposes 20,000*l.* from the Board of Works. Another Bill of 1853 related to Galway harbour, empowering Commissioners to make a pier, or breakwater, extending out into five-fathom water.

It is scarcely possible to sail up the Shannon without experiencing a feeling of regret that so fine a river should have so little traffic upon it. The noble estuary below Limerick, and the wide expansions above that town, present very little more shipping than the other fine bays and estuaries on the western coast of Ireland. There

is in some respects a reason for this, in the rocky and shoaly state of some parts of the river. In its whole length of 220 miles, it expands first into Lough Allen, Lough Corry, Lough Tap, Lough Boedarrig, Lough Boeffin, Lough Seannel, Lough Forbes, Lough Ree, and Lough Derg; the water in these loughs and lakes is deep enough; but in the intervening portions of river there are so many shallows, rapids, and other obstructions, that navigation was, until recently, almost impracticable. To remedy these evils was the purpose of the appointment of the Shannon Commissioners, just adverted to. Between 1840 and 1847, nearly 300,000*l.* was spent on these works; and considerable additions have been made to the expenditure between 1847 and 1853. Like most other advances of capital for the improvement of Ireland, this expended money is not likely to be wholly returned; but still it is a great thing to insure uninterrupted inland navigation for so many miles. In October, 1853, the Lord-Lieutenant opened new docks at Limerick, capable of accommodating large steam-ships; and the belief is not yet abandoned that Foynes, on the lower Shannon, may one day be a port of departure for transatlantic steamers.

The railways of Ireland, considering the difficulties which have beset the country, are really praiseworthy in number and character. The capital actually raised by the middle of 1852, was about 13,000,000*l.*: with which 700 miles of railway were finished and opened, and 100 miles partially constructed. Some of these, in the north, are combined with drainage projects; by carrying a railway across a shallow sandy estuary, and reclaiming the land within the limit so marked out. Such is the case in respect to the Londonderry and Coleraine railway, which crosses Lough Foyle at some distance from the shore, and isolates a portion of sandy shallow which it is hoped may, by-and-by, be converted into arable land. During 1853 there has been an Act passed for a Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly Railway: the line has this peculiarity, that, in order probably to save expense in purchasing land, it will run below the level of high-water mark for more than half its length, first along the river Foyle, and then along Lough Swilly; consequently, it must be on an embankment, and must have openings of communication between the shore and the tidal stream. There has also been a Bill before Parliament this year, relating to further reclamations of waste and slob lands in these two estuaries. We have just mentioned the prevalence of a hope that an Irish station may be chosen as a transatlantic steam-port: under the impression that, if this be the case, Foynes will be selected, a railway has just been commenced from Limerick to Foynes, connecting the last-named place with the general network of Irish railways.

The Electric Telegraph will be for Ireland, as for every other country, a most important agent of commercial and social good. In the '*Companion*' for 1853 (p. 50) it was stated that a submarine telegraph cable had been laid down from Holyhead to Howth; that this was effected in May 1852; and that a rival project was talked about for making a telegraph from Portpatrick to Donaghadee, the intervening distance being only one-third of that from Holyhead to Howth. This last-named line has been since carried into effect.

On May 23, 1853, a few days after the opening of the Dublin Exhibition, Captain Hawes, of the Royal Navy, succeeded in safely laying down the cable. It consists of six lines, insulated in gutta percha, and protected by an outer covering of iron wire. It extends from Mora Bay, a little northward of Portpatrick in Scotland, to a point about two miles south of Donaghadee, in Ireland. As soon as the passage had been effected, the following message was telegraphed from Portpatrick to Donaghadee:—"The Directors of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company beg to acquaint his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, that they have this morning successfully effected communication between the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, by means of a submarine cable from Portpatrick to Donaghadee." Since that time, operations have been in progress to connect the Portpatrick end by a subterranean telegraph, with Carlisle and the English system; while contracts have been taken for laying down telegraphs on nearly the whole of the Irish railways. These operations are still (November 1853) in progress.

A few considerations now present themselves, concerning Population, Emigration, Pauperism, Savings'-banks, and Loan Funds.

The decrease of population in Ireland, consequent on the calamities of the last few years, has effected more than almost anything else in bringing the result of those calamities forcibly before the mind. Taking periods of ten years, the Census Commissioners have found the following numbers:—

1811	. .	5,937,856
1821	. .	6,801,827
1831	. .	7,767,401
1841	. .	8,175,124
1851	. .	6,661,830

A steady increase until the last, when a falling-off, amounting to 1,513,294 is observable. This decrease was $15\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Leinster, $23\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Munster, 16 per cent. in Ulster, and no less than $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Connaught. There were 1,472,787 families in Ireland in 1841, and 1,207,002 in 1851. There were 1,328,839 inhabited houses in 1841, and 1,061,405 in 1851. In the year 1851 there were several small towns in which there were *more persons in the workhouse than out of it*; such was the case in Ballinrobe, Dingle, Gort, Granard, Kanturk, Kilrush, Listowel, Millstreet, and Newcastle (Co. Limerick); at Listowel there were nearly twice as many persons within as without the workhouse. Many of the principal towns showed a fair increase in 1851, on the numbers presented in 1841; but the only really large increase was in Belfast, where the population increased in those ten years from 75,308 to 102,103. The great falling-off was in the miserable country villages and small towns.

Three years of deficient potato crop (1845-6-7), and many years of active emigration, brought about this decrease of population. When 2,000,000 tons of the staple food of a people are lost in one year, it needs not much argument to show that famine, disease, and death, must ensue. In respect to emigration, it is estimated that about 1,300,000 emigrants left Ireland in the ten years from the middle of

1841 to the middle of 1851, or 130,000 average annually. It is believed that in 1851 the numbers were not less than 250,000. As the strong and healthy are more likely to emigrate than the very young, the old, or the sickly, the natural increase of population is not likely to go on at its usual rate; and there is an opinion that the total population of Ireland has been further diminishing in 1851, '52, and '53, the births and immigrations not being equal to the deaths and emigrations.

From the last Report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners (April 1853), it appears that the emigration from 15 Irish ports, in 1852, amounted to 41,441; the largest numbers being from Cork and Limerick. But the numbers of Irish who emigrate direct from Ireland are small compared to those who previously come to Liverpool or some other British port, and thence emigrate. The emigration from Liverpool during the year amounted to the extraordinary number of 229,099, nearly twice as much as all the other British and Irish ports combined. Of a grand total of 368,764 emigrants, 348,403 were steerage passengers, their poverty being chiefly represented by that of the Irish emigrants. The Commissioners have no means of determining exactly how many Irish emigrants are included in the total number; but they think it safe to assume that nine-tenths of all who sail from Liverpool, and one-third of those who sail from the Clyde (to North America) are from Ireland; these, together with the emigrants from Irish ports, would give about the following numbers during the last six years:—

1847	. .	220,000
1848	. .	181,000
1849	. .	219,000
1850	. .	214,000
1851	. .	254,000
1852	. .	225,000

or 1,313,000 in six years; or 219,000 annual average. In so far as the number for 1852 was about 30,000 less than for 1851, we may perhaps infer that the Irish peasantry had to that extent began to experience the improving state of things in their unfortunate country.

One of the most striking commercial phenomena presented by Ireland at the present moment, is the amount of money sent back by emigrants, to assist those who are left behind. The amounts in five years, as ascertained through the medium of Anglo-American banking-houses, were as follow:—

		£.
1848	. .	460,000
1849	. .	540,000
1850	. .	957,000
1851	. .	990,000
1852	. .	1,404,000

If we suppose these sums to have been sent over by the emigrants of 6 months' or 12 months' previous date, it amounts to about 4*l.* transmitted by each emigrant—sufficient, with that which is trans-

mitted through private hands, to defray the whole cost of emigration. America, therefore, and not Ireland, practically pays the expenses of Irish emigration to the United States; for, it may here be remarked, nearly all the emigrants from Ireland proceed to that region.

If we mention the subject of pauperism in connexion with any improvements in the social condition of Ireland, it is chiefly with the view of estimating at its due value any diminution in the demands on the fund appropriated for the use of the poor. What would have been the state of the wretched poor of Ireland during the famine years, had not a poor-law been in existence, it is fearful to contemplate. The system commenced no farther back than 1839, the first Union workhouse being opened in 1840. Although 1847 was the great year of scarcity in the potato-crop, it was not till 1849 that the poor-law felt the full burden of the pressure. In that year it was tremendous. We have before stated that in some of the towns there were more persons in the workhouses than out of them. No fewer than 923,234 persons received in-door relief, and 1,210,482 received out-door relief in 1849. In respect both to in-door and out-door relief, there has been a steady decrease in 1850, '51, '52, and '53; especially out-door, which has, in fact, almost ceased. In January 1851 there were 86,303 able-bodied paupers in the Irish union workhouses; in January 1853 there were 50,938, with every prospect of a gradual decrease in their number. The causes of decrease are two: some of the paupers decide on emigrating, while there is an increased field-labour demand for others.

One peculiarity in Ireland is the *Loan Fund*. Such a fund is a stock formed of deposits, placed there in small sums, at interest, and lent out in small sums to borrowers. The objects are, to enable frugal persons to make profitable use of their savings, and to enable honest persons to borrow occasionally without paying a usurious rate of interest. The depositors are chiefly farmers and servants. In 1836 the Legislature, willing to aid this useful system, passed an Act which authorized the formation of a Loan Fund Board at Dublin, to control (but at the same time encourage) loan funds. The officers, rules, books, trustees, and general routine of proceedings, are all placed under supervision. No loan is to exceed 10*l.* at one time; no business is to be transacted at a public-house; any lender may sell or transfer his claim on the society; the society may establish a charitable pawn-office, to lend to the industrious poor upon pledge, or may make loans to poor fishermen on the security of their boats; and any profits derived by the society are to be applied to charitable uses. By another Act passed in 1843 a few changes were made; loans may be granted, to be repaid by instalments at 4*s.* per month, at an interest of 1½ in the pound per month, for a period of not more than five months; in other words, a poor person may borrow 1*l.* for five months, and pay 1*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* for it, in five equidistant payments. The interest received by the lender is about five per cent. The money is generally advanced to enable the borrowers to purchase seed, to purchase live-stock, or to purchase agricultural implements; while sometimes it is required to buy food, to discharge a debt, or to set up in trade. Some of the societies, out of their profits, have

been enabled to establish infant schools; some to establish straw-plaiting or muslin embroidery schools; and others, to render various useful services to their poor neighbours who needed aid. It would appear, from circumstances which we are not well able to assign, that this valuable system reached its enlminating point in 1842, since which it has had an uninterrupted decline year by year. The following figures will show how great has been the decline:—

	1842	1851
Number of Funds	300	123
	£.	£.
Capital	424,920	186,240
Circulation	1,691,871	712,073
Gross Profit	59,943	20,755
Net Profit	19,130	5,143
Spent in Charity	13,470	671

We may mention, however, that, although the number and the capital of the loan funds were less in 1851 than in any one of the preceding nine years, the circulation and the profit had a little improved upon those of 1849 and '50. In 1851 there were 190,050 loans made by the societies. Some of the societies have become bankrupt, to the loss of the shareholders or lenders; and there seems to be an impression that the statutes governing the societies require a little amendment. The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners, for 1853, announces a slight improvement in 1852, over the figures for 1851.

We may state, in connexion with loans, that about 12,000,000 articles were pledged to pawnbrokers in Ireland during 1851, on which a sum of 1,500,000*l.* was lent.

Savings'-banks will be our concluding subject. These useful institutions are a token or sign of two combined agencies—moderate competence and provident habits. We can never tell in what ratio these two agencies contribute towards the result; if either of them be strong, and the other weak, very little money will be deposited in savings'-banks. So far as Ireland is concerned, the depositors were in greatest force in 1845, when their number was 96,422, and the sum deposited was 2,921,581*l.*, averaging about 30*l.* each. The calamities of the famine told sadly on them; in 1849 the depositors had fallen to 45,548, and the deposits to 1,200,271*l.*; since that year they have slightly risen again. Not only was the number of depositors low in 1849, but the average had sunk from 30*l.* to 26*l.* It is scarcely creditable to Belfast, that while its population and commercial resources are greater than those of Cork, its savings'-bank deposits are not much more than one-third as large.

We have thus glanced at many of the social elements, the sum of which make up the much-talked-of 'Condition of Ireland.' And, unfavourable as they are in some cases, we cannot resist the conclusion that the aggregate or balance of the whole points to a future for Ireland, brighter than the past which has puzzled so many wise heads, and grieved so many kind hearts.

VII.—HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICES of the PRINCIPAL FUNDS from
November 1852 to October 1853.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Cons.	New 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.	Long Ann. 1860.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Exch. Bills, £1000.
1852.								
November {	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	104	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	277	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 prem. at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day.
	221	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	274	111	69 " "
December {	224	101 $\frac{7}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	277	111 $\frac{7}{8}$	72 " "
	222	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	277	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 " "
1853.								
January {	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	104 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	274	111	73 " "
	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$	99	103	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	271 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	57 " "
February {	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	271 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	58 prem. at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day.
	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	103	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	266	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 " "
March {	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	267 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 " "
	227	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	265	109 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 " "
April {	228	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 " "
	225	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	261	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Par. " "
May {	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	6	264	116	6 prem.
	228	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	261	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 dis.
June {	230	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	100	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	264	114	8 prem.
	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	260	114	1 dis.
July {	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	102	6	259	116	5 prem.
	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	101	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	255	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 dis.
August {	229	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	259	116	2 prem.
	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	256	115	3 dis.
September {	228	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	101	6	256	115	1 prem.
	227	97 $\frac{5}{8}$	92	100	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	240	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 dis.
October {	219	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	250	113	5 prem.
	212	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	246	111	13 dis.

VIII.—CORN.—AVERAGE PRICE per IMPERIAL QUARTER in ENGLAND
and WALES, for the Year ending on Michaelmas Day, 1853.

(Furnished by C. M. Willich, Esq.)

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
For Quarters ending—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Christmas, 1852 . .	40	5	29	3	18	2
Lady-day, 1853 . .	45	7	31	0	18	6
Midsummer , , . .	44	6	30	9*	19	0*
Michaelmas , , . .	51	10	30	7	21	6
For the Year ending }	45 7		30 4		19 3	
Michaelmas, 1853 . }						

* These Averages for the Quarter will be one penny less, if the decimal parts of a penny be omitted in the weekly averages.

PART II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
AND CHRONICLE OF 1854.

IX.—ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS

PASSED IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

COMMONS' INCLOSURE.

[16 Victoria, cap. 3.—December 16, 1852.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

This is the general Inclosure Act of the session, and comprises the following twenty-six places :—

Bedfordshire—Eaton Bray. *Berkshire*—Beedon Common. *Buckinghamshire*—Great Marlow. *Cheshire*—Haughton. *Dorsetshire*—Orchill Common. *Hampshire*—Broadhalfpenny Down; Moreton Down. *Hertfordshire*—High Oak Common; Murley Common; Watford Field; Wigginston. *Kent*—Ditton Common. *Lincolnshire*—Aubourn. *Monmouthshire*—Magor; Undy. *Montgomeryshire*—Llanllugan Manor. *Norfolk*—Snetterton. *Northumberland*—Hareshaw Common. *Oxfordshire and Berkshire*—Bampton and Shilton. *Oxfordshire*—Bensington; Berrick-Salome; and Ewelme. *Staffordshire*—Fradswell Heath. *Sussex*—Clayton. *Westmorland*—Kirkby Stephen Common; Waitby Common. *Wiltshire*—Homanton. *Yorkshire*—Acklam Wold.

STAMP DUTIES ON PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

[16 Victoria, cap. 5.—February 21, 1853.]

An Act to substitute Stamp Duties for Fees on passing Letters Patent for Inventions; and to provide for the purchase for the public use of certain Indexes of Specifications.

This Act merely provides that the various sums to be paid on the granting of patents under the 15 and 16 Vict., cap. 83, shall in future be paid by stamps, the issue of which are to be under the care and management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; and that the Indexes of Specifications, amounting to upwards of fifteen thousand, prepared by Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, shall be purchased for the sum of 1,000*l.* for the use of the public. The stamp duties provided in the schedule are as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
On petition for grant of letters patent	5	0	0
On certificate of record of notice to proceed	5	0	0
On warrant of law officer for letters patent	5	0	0
On the sealing of letters patent	5	0	0
On specification	5	0	0
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year	50	0	0
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
On certificate of record of notice of objections .	2	0	0
On certificate of every search and inspection .	0	1	0
On certificate of entry of assignment or licence .	0	5	0
On certificate of assignment or licence	0	5	0
On application for disclaimer	5	0	0
On caveat against disclaimer	2	0	0
On office copies of documents, for every ninety words	0	0	2

EXCISE OFFICE.

[16 *Victoriæ*, cap. 8.—March 18, 1853.]

An Act for enabling the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to dispose of certain Property in the City of London.

This Act is merely to enable the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to sell the building and site lately occupied by them, and which was formerly Gresham College, and latterly known as the Excise Office, in consequence of their removal to the new building at Somerset House.

COMMONS' INCLOSURE. (No. 2.)

[16 *Victoriæ*, cap. 11.—March 16, 1853.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

This, the second Act of the session for the inclosure of common lands, includes the following seven places:—

Hampshire—Norton Common. *Lancashire*—Tatham. *Northumberland*—High Callerton; Prestwick Car. *Nottinghamshire*—Lynby Wighay. *Sussex*—Ifield. *Westmorland*—Kentmere.

COUNTY ELECTIONS' POLLS.

[16 *Victoriæ*, cap. 15.—March 18, 1853.]

An Act to limit the Time of taking the Poll in Counties at contested Elections for Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament in England and Wales to One Day.

After repealing the provisions of the previous Act, 2 and 3 Will. IV., cap. 45, so far as relates to the duration of the poll, the present Act declares that, after October 1, 1853, at every contested election for any county, or for any riding, parts, or divisions of a county, the polling shall continue for one day only, to commence at eight o'clock in the morning, and be kept open until five in the afternoon of such day; the poll-clerks to seal their books, and deliver them to the sheriff, under-sheriff, or deputy presiding at such poll; the deputies to deliver them sealed to the sheriff or under-sheriff, who shall keep them so sealed until the day next but one after the closing of the poll (unless such day be Sunday, then on the Monday following), when on the re-assembling of the court he shall openly break the seals, cast up the votes, declare the state of the poll, and make proclamation of the member or members chosen, not later than two in the afternoon. The provisions of the previous Act relating to the adjournment of the poll in case of riot to remain in force.

LAW OF EVIDENCE (SCOTLAND).

[16 Victoriæ, cap. 20.—May 9, 1853.]

An Act to alter and amend an Act of the 15th year of her present Majesty for amending the Law of Evidence in Scotland.

The Act amended is the 16 Vict., cap. 27. The second section (which allowed the examination of parties named on the record) is repealed, and so much of the first section as declared the incompetency of persons who are agents in actions to be witnesses; and § 3 enacts that "it shall be competent to adduce and examine as witnesses in any action or proceeding in Scotland any party to such action or proceeding, or the husband or wife of any party, whether he or she shall be individually named in the record or proceeding or not; but nothing herein contained shall render any person, or the husband or wife of any person, who in any criminal proceeding is charged with the commission of any indictable offence, or any offence punishable on summary conviction, competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself or herself, his wife or her husband, excepting in so far as the same may be at present competent by the law and practice of Scotland, or shall render any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself or herself, or shall in any proceeding render any husband competent or compellable to give against his wife evidence of any matter communicated by her to him during the marriage, or any wife competent or compellable to give against her husband evidence of any matter communicated by him to her during the marriage." Nothing herein (§ 4) to apply "to any action or suit in consequence of adultery, or for dissolving any marriage, or for breach of promise of marriage, or in any action of declarator of marriage, nullity of marriage, putting to silence legitimacy or bastardy, or in any action of adherence or separation." The adducing of any party by the adverse party as a witness (§ 5) not to have the effect of a reference to the oath of the party. Nothing herein contained (§ 6) to alter or affect the authority of the courts in Scotland as to judicial examinations.

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA).

[16 Victoriæ, cap. 21.—May 9, 1853.]

An Act to authorise the Legislature of the Province of Canada to make Provision concerning the Clergy Reserves in that Province, and the Proceeds thereof.

This Act declares that, subject to the conditions required by the 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 35, §§ 37, 38, and 39, the legislature of Canada are empowered to repeal or alter any of the provisions of the 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78, which provided for the sale of the lands called clergy reserves in the province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof, and to make such other provisions for or concerning the sale, alienation, or disposal of the said clergy reserves, together with all investments arising therefrom, or interest or dividends thereof, the rent of such reserves yet unsold, and all other profits, in such manner as the said legislature of Canada may deem meet, but so as not to interfere with existing interests already assigned or given to the clergy of the churches of England or Scotland, or of any other religious body or denomination of Christians in Canada, during the natural lives of such parties.

SOUTH SEA AND OTHER ANNUITIES COMMUTATION.

[16 Victoria, cap. 23.—May 9, 1853.]

An Act for redeeming or commuting the Annuities payable to the South Sea Company, and certain Annuities of Three Pounds per Centum per Annum, and for creating new Annuities of Three Pounds per Centum per Annum, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum, and issuing Exchequer Bonds.

This long Act, which has been for some time in operation, is merely to consolidate the South Sea Stock, the Bank Annuities, and the Three per Cent. Annuities, with the rest of the national debt. The holders from June 3, 1853, are at liberty to accept either stock at the rate of 82*l.* 10*s.* for each hundred they may hold, for which they will receive 3½ per cent. per annum, or 110*l.*, for which they will receive 2½ per cent. per annum, until January 5, 1894; or for every 100*l.* an Exchequer bond of the same amount, bearing an interest of 2*l.* 15*s.*, payable half-yearly, in March and September, until a year to be named in the bond, not later than 1894; all to be then subject to be paid off at par. Dissidents to be paid off at par. All the rest of the Act consists of regulations for carrying the scheme into effect.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

[16 Victoria, cap. 24.—May 9, 1853.]

An Act to confirm and extend certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for the Towns of Wakefield, Elland, Wallasey, Dudley, Barnsley, Dorchester, and Welshpool.

By this general Act the provisional orders of the General Board of Health are confirmed and made applicable to the places above named. At Wakefield an extension of the district is made, which is to be included in many of the provisions of the Act. At Elland and Wallasey the boundaries are fixed; in the others the boundaries are those of the old municipalities.

COUNTY ELECTION POLLS (SCOTLAND).

[16 Victoria, cap. 28.—June 14, 1853.]

An Act to amend the Law as to taking the Poll at Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for Scotland.

This Act is for limiting the duration of polls for the election of members for counties in Scotland to one day (except in Orkney and Shetland, which are to continue for two days), between the hours of eight in the morning and four in the afternoon; and to empower the sheriff to appoint additional polling places.

SALES OF BULLION.

[16 Victoria, cap. 29.—June 14, 1853.]

An Act for regulating the Weights used in Sales of Bullion.

This Act legalises the use of the troy ounce, as the twelfth part of a troy pound, in all sales of bullion, platina, diamonds, and other precious stones, and the decimal parts of such ounce. Models to be deposited in the Exchequer and such other places as may be appointed; and all such weights to be stamped with the contents of such weight, but no penalties to be imposed for not being so stamped until the expiration of fifteen months from the passing of this Act.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS.

[16 Victoria, cap. 30.—June 14, 1853.]

An Act for the better Prevention and Punishment of Aggravated Assaults upon Women and Children, and for preventing Delay and Expense in the Administration of certain Parts of the Criminal Law.

The first clause enacts that on any person being charged before two justices at petty sessions, or before any magistrate of the metropolitan police courts, or before any stipendiary magistrate elsewhere, with an assault upon any female, or upon any male child whose age may not exceed fourteen years, either upon the complaint of the party aggrieved or otherwise, such magistrate may, in case the assault appear to be of such an aggravated nature as not to be sufficiently punished under the previous Act of 9 Geo. IV., cap. 31, proceed to hear and determine the case in a summary way, and upon proof and conviction, sentence the offender to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol or house of correction for a period not exceeding six calendar months, or to pay a fine not exceeding with costs the sum of 20*l.*, with imprisonment in default of payment; and may also, if thought fit, bind the offender to keep the peace for any period not exceeding six months from the expiration of the sentence; such conviction to be in bar of any other proceedings, civil or criminal; and no appeal to lie to the quarter sessions against such conviction. The court of general or quarter sessions (§ 2) may, upon proof of a conviction, and after seven days' notice have been given, declare a recognizance to keep the peace forfeited; the proceedings thereon to be as usual; but no person (§ 3) committed to prison for not entering into recognizances or finding security to keep the peace, to be detained for a period exceeding twelve calendar months from the date of commitment.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES (METROPOLIS).

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 33.—June 28, 1853.]

An Act for the better Regulation of Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages, and for prohibiting the Use of Advertising Vehicles.

§ 1. From and after October 1, 1853, every person desirous of obtaining a licence to keep a metropolitan stage or hackney carriage within the limits of this Act, must apply in writing to the Commissioners of Police of the metropolis, in order that they may cause an inspection to be made of the carriage; and upon such application the said Commissioners shall cause an inspection to be made; and if it shall be found to be in a fit and proper condition for public use, they shall grant a certificate to that effect, and state therein the number of persons to be carried in and by such carriage; and upon production of such certificate at the office of the Board of Inland Revenue, a licence shall be granted. § 2. The Commissioners of Police are to cause an inspection to be made, as often as they deem it necessary, of all metropolitan stage and hackney carriages, and of the horses used in drawing the same; and if either shall be in a condition unfit for public use, the Commissioners are to give notice to the proprietor; and if, after notice as aforesaid, any proprietor shall use such carriage or horse whilst in a condition unfit for public use, the Commissioners have power to suspend the licence, and to take away the Stamp-office plate belonging to the same, and to retain the same during the suspension of such licence; and a notice shall be given to

the Board of Inland Revenue in every case by the said Commissioners of the suspension of any such licence, and of the time for which it is suspended. § 3. Every proprietor or driver of a metropolitan stage or hackney carriage who shall use any carriage as a metropolitan stage or hackney carriage which has not been certified by the said Commissioners of Police to be in a fit and proper condition for public use, or continue to use it after having had notice of its being unfit, is liable to a penalty not exceeding 3*l.* for each day, or in default of payment may be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month. § 4. The proprietor or driver of any hackney carriage within the limits of this Act shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the fares set forth in a schedule to this Act annexed, namely, 6*d.* for every mile or fraction of a mile, or 2*s.* for each hour or fraction of an hour; but if the hirer thereof stop such carriage for fifteen minutes, or for any longer time, it shall be lawful for the driver to demand and receive a further sum (above the fare to which he shall be entitled, calculated according to the distance) of 6*d.* for every fifteen minutes completed that he shall have been so stopped; and no driver shall demand or receive any sum for or by way of back fare, for the return of such carriage from the place at which such carriage shall be discharged. [This has been altered by the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 127.] By § 5 a table of fares is to be put up, distinctly, inside and outside of every hackney carriage, in such a position as the Commissioners shall direct, and the driver is to produce a book of fares whenever required when plying within the limits of this Act. § 6. In case of disputes as to the fare according to the distance, any table or book signed by the said Commissioners of Police shall, on proof of such signature, be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence of all the distances therein stated to have been measured by the authority of the said Commissioners of Police. § 7. The driver of every hackney carriage shall (unless he have a reasonable excuse, to be allowed by the justice before whom the matter shall be brought in question) drive such hackney carriage to any place to which he shall be required by the hirer thereof to drive the same, not exceeding six miles from the place where the same shall have been hired, or for any time not exceeding one hour; and when any hackney carriage shall have been hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles within one hour, and if the driver of such carriage shall be required to drive more than four miles within one hour, then the driver shall be entitled to demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part thereof exceeding four miles, the fare as regulated by distance. § 8. Every driver of a hackney carriage shall, when hired, deliver to the hirer thereof a card, on which shall be printed, in legible letters and figures, the words "hackney carriage," and the number of the Stamp-office plate fixed on such hackney carriage, or such other words or figures as the said Commissioners of Police may direct. By § 9 the number of persons to be carried is to be painted or marked on every hackney carriage in such a position as the Commissioners shall direct. § 10. The driver of every hackney carriage within the limits of this Act shall carry in or upon such carriage a reasonable quantity of luggage for every person hiring such carriage without any additional charge, except as provided in the Schedule (A). By § 11 any property left in hackney carriages is to be deposited at the police office within 24 hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; and a penalty not to exceed 10*l.* is inflicted for any default thereof, or imprisonment

for a time not exceeding one month, at the discretion of the magistrate. The property is to be restored to the owner after payment of expenses, and such reasonable sum to the driver or conductor as the magistrate may direct. Property not claimed to be disposed of, and the proceeds, after payment of expenses and a reward to the driver, to be carried to the public account. Any person withholding any property left by another in any public carriage, to be subject to the same penalties as the driver. By § 12 the Commissioners of Police are empowered to appoint persons to enforce good order at hackney carriage stands, &c.; and by § 13 they are also empowered, with the consent of the Treasury, to pay wages to such persons, and also to direct water-rates to be paid. Lamps (§ 14) are to be placed inside metropolitan stage carriages, and to be lighted at all times when plying after sunset and before sunrise. Printed bills, &c., (§ 15) are not to be put on metropolitan stage or hackney carriages, so as to obstruct light or ventilation. § 16. No person is to carry about on any carriage or on horseback or on foot, in any thoroughfare or public place within the limits of this Act, to the obstruction or annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers, any picture, placard, notice, or advertisement whatever upon or posted or attached to any part of such carriage. All drivers (§ 17) and conductors of metropolitan stage carriages, and drivers of hackney carriages, are liable to a penalty of 40s. or imprisonment for not more than one month, for any of the following offences:—1. Every driver of a hackney carriage who shall demand or take more than the proper fare as set forth in Schedule (A.), or who shall refuse to admit and carry in his carriage the number of persons marked on such carriage or specified in the certificate, or who shall refuse to carry a reasonable quantity of luggage for any person hiring or intending to hire such carriage: 2. Every driver of a hackney carriage who shall refuse to drive such carriage to any place within the limits of this Act, not exceeding six miles, to which he shall be required to drive any person hiring or intending to hire such carriage, or who shall refuse to drive any such carriage for any time not exceeding one hour, if so required by any person hiring or intending to hire such carriage, or who shall not drive the same at a reasonable and proper speed, not less than six miles an hour, except in cases of unavoidable delay, or when required by the hirer thereof shall not drive at any slower pace: 3. Every driver of a hackney carriage who shall ply for hire with any carriage or horse which shall be at the time unfit for public use, or who shall refuse or neglect to deliver to the hirer of his carriage a ticket with the number of the Stamp-office plate on such carriage printed thereon. By § 18 power is given to police magistrates or justices of the peace to hear and determine offences; and in case of disputes the hirer may require the driver to drive to the nearest police court or justice room, where, without a summons, the justice may at once decide the case; or to a police station, if the police court or justice room is not open, where the complaint shall be entered, and notice given to both parties that the matter in dispute shall be heard by the magistrate at his next sitting. § 19. For every offence against the provisions of this Act for which no special penalty is hereinbefore appointed, the offender shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s., or in default of payment be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month in any gaol or house of correction within the jurisdiction of the magistrate before whom the conviction shall take place. By § 20 the words “the limits of this Act,” are declared

to include every part of the metropolitan police district and City of London. And § 21 provides that this Act is to be construed with 6 and 7 Viet., cap. 86, and 13 and 14 Viet., cap. 7. This Act (§ 22) commenced from July 10, 1853, except as herein otherwise specially provided.

Schedule (A.)—With four or two wheels, drawn by one horse, for any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6*d.* For any distance exceeding one mile, after the rate of 6*d.* for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed. For any time within and not exceeding one hour, 2*s.* And for every hackney carriage drawn by two horses, one-third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance. Provided, that no driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after eight o'clock in the evening and before six o'clock in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, one sum of 6*d.* is to be paid for the whole hiring in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2*d.* for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

INCOME TAX.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 34.—June 28, 1853.]

An Act for granting to her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

This Act, which is a long one, is so much like the preceding one, that it is only necessary to give the new rates, and to state that all incomes amounting to 100*l.* a-year, are now made liable, when between 100*l.* a-year to 150*l.*, to 5*d.* in the *l.*, for the whole period of seven years, to which the Act is limited, and that it extends to Ireland, with some abatements as far as regards Ireland with respect to payments made by landlords on account of poor-rates, and of loss by the absconding of tenants, and that occupiers of land in Ireland pay at the same rate as occupiers in Scotland. Abatements are also to be made everywhere for the expenses incurred by clergymen in the performance of their duties, and for moneys paid for insurances on the lives of the parties liable to duty, or their issues.

For and in respect of the property in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments in the United Kingdom, and for and in respect of every annuity, pension, or stipend, payable by Her Majesty, or out of the Public Revenue of the United Kingdom, and for and in respect of all interest of money, annuities, dividends, and shares of annuities, payable to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, companies or societies, whether corporate or not corporate, and for and in respect of the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person or persons whatever resident in the United Kingdom, from any kind of property whatever, whether situate in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or from any annuities, allowances, or stipends, or from any profession, trade, or vocation, whether the same shall be respectively exercised in the

During the term of two years from <i>April 5</i> , 1853, the yearly duty of	£.	s.	d.
And during the further term of two years from <i>April 5</i> , 1855, the yearly duty of.	0	0	7
And during the further term of three years from <i>April 5</i> , 1857, the yearly duty of.	0	0	6
	0	0	5

	In England.			In Scotland and Ireland.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
During the said first-mentioned term of two years, the yearly duty of . . .	0	0	3½	0	0	2½
And during the said further term of two years, the yearly duty of . . .	0	0	3	0	0	2¼
And during the said further term of three years, the yearly duty of . . .	0	0	2½	0	0	1¾

[16 and 17 Victoriæ, cap. 37.—July 8, 1853.]

The greater part of this Act relates to regulations for manufactures and dealers, containing a scale of abatement, for waste in spirits that have been warehoused; but the main provision affecting the public, is the increase in the rate of duty in Scotland and Ireland, which is raised in Scotland from 4s. to 5s. per gallon of proof spirits, and in Ireland, from 3s. to 3s. 8d. per gallon. Spirits manufactured in the Channel Islands, imported into Scotland, are subject to a duty of 5s. 10d. per gallon, and into Ireland, of 4s. 6d. Upon other mixtures and compounds, the duty on importation is as follows:

	From Scotland to England.	From Ireland to England.	From Ireland to Scotland.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ether	0 7 11	0 11 3	0 3 4
Sweet spirits of nitre, camphorated spirits, lavender-water and other perfumes, being spirits scented with essential oils, flowers, or other ingredients; compound spirits of lavender, spirits of rosemary, spirits of ammonia, sal volatile, Friar's balsam, compound tincture of benzoin, tincture of assafoetida, tincture of castor, tincture of kino, tincture of guaiacum, tincture of			

	From Scotland to England.			From Ireland to England.			From Ireland to Scotland.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
myrrh, tincture of ginger, spirit varnishes . . .	0	4	9	0	6	9	0	2	0
Other tinctures and medi- cated spirits . . .	0	3	2	0	4	6	0	1	4
Made wines . . .	0	0	4½	0	0	6½	0	0	2

The drawbacks are the same, on their being exported instead of imported.

SOAP DUTIES.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 39.—July 8, 1853.]

An Act to Repeal the Duties, Allowances, and Drawbacks of Excise on Soap.

This Act, of only one clause, repeals all duties of excise on soap made in Great Britain, or imported from Ireland, from the 5th of July, 1853, and all drawbacks on soap exported from Great Britain, and allowances on soap sent from Great Britain to Ireland, from the same period. All enactments for levying such duty to cease, and also the regulations, &c., for preventing frauds. Exception is made as to duties or drawbacks due, and penalties or forfeitures incurred at that date.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 41.—August 4, 1853.]

An Act for making further Provisions with respect to Common Lodging-Houses.

The short title of this Act (§ 1) is to be “The Common Lodging-Houses Act, 1853,” and to be construed and executed (§ 2) as one Act with the “Common Lodging-Houses Act, 1851.” After three months from the passing of this Act (§ 3) all common lodging-houses are to be registered before being used, and to be kept only by registered keepers, but the widow of such person, or any member of his family, may, in case of his death, continue it not more than four weeks without being registered anew. The local authority (§ 4) may refuse to register any house, of which the keeper does not produce a register of character, signed by three qualified inhabitant householders. A certified copy of the entry made in the register (§ 5) by the person having charge of it, is to be received in all courts as evidence, and any person, on application, is to be furnished with a certified copy gratis. Where it appears to the local authorities (§ 6) that a common lodging-house is without a sufficient supply of water, and that such a supply can be furnished at a reasonable rate, it may be required of the owner or keeper, by notice in writing, to do all works necessary for that purpose, and if the notice be not complied with, the house to be removed from the register until it is done. When any person (§ 7) in a common lodging-house is ill of fever, or of any infectious or contagious disease, the local authority may cause such person to be removed to an hospital or infirmary, with the consent of the authorities thereof, and on the certificate of the medical officer of the parish; and the local authority may, so far as is thought necessary for preventing the spread of disease, cause any clothes or bedding, &c., to be disinfected, or destroyed, and may award compensation for the same to

be made to the owners by the proper officer of the parish out of the poor-rates. The keeper of a common lodging-house in which beggars or vagrants are received, shall (§ 8), if required by order of the local authority, report, in a schedule to be furnished by the local authority, every person who resorted to such house during the preceding day or night, and transmit the same to the local authority. Town councils, and other officers and boards, specified in the "Nuisances Removal and Disease Prevention Act, 1848," may, on the certificate of a police-constable, or any officer appointed for the inspection of common lodging-houses, stating the existence of any of the causes of complaint specified in § 1 of that Act, proceed (§ 9) to remove the same in the manner prescribed in that Act. The Oxford Commissioners and the Cambridge Commissioners (§ 10) to act as the local authority under this Act in their respective towns. The penalties of the Common Lodging-Houses Act, 1851, (§ 14) are to extend to this Act, and in default of payment (§ 11) any person may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months; and a conviction for a third offence (§ 12) is to disqualify a person from keeping a common lodging-house within five years from the time of conviction, or for such shorter period as the justices may think fit. The Acts (§ 13) may be put in force by justices at petty sessions, for all places within the petty sessional division, within which it is comprised; and the expenses are to be borne (§ 14) by, and paid out of, the poor-rates of the parish in which the house is situated.

SAVINGS'-BANKS ANNUITIES.

[16 and 17 Victoriae, cap. 45.—August 4, 1853.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws, and to grant additional facilities in relation to the purchase of Government Annuities, through the medium of Savings'-Banks, and to make other Provisions in respect thereof.

Some portions of the previous Acts relating to Annuities are to be repealed from the 10th of October, 1853, and from that day the National Debt Commissioners may receive money from depositors, &c., for the purchase of Government Annuities. They may grant, to or for the benefit of any depositor in a savings'-bank, or other person whom the Commissioners shall think entitled to be or to become a depositor in a savings'-bank, any immediate or deferred life annuities depending on single lives, or immediate annuities depending on joint lives with benefit of survivorship, or on the joint continuance of two lives, to any amount not less than 4*l.*, nor more than 30*l.* in the whole, to or for the benefit of any one person, and to receive payment for such immediate life annuities in one sum, or for such deferred life annuities either in one sum or in annual sums, payable for fixed periods. Grants of annuities may be made to a husband and wife, though the one or the other may already have an annuity to the full amount, and in the cases of females, infants, and idiots, or persons of unsound mind, to trustees on their behalf; but no such annuities are to be granted to or for the benefit of any person under the age of 10 years. The annuities granted under this Act are not to be assignable, except in cases of bankruptcy or insolvency. Persons who have contracted for a deferred annuity, who may be unable to keep up their payments, may have an annuity granted, either immediate or deferred, at their own option, equivalent to the amount of the money paid. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt are empowered to make rules, and they are to lay the accounts before Parliament annually.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 51.—August 4, 1853.]

An Act for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Succession to Property, and for altering certain Provisions of the Acts charging Duties on Legacies, and shares of Personal Estates.

There are fifty-five clauses in this Act, and a schedule of tables and rules for determining the new duties and the value of annuities. The duties are under the care and management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and the Act is to be taken to have come into operation on the 19th of May, 1853. The term "succession" is to denote the successor to any property under the operation of the Act. The following duties are granted to Her Majesty, and are to be considered as stamp duties:—Whenever the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of 1*l.* per cent. on such value. Where the successor shall be a brother or sister, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of 3*l.* per cent. upon such value. Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. upon such value. Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. upon such value. And where the successor shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty at the rate of 10*l.* per cent. upon such value. The term "real property" is to include all freehold, copyhold, customary, leasehold, and other hereditaments, and heritable property, whether corporeal or incorporeal, in Great Britain and Ireland, except money secured on heritable property in Scotland, and all estates in any such hereditaments. The term "personal property" is not to include leaseholds, but shall include money payable under long engagement, and money secured on heritable property in Scotland, and all other property not comprised in the preceding definition of real property. Persons now entitled to real property subject to leases for life not to be chargeable with the duty in respect to such determination in case of their occurring in their lifetime. Property subject to a trust for any charitable or public purpose, shall, when under any past or future disposition, which, if made in favour of any individual, would confer on him a succession, be liable to the payment of a duty of 10 per cent. Policies of insurance are not to create the relations of predecessor and successor between the insurers and the assured, and policies assigned *bonâ fide* for valuable consideration are also exempt, but any disposition or devolution of the moneys payable under such bond is to be deemed a succession. Property not exceeding 100*l.* in value, passing upon death from the same predecessor is exempt, as is all property not exceeding 20*l.* in value. The interest of every successor is to be deemed an annuity, and the tables given at the end of the Act are for the purpose of estimating the value of such annuity.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 54.—August 4, 1853.]

An Act to alter certain Duties and Customs.

This Act repeals altogether the duties of customs on numerous articles, and alters, in general reducing, the rate of duty upon others. We have given the table of duties at page 62.

STAMP DUTIES.

[16 and 17 Victoriae, cap. 59.—August 4, 1853.]

An Act to repeal certain Stamp Duties, and to grant others in lieu thereof, to amend the Laws relating to Stamp Duties, and to make perpetual certain Stamp Duties in Ireland.

The first clause repeals the Acts relating to the stamp duties altered by this Act; § 2 places them under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and continues the powers and provisions of the former Acts. By § 3 all stamps on receipts and on drafts or orders for the payment of money are fixed at 1*d.*, the stamp to be either impressed on the paper or affixed by an adhesive stamp, but where an adhesive stamp is used (§ 4) it must in every case be cancelled by being so affixed that the name, or some part of it, or the initials, be distinctly written on it, so that it can never be used again, under a penalty, for neglect of so doing, of 10*l.*; and for any fraudulent removal and re-using such stamp (§ 5) a penalty of 20*l.* is imposed. On every assurance for life, or on any contingency depending on a life or lives, a receipt properly stamped shall be given within one calendar month after payment of the money under a penalty of 50*l.*; the officers of the Insurance Company being answerable for the default. Articles of clerkship to attorneys of the County Palatine Courts may be stamped (§ 7) for the admission of the clerk into the Superior Courts on payment of the additional duty only; that is, as they were previously charged with a stamp of 60*l.* the addition of another stamp of 60*l.* is to be deemed to make the full amount of 120*l.*, the duty on articles of clerkship to an attorney in the superior courts.* Inventories of the personal or moveable estate of deceased persons in Scotland are subject to an *ad valorem* stamp; and where, from some accidental omission in the first instance an additional inventory was necessary, the duty on the whole amount was charged on the new one, § 8 declares that only the additional duty shall in future be imposed. Licences to clergymen to perform divine service in any building approved by the bishop, while the church or chapel is rebuilding or under repair, or of any building so approved for the convenience of persons residing at a distance from the church, are by § 9 declared exempt from stamp duty. Where property is sold subject to any mortgage, the mortgage money (§ 10) is to be deemed a part of the purchase money, and subject to the *ad valorem* stamp duty on conveyances, whether agreed to be paid by the purchaser or not. Where property is sold and conveyed in consideration of a rent-charge or annuity, subject to redemption or purchase upon terms and conditions specified in the deed, the redemption money (§ 11) so mentioned is to be deemed purchase money, and be subject to the *ad valorem* duty accordingly. Counterparts of leases (§ 12) having a 5*s.* stamp, and paying the progressive duty, are to be available as a counterpart without being stamped with a particular stamp testifying the payment of the stamp duty on the original lease. On the payment of a fee of 10*s.* the Commissioners of Inland Revenue by the former Act are required to decide on the amount of stamp duty required on any deed submitted to them, and the amount they impose is to be deemed valid; by § 13 they are empowered to adjudge, and stamp accordingly, any deed which may not be liable to any stamp duty; but if they fix a duty, the same may be appealed against either as to the whole or part in the Court of Exchequer. Mortgages and bonds (§ 14) may be

* These sums are reduced by Stamp Act, No. 2, 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 63. See p. 115.

made transferable without paying stamp duty on the transfer, upon payment of three times the amount of the *ad valorem* duty, over and above the first payment, on the original bond or mortgage. To facilitate the purchase of postage stamps, envelopes, &c., the Postmaster-General (§ 15) may authorise by letters under his hand any person to sell such stamps without subjecting themselves to any penalty. No playing cards (§ 16) except such as are rendered unfit for use as playing cards, and no picture or court cards, to be deemed or sold as waste cards, and no playing cards to be sold otherwise than in packs, with a properly-stamped ace of spades, under a penalty to the seller of 10*l.*, or if a licensed maker a penalty of 20*l.* Officers of the Inland Revenue (§ 17) are exempted from serving public offices, the same as Excise officers are. Receipt stamps in hand (§ 18) are to be allowed for on application to the proper officer within six calendar months from the 10th of October, 1853, when this Act is to come into operation. Drafts or orders for payment on a banker (these are exempt from the stamp duty) on demand, (§ 19) are to be deemed a sufficient authority for the payment of the same, without proof of the endorsement of the same by the person to whom the draft or order was payable. § 20 makes the stamp duties in Ireland perpetual, and continues the powers and provisions of the former Acts.

The following are the rates enumerated in the schedule:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Indentures, covenants, or agreements with any apprentice, clerk (otherwise than attorneys), or servants, where no money is paid	2	6
Debentures or certificates for drawbacks, or bounties, where the sum received does not exceed 10 <i>l.</i>	1	0
— above 10 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 50 <i>l.</i>	2	6
— above 50 <i>l.</i>	5	0
Drafts or orders for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer or to order, on demand	0	1
(Bankers' cheques and letters of credit sent to persons abroad are exempt.)		
Policies of assurance, where the sum assured does not exceed 500 <i>l.</i> , for every 50 <i>l.</i> and any fractional part of 50 <i>l.</i>	0	6
— above 500 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 1000 <i>l.</i> , for every 100 <i>l.</i> , and any fractional part of 100 <i>l.</i>	1	0
— above 1000 <i>l.</i> , for every 1000 <i>l.</i> and any fractional part of 1000 <i>l.</i>	10	0
Receipts, or discharges given for or upon the payment of money, amounting to 2 <i>l.</i> or upwards	0	1

STAMP DUTIES. (No. 2.)

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 63.—August 4, 1853.]

An Act to repeal certain Stamp Duties, and to grant others in lieu thereof, to give Relief with respect to the Stamp Duties on Newspapers and Supplements thereto, to repeal the Duty on Advertisements, and otherwise to amend the Laws relating to Stamp Duties.

By § 1 the stamp duties on such instruments as are contained in the schedule are repealed, and those there stated are granted instead. The duties (§ 2) are to be under the care of the Commissioners of

Inland Revenue, and the powers and provisions of former Acts are continued in force. Newspaper stamps (§ 3) are to be 1*d.* only, for a superficies of print, on one side of the paper, not exceeding 2,295 inches, whether published as a supplement or not; any supplement, that with the paper does not exceed that quantity, is to be exempt; and any other supplement to a duly-stamped newspaper not containing a superficies on one side of more than 1,148 inches of print, is to be subject to a stamp of one-halfpenny; and any two supplements, not containing more than 2,296 inches, to a duty of one-halfpenny each, provided each be published on one sheet of paper only. Newspaper stamps on hand (§ 4) are to be allowed for within six calendar months of the Act coming into operation (August 4); from which period also (§ 5) the duties on advertisements are to cease. By § 6 a duty of 1*l.* 15*s.* is imposed on every assignment of any judgment in Ireland, and a duty of 10*s.* on every writ of acknowledgment in Scotland by persons infest of lands in favour of the heirs or disponees of creditors. By § 7 power is given to the Treasury to compound with bankers in Scotland or the stamp duties on their promissory notes. § 8 imposes a stamp duty of 1*d.* on every scrip certificate for any share or shares in any joint-stock or other company; but receipts for land, assessed, or income tax (§ 9) are declared exempt. Stamps denoting the duty on policies of life-assurance (§ 10) may be impressed or affixed by adhesive stamps, but the adhesive stamp if used (§ 11) must be adapted for writing on it the date and number of the policy, the name of the person insured, and of one of the directors of the assurance company, which must be fairly and distinctly written, or in default the director or other person signing such policy to forfeit 50*l.*

Schedule.

£. s. d.

Articles of clerkship to any attorney or solicitor in any of her Majesty's courts in Westminster or in Ireland, in order to admission as a proctor in the High Court of Admiralty in England, or the Admiralty in Ireland, or any of the ecclesiastical courts in Doctors' Commons or in Ireland	80	0	0
Certificate to be taken out yearly by every person admitted as an attorney or solicitor in any of her Majesty's courts of Westminster or Ireland, &c.; and by every person admitted as a writer to the signet, or as a solicitor, agent, attorney, or procurator in any of the courts in Scotland; and by every notary public:			
If residing within ten miles of the General Post-office, London, or within the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within three miles thereof, if he has been admitted for three years	9	0	0
Or if not admitted so long	4	10	0
If residing elsewhere, and admitted for three years	6	0	0
Or if not admitted so long	3	0	0
Certificate to be taken out by every conveyancer, special pleader, and equity draftsman, in England or Ireland, if residing within ten miles of the General Post-office, London, or in the city of Dublin, or within three miles thereof	9	0	0
And if residing elsewhere	6	0	0
Conveyances of any kind or description in England or Ireland, and charter disposition or contract containing the			

£. s. d.

first original constitution of feu and ground annual rights in Scotland (not being a lease or tack for years) in consideration of any annual sums payable in perpetuity, or for any indefinite period, whether fee-farm or other rent, feu duty, ground annual, or otherwise:

Where the annual sum made payable does not exceed 20s.	0	2	6
Exceeding 20s. and not exceeding 12 <i>l.</i> , for every 20s. or fraction thereof	0	2	6
Exceeding 12 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 24 <i>l.</i> , for every 40s. or fraction thereof	0	5	0
Exceeding 24 <i>l.</i> , for every 4 <i>l.</i> or fraction thereof	0	10	0

PARISH VESTRIES.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 65.—August 15, 1853.]

An Act to amend the Act for the Regulation of Parish Vestries.

This Act declares that no person shall be required, in order to be entitled to vote or be present at any vestry meeting held under the provisions of the 58 and 59 Geo. III., to have paid any rate for the relief of the poor of the parish in which such meeting shall be held which shall have been made or become due within three calendar months immediately preceding such vestry meeting.

PUBLIC-HOUSES (SCOTLAND).

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 67.—August 15, 1853.]

An Act for the better Regulation of Public-Houses in Scotland.

By § 1 no certificate is to be granted for spirits or wine to be drunk or consumed on the premises, with respect to any house or premises not previously licensed, unless on the express condition that no groceries or other provisions to be consumed elsewhere shall be sold in the same house or premises within the period to which such certificate applies, from and after the term of Whitsuntide (May 15) next ensuing; but grocers (§ 2) may obtain a certificate for the sale of porter, ale, beer, cyder or perry, wine or spirits, and other excisable spirits by retail, not to be drunk on the premises. The provisions of the 6 Geo. IV., cap. 81, that no licence for the sale of wine or spirits by retail shall be granted to any one not having a licence to sell beer, cyder, or perry by retail is (§ 3) repealed so far as concerns Scotland. Separate and distinct certificates (§ 4) must be obtained for the sale by retail of porter, beer, &c., and of wines and spirits; and no one certificate shall be obtained for the sale of both; and no certificate to be granted (§ 5) until the premises have been inspected and a written report made by a magistrate that they are suitable, accompanied by a certificate as to the applicant's character and qualifications signed by two magistrates. No certificate (§ 6) to be granted to any blacksmith, nor to any tacksman of tolls or toll-gatherer, nor to any house not hitherto licensed at or near to any toll-bar in Scotland, unless such toll-bar be situated more than six miles from any other licensed house in the county. Excise licences

(§ 7) without or contrary to a certificate obtained under this Act are to be void. Instead of the present duties on licences (§ 8), the following are to be charged :

	£.	s.	d.
Every person duly authorised by the justices to keep an inn to sell beer, cyder, or perry (to be consumed on the premises or not) if not rated or valued at 10 <i>l.</i>	2	10	0
And if rated or valued at 10 <i>l.</i> or upwards	4	4	0
Every retailer of spirits inhabiting premises not rated or valued at 10 <i>l.</i> the licence to apply also to the sale of beer, where the party has obtained the justices' certificate for the sale of both	4	4	0
If rated at 10 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i>	5	5	0
„ 20 <i>l.</i> „ 25 <i>l.</i>	9	9	0
„ 25 <i>l.</i> „ 30 <i>l.</i>	10	10	0
„ 30 <i>l.</i> „ 40 <i>l.</i>	11	11	0
„ 40 <i>l.</i> „ 50 <i>l.</i>	12	12	0
„ 50 <i>l.</i> and upwards	13	13	0

The provisions of former Acts (§ 9) in relation to Excise licences are to be applied to the duties and licences under this Act; which is not, however (§ 10), to alter or affect existing licence duties, or the liabilities of parties to take out such licences. By § 11 the form of certificate is given, in which is a provision that the house so licensed is not to open before eight in the morning, nor to remain open after eleven at night, but the magistrates have the power of altering the hours, provided they do not make them earlier than six nor later than eight in the morning for opening, nor earlier than nine nor later than eleven for closing. Certificates (§ 12) contrary to this Act to be void. Excise licences (§ 13) taken out after October 10, 1853, for retailing exciseable liquors, to expire at Whitsunday (May 15, 1854); and licences taken out at any time at or after Whitsunday, 1854, to expire at the Whitsunday next following. Power is given (§ 14) to enter any public-house or house where refreshments are sold to be consumed on the premises; and any one offering obstruction to their doing so, are subject to a penalty for the first offence of 5*l.*, or imprisonment for one calendar month on non-payment thereof within fourteen days from the time of conviction; and for every subsequent offence, a penalty of 10*l.*, or two calendar months' imprisonment; the magistrates to have the power of mitigating the penalty, but not to less than one-fourth of either the money or the imprisonment. Persons selling spirits without a certificate (§ 15), and dealers in groceries or other provisions to be consumed elsewhere than on the premises, supplying, whether gratuitously or otherwise, spirits to be consumed on the premises, to be deemed guilty of an offence, and be subject to the penalties imposed by the 9 Geo. IV., cap. 58; and persons thrice convicted to be deemed incapable of holding a licence. All offences under this Act (§ 16) to be tried and determined, and all penalties recovered, under the provisions of the 9 Geo. IV., cap. 58. § 18 is an explanation of terms; and § 19 repeals all other Acts so far as they are inconsistent with this Act.

ELECTIONS.

[16 and 17 Victoriæ, cap. 68.—August 15, 1853.]

An Act to limit the Time for proceeding to Election in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales, and for Polling at Elections for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for other purposes.

Writs to the sheriffs of counties in England and Wales (§ 1) are hereafter to require them to cause elections to be made for their counties only; and the writs for the election of members for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to every borough or other place in England or Wales to be directed to the returning officer thereof. Elections in counties (§ 2) are to be held not later than the twelfth nor earlier than the sixth day after the sheriff's proclamation (which is to be made within two days after receiving the writ), to be holden on any day, Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day excepted. The returning officer in boroughs and other places, is to proceed to the election within six days after the receipt of the writ, giving three clear days' notice, exclusive of the day of proclamation and the day of election. The polling (§ 4) at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is not to continue for more than five days at most, Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Ascension-day being excluded; and at every such election (§ 5) the vice-chancellor is to appoint additional places to the House of Convocation or Senate House, and appoint pro-vice-chancellors, poll-clerks, &c., for conducting the poll. No poll at any election for members of parliament, in England or Wales, to be taken at any inn or public-house, or in any place communicating therewith, without the consent of all the candidates. By § 7 power is given to her Majesty, on petition of the justices, to direct that any polling place or places in counties shall cease to be such, and that other places shall be substituted in lieu thereof, but the proceedings upon any such petition (§ 8) are to be as provided by the 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 102, § 2.

NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES.

[16 and 17 Victoriæ, cap. 71.—August 15, 1853.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Stamp Duties upon Newspapers.

By a schedule of the 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 76, it was enacted that "Any paper containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, printed in any part of the United Kingdom for sale, and published periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such papers, parts, or numbers," of a certain size, and sold for a sum not less than sixpence exclusive of the duty, should be deemed a newspaper, and liable to the stamp duty. As this was imperfectly understood as referring to many publications, the present Act repeals so much of the former Act, and declares that, "No paper containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, shall be deemed a newspaper, within the meaning of the said Act or of any Act relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, unless the same shall be published periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such parts or numbers." The Act to be in force from the day of its passing.

NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 73.—August 15, 1853.]

An Act for the Establishment of a Body of Naval Coast Volunteers, and for the temporary transfer to the Navy, in case of need, of Seafaring Men employed in other Public Services.

By § 1 the Admiralty are empowered to raise a number, not exceeding 10,000, of Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, by voluntary entry from among seafaring men, and such others as may be deemed suitable, at such places in the United Kingdom, and at such times, as the Board of Admiralty may direct. These volunteers (§ 2) are to be entered for a period of five years, and they may be trained and exercised (§ 3) on board ship, or on shore, as may be directed, for a time or times not exceeding twenty-eight days in each year, but not to be sent more than fifty leagues from the shore of some part of the United Kingdom. In case of imminent national danger, or of great emergency (§ 4), her Majesty may order the volunteers to be called into actual service; but whenever so called (§ 5) they are not to be liable to be sent beyond 100 leagues from the shore of the United Kingdom, and the term of service is to be one year, subject to being extended for another year by royal proclamation; in which case the volunteers, whose service is extended, are to be entitled to twopence additional per day for the extra service, but if the volunteer be called into actual service, and be not employed for a period exceeding six months, he is liable to be called again into service during any part of his period of five years, as though he had not been called, but if the period he has served exceed six months and be less than a year, he is only liable to serve for such period as will make up the year. After the expiration of a year of actual service (§ 5) the volunteer is to be entitled to his discharge from all liability as a volunteer, although his period of five years may not have expired; but if called into actual service, he must fulfil the period of actual service although his period of five years may expire while so serving. During exercise and actual service (§ 7) the men are to have the same pay as able seamen, and when afloat the same allowances, and if appointed to be a petty officer, the same rank, pay, and allowances, as others in the Royal Navy. Every volunteer (§ 8), as long as he so continues, is protected from service in the Royal Navy except as here provided, and is exempt from serving in the militia, or as a peace or parish officer. The provisions (§ 9) relating to the billeting of marines are extended to the volunteers. Power is given to the Admiralty by § 10 to make regulations as to sums to be paid by way of bounty, either by a gross sum or by periodical payments, to persons entering as volunteers, or re-entering after having performed one period of five years, such bounty, however, not to exceed 6*l.*, or, if a periodical payment, not to exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per month; the arms, clothing, and accoutrements, the times and places for training and exercise, the fines and forfeitures for misconduct and breach of discipline, are to be provided for by regulations issued by the Admiralty; which regulations (§ 11) are to be laid before Parliament. The Commissioners of the Admiralty (§ 12) are empowered to discharge all or any of the volunteers raised under this Act at their discretion. In case of emergency (§ 13) the Commissioners of the Admiralty may require the officers and men of the Coast Guard revenue cruisers and seamen-riggers employed under the Crown, to serve in the navy for a period not exceeding five years, without their own consent, and

while so serving they are to have the same pay and allowances, according to their ratings, as the officers and men in Her Majesty's navy. In case of actual invasion (§ 14) or imminent danger thereof, the Admiralty may require and direct all or any of the out-door officers and boatmen employed by the Board of Customs, and all or any other seafaring officers and men holding appointments under the Crown, to join such ships or vessels-of-war as the Admiralty may appoint; they are also to be entitled to the same pay and allowances as before-mentioned, but not to be liable to serve for a longer period than one year without their own consent. Where the pay, however (§ 15), received in the navy shall be less than what any person so called on would be entitled to in respect of his employment, if not so serving, the difference is to be paid from time to time to such person or persons as he may direct; he is to return to his employment (if not disabled) at the expiration of his servitude, and such service to be reckoned in regard to pensions for the service from which he has been taken, provided he has conducted himself in a proper manner. In case of emergency (§ 16) the Admiralty may also require the services of petty officers and seamen in receipt of pensions, who are to be entitled to pay and allowances, according to their ratings, while so serving, in addition to their pensions. The laws relating to the government of the navy (§ 17) are extended to the volunteers during exercise, and to them and others when in actual service. Any volunteer offering himself to be enlisted in her Majesty's regular forces, or the forces of the East India Company, or in the militia, or a militiaman offering himself to be entered as a volunteer, is liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, and the entry is void; and any officer knowingly enlisting such person is liable to a penalty not exceeding 20*l.* Any volunteer (§ 19) selling or pledging his arms, accoutrements, &c., or neglecting to return the same, is liable to a penalty of 3*l.* for each offence, and any person buying or otherwise receiving the same is liable to a penalty of 10*l.*, and treble the value of the article. Every volunteer (§ 20) not attending (unless prevented by infirmity) at the time and place appointed for training or exercise, is subject to a penalty of 20*l.*; and those (§ 21) not attending when called into actual service may be apprehended and punished as deserters from the navy; any one inducing a volunteer, or other person properly called on, to absent themselves, are subject to a penalty of 20*l.* for each offence, and if they shall harbour or employ persons so absenting themselves the penalty is 30*l.* § 23 prescribes the mode for the recovery of penalties, and § 24 is for the appropriation of them, a moiety in some cases going to the informer.

EVIDENCE AMENDMENT ACT.

[16 and 17 Victoriae, cap. 83.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to amend an Act of the 14 and 15 Victoriae, cap. 99.

In all legal suits or proceedings, husbands and wives (§ 1) are declared to be competent and compellable to give evidence, either *vivâ voce* or by deposition according to the practice of the court, on behalf of either or any of the parties to the said suit or proceeding; but (§ 2) criminal cases and cases of adultery are excepted, so far that husbands and wives are not to be admitted as evidences against each other. Husbands and wives (§ 3) are not to be compellable to disclose com-

munications made by the one to the other during marriage. So much of § 1 of 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 85, as provides that husbands and wives shall not be competent witnesses in certain suits, is repealed. § 5 gives the short title, "The Evidence Amendment Act, 1853," and § 6 fixes the commencement of the Act from July 11, 1853.

DUTIES ON HORSES LET FOR HIRE.

[16 and 17 Victoriæ, cap. 88.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to repeal the Duties payable in respect of Horses let for Hire, and to grant new Duties on Licences to let Horses for Hire.

By § 1 the duties on licences to let horses for hire are repealed from October 10, 1853, except as to duties which are due, and as to all fines and penalties then incurred, and by § 2 the following duties are imposed in their stead:—

	£.	s.	d.
Where the person taking out such licence shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only.	7	10	0
And where such person shall keep as aforesaid any greater number of horses or carriages—			
Not exceeding two horses or two carriages	12	10	0
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages	20	0	0
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages	30	0	0
Not exceeding twelve horses or nine carriages	40	0	0
Not exceeding sixteen horses or twelve carriages	50	0	0
Not exceeding twenty horses or fifteen carriages	60	0	0
Exceeding fifteen carriages	70	0	0
Exceeding twenty horses, then for every additional number of ten horses, and for any additional number less than ten over and above twenty, or any other multiple of ten horses, the further additional duty of.	10	0	0

The duties so granted are (§ 3) to be deemed duties of excise, under the care of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, who are to have all the powers heretofore granted for the recovery of the same, with all fines, forfeitures, and penalties. Persons who let horses for hire (§ 4) are to take out licences under this Act, but this is not to extend (§ 5) to persons in respect of horses used in drawing any licensed stage or hackney carriage, provided they are not used beyond the regulated distance. Every person applying for such licence (§ 6) is to fill up and sign a printed form, giving his full Christian and surname, his place of abode, and the place or places where he intends to carry on his business, and the greatest number of horses and carriages kept by him within the year preceding such application, or, if he has not kept any, to specify the number of horses and carriages he intends to keep, and upon payment of the proper duty on the same the licence is to be granted to him; and the licence (§ 7) is to contain these particulars, specifying the number authorised to be kept. All licences (§ 8) granted before April 6, 1854, are to expire on April 5, and afterwards to be annual, reckoning from April 6, to expire on April 5, such licences to be annually renewed (§ 9), giving the collector twenty-one days' notice of the intention to renew. Only a proportionate part (§ 10) of the duty is to be paid on licences

taken out before April 6, 1854; and licences to persons commencing business (§ 11) are to be granted on payment of a proportionate part of the duty, according to the quarter in which they are taken out, but persons (§ 12) holding a licence under this or any former Act, shall not be deemed persons commencing business, nor be entitled to take out a licence on payment of any proportional part of the year, unless their former licence shall have expired at least one year previously. Persons (§ 13) desirous of keeping to let for hire a greater number of horses or carriages than is specified in the licence, may take out a supplemental licence, on payment of such sum as would be payable by a person on commencing business. Before any such licence is granted (§ 14) an entry must be made and signed by the applicant, and delivered to the proper officer, of every stable, coachhouse, or other building, in which he shall intend to keep any horse or carriage to be let for hire, and in default thereof, is liable to a penalty of 100*l.*, which is also the penalty (§ 15) for letting horses or carriages for hire without a licence. None but officers of the Inland Revenue (§ 16) to prosecute before justices for the penalties.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND).

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. ~~1~~9.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to regulate the Admission of Professors to the Lay Chairs in the Universities of Scotland.

No person (§ 1) elected, presented, or provided, to the office of professor, regent, master, or other office, not being that of a principal or a chair of theology, to be required to sign the profession of faith required by previous acts; but only (§ 2) to make and subscribe the following:—

“ I, *A. B.* do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that as professor of _____, and in the discharge of the said office, I will never endeavour, directly or indirectly, to teach or inculcate any opinions opposed to the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, or to the Westminster Confession of Faith as ratified by law in the year One thousand six hundred and ninety, and that I will not exercise the functions of the said office to the prejudice or subversion of the Church of Scotland as by law established, or the doctrines and privileges thereof.”

Such declaration to be registered. In any proceeding at law (§ 3) against any professor for non-compliance, it is to be a sufficient defence if the professor declare himself ready to make and subscribe such declaration; but in case (§ 4) any professor enter on his functions without making such declaration, the Lord Advocate may apply to the Court of Session, which shall inquire into the same, and if the complaint is well founded interdict such professor from performing the functions of his office, unless the provisions of this Act are complied with; and if they are not complied with within two months after the interdict is granted, he shall lose all right to such office without any legal proceeding. The Lord Advocate also (§ 5) may present a complaint against any professor wilfully violating the declaration to her Majesty, who may then issue a commission to inquire into the same, and on the report of such commission may censure, suspend, or deprive such professor, as may seem just. The words “ Chair of Theology ” (§ 6) is to mean the chairs of Divinity,

Church History, Biblical Criticism, and Hebrew, in any of the Scotch Universities, and the principal in the same, excepting that of Marischal College, Aberdeen, or the united College of St. Leonard and St. Salvador, St. Andrews. All laws and statutes (§ 7) so far as they are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

ASSESSED TAXES.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 90.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to repeal certain Duties of Assessed Taxes, and to grant other Duties of the same Description; and to Amend the Laws relating to the Application of the Moneys arising from the Redemption and Purchase of the Land Tax.

From and after April 5, 1854, in England, and from and after May 24, 1854, in Scotland, the present duties (§ 1) on male servants, carriages, horses, mules, dogs, hair-powder, and armorial bearings or ensigns, with all the exemptions and regulations relating thereto, are to cease and determine, save and except as to arrears and penalties; and in lieu thereof (§ 2) the duties imposed in schedules C, D, E, G, I, K, and M, are imposed. The duties granted by this Act (§ 3) are to be under the management of the Board of Inland Revenue, and are to be assessed under the provisions of the Acts relating to assessed taxes. No exemptions (§ 4), except those contained in the schedules to this Act, are to be allowed, and the exemptions are to be returned and claimed as directed by the 43 Geo. III., cap. 161, or in default the exemption will not be allowed. Persons (§ 5) keeping or using articles exempted under the previous Acts, are not to be liable to be assessed under this Act for the year 1854, on ceasing to keep or use such articles after October 10, 1853, in England, or after November 22, in Scotland. This Act is not to annul any contract of composition for taxes (§ 6), but persons who may have compounded may determine such contracts by giving a written notice on or before October 10, 1853, and on giving notice of their intention to discontinue the use of any increased establishment or any part thereof, not included in the composition, and actually ceasing to use such one calendar month before April 5, 1854, are not to be liable to the assessment for that year. The word "horse" (§ 7) is to include mare or gelding. From and after the passing of this Act (§ 8) the moneys arising from the redemption or purchase of the land tax, may be applied to the purchase of stock chargeable on the consolidated fund.

We give the schedules, but as the rules and regulations, which are numerous, will be stated in the tax-papers, we need only add that in the duty on male servants a son or grandson under 21, residing with his father or grandfather as servant, is exempt, as are also occasional gardeners and public-house servants who carry out beer; and that hearses are included among carriages let for hire.

SCHEDULE C. Of the Duties payable annually for every *Male Servant*.

	£.	s.	d.
For every such servant of the age of eighteen years or upwards, per annum	1	1	0
And for every such servant under the age of eighteen years	0	10	6
	F 2		

SCHEDULE D. Of the Duties payable annually on all *Carriages* of any of the descriptions herein mentioned.

	£.	s.	d.
For every such carriage with four wheels :			
Where the same shall be drawn by two or more horses or mules	3	10	0
And where the same shall be drawn by one horse or mule only	2	0	0
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches :			
Where the same shall be drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height	1	15	0
And where the same shall be drawn by one such pony or mule only	1	0	0
For every carriage with less than four wheels :			
Where the same shall be drawn by two or more horses or mules	2	0	0
And where the same shall be drawn by one horse or mule only	0	15	0
And where the same shall be drawn by one pony or mule only not exceeding thirteen hands in height	0	10	0
And where any such carriage shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire	One half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.		
For every carriage used by any common carrier principally and bonâ fide for and in the carrying of goods, wares, or merchandise, whereby he shall seek a livelihood, where such carriage shall be occasionally only used in conveying passengers for hire, and in such manner that the stage-carriage duty or any composition for the same shall not be payable under any licence by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue :			
Where such last-mentioned carriage shall have four wheels	2	6	8
And where the same shall have less than four wheels	1	6	8

SCHEDULE E. Of the Duties payable annually for *Horses and Mules* kept or used for the purpose of riding or of drawing any Carriage chargeable with Duty.

For every horse kept or used for the purpose of racing or running for any plate, prize, or sum of money or other thing, or kept in training for any of the said last-mentioned purposes	3	17	0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands, of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty, except horses chargeable under Schedule F. of this Act	1	1	0

SCHEDULE F. Of the Duties payable annually for all *Horses and Mules* not charged with Duty under Schedule E. of this Act.

For every horse and mule exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands, and not chargeable under Schedule E. of this Act	0	10	6
For every pony or mule, not exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	0	10	6

	£.	s.	d.
And for every such pony or mule as last mentioned kept for any other purpose	0	5	3

SCHEDULE G. Of the Duties payable annually on *Dogs*.

For every dog, of whatever description or denomination the same may be	0	12	0
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No person to be chargeable to a greater amount on any number of dogs than 3*l.* 12*s.*; or for any number of greyhounds than 9*l.*; and any dog kept solely for the herding of sheep or cattle is exempt.

SCHEDULE I. Of the Duties payable annually by *Persons* in respect of *Hair Powder* used or worn by them.

By every person who shall have used or worn any hair powder	1	3	6
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SCHEDULE K. Of the Duties payable annually by *Persons* in respect of any *Armorial Bearing or Ensign* used or worn by them.

Where such person shall be chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2	12	9
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And where such person shall not be so chargeable	0	13	2
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SCHEDULE M. is a schedule of further exemptions.

SHERIFFS (SCOTLAND).

[16 and 17 *Victoriæ*, cap. 92.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to diminish the number of Sheriffs in Scotland, and to unite certain Counties in Scotland in so far as regards the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff.

After the passing of this Act there is to be no future appointment to the separate sheriffdoms of the following counties, but on any vacancy occurring it is to be united to the other county named, without any additional salary. The counties to be united are—the county of Sutherland and the county of Caithness; the county of Banff and the counties of Elgin and Nairn; the county of Linlithgow and the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross; the county of Dumbarton and the county of Bute; the county of Haddington and the county of Berwick: the county of Roxburgh and the county of Selkirk; the county of Wigton and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[16 and 17 *Victoriæ*, cap. 95.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to provide for the Government of India.

Until Parliament shall otherwise provide, the British territories in India (§ 1) are to be continued under the government of the East India Company, subject to the provisions of this Act. After the second Wednesday in April, 1854 (§ 2), there are to be only eighteen directors of the said Company, any ten of whom are to form a council, and to have, save so far as is hereby altered, the same powers and privileges as they before had. At any time before April 5, 1854, (§ 3) her Majesty may appoint three of the first directors, one for two

years, one for four years, and one for six years, but all three must have served ten years in India, either under the Crown or in the service of the Company. On the second Wednesday in March, 1854 (§ 4), the present directors and the directors out by rotation are to meet and appoint from their own body fifteen of the first directors under this Act, five for two years, five for four years, and five for six years; the persons elected to be certified to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. On the first three vacancies occurring, the directors (§ 5) appointed by the Crown are to be increased to six; after the first three (§ 6), on a vacancy occurring among those directors nominated by the Crown, it is to be filled by her Majesty; and on a vacancy occurring among any of the other twelve, it is to be filled up by election of the general court as at present. The ordinary term (§ 7) is to be six years, but every director is eligible to be re-elected. The term of office of the directors not appointed by the Crown (§ 8) is to expire, and biennial elections are to be held, on the second Wednesday in April. Six of the twelve elected directors (§ 9) must have resided ten years in India at least. The possession of 1090*l*. of the Company's stock (§ 10) in his own right is to be the qualification for a director, and of this possession he is required to make a declaration before acting. The directors appointed by her Majesty (§ 11) may sit in Parliament; and no such director can be removed by the general court of the Company, but her Majesty may do so for inability or misbehaviour. The authority of the present directors (§ 12) is to cease on the second Wednesday of April, 1854. Before acting (§ 13), the directors are required to take an oath of fidelity to her Majesty. The quorum of the general court of the Company (§ 14) is not to be less than twenty; if fewer attend, the court to be adjourned without putting the question. The provisions of 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 35, for creating a presidency of Agra (§ 15), which has been suspended by 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 52, is to remain so until the same be revoked, and until then the appointment of a lieutenant-governor for the north-western provinces to remain in force; but the court of directors (§ 16) may, under the directions and control of the India Board (§ 17), declare that the Governor-General of India shall not be President of Bengal, and may appoint a separate governor for the presidency of Bengal; and until such separate presidency be established, a lieutenant-governor may be appointed by the Governor-General. The court of directors may also (§ 17), under the direction and control aforesaid, constitute one new presidency within the territories subject to their government, or they may authorise the Governor-General to appoint a new lieutenant-governorship; and they may likewise (§ 18) alter from time to time the limits of the presidencies or lieutenant-governorships as they may deem expedient. Enactments and provisions now in force as to existing presidencies to be extended to the new presidencies. Every appointment (§ 20) by the court of directors of any member of the council of any presidency in India shall be subject to the approbation of her Majesty, signified by sign-manual and countersigned by the President of the India Board. So much (§ 21) of the 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 85, which provides that the fourth ordinary member of the council of India shall not be entitled to sit or vote, except at meetings for making laws or regulations, is repealed; but in addition (§ 22) one member for each presidency and lieutenant-governorship to be appointed by the governor or lieutenant-governor, the chief-justice of Bengal, and one other judge to be named by the Governor-General, are to form part of the

council to sit and vote only at meetings for making laws and regulations. The Governor-General (§ 23) may appoint any member of the said council to be vice-president in his absence; and to form a quorum there must be present the Governor-General or the vice-president, and at least six other members of the council; and no law or regulation (§ 24) made by the council to be of force until it has been assented to by the Governor-General, whether he have been present at the council or not. The time for the meeting of the council (§ 25), with the new legislative councillors, to be fixed by the Governor-General by a proclamation, but to be within six months from the passing of this Act. Laws and regulations (§ 26) not to be invalid by reason of their affecting the prerogative of the Crown, if such law has received the sanction of the Crown under the signature of the President of the India Board. All fines, penalties, property lapsing for want of a heir, &c. (§ 27), within the territories of the East India Company, are to vest in the Company in trust for her Majesty for the service of the government of India, but the Governor-General in council to have the power to grant any property. &c., to or in favour of any relative or connexion of any person from whom the same shall have accrued, in cases where it may be deemed suitable and proper. Her Majesty (§ 28) is empowered to appoint (in continuation of the provisions of 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 85, for the appointment of Indian law commissioners) commissioners in England to consider and report on the reforms proposed by the Indian law commissioners, who may examine such witnesses in the service of the Crown or the Company, and require such documents in the possession of the Company, as they may consider necessary. The appointment of advocate-general to the Company (§ 29) not to be valid without the approbation of the India Board. The person (§ 30) appointed by her Majesty to be commander-in-chief of her forces in India, is also to be commander-in-chief of the Company's forces. The Acts limiting the number of the European force of the Company to 12,200 men in India, and to 2000 men and officers in training in England, are repealed (§ 31), and the numbers are extended to 20,000 in India and 4,000 in England; and the furlough and sick-leave regulations (§ 32) are extended to residence out of the limits of the Company's charter. The salaries (§ 33) of the President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India, and of the secretaries and other officers, to be fixed by the Crown and to be paid by the Company; the salary of the President of the Board not to be less than that paid to either of the principal Secretaries of State; and only one of the secretaries to the Board to be capable of sitting in Parliament; the salaries of the chairman of the court of directors (§ 34), and of the deputy-chairman, are to be 1000*l.* a-year each, and of every other director 500*l.* a-year; those of the commander-in-chief in India and of each lieutenant-governor (§ 35), 100,000 rupees; of each ordinary member of the council 80,000 rupees, and of each legislative councillor 50,000 rupees. The provisions of former Acts as to appointments of persons as assistant surgeons, and the admission of students to Haileybury College, are repealed (§ 36) as far as regard all vacancies occurring after April 30, 1854, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Board of Control (§ 37). Any subject of her Majesty may be admitted to be examined as a candidate for admission into the college at Haileybury, or for appointment as assistant-surgeon in the Company's service; the Board of Control (§ 38) to make regulations for the examinations, and for the examinations of persons to be admitted as students to the military

college at Addiscombe, such regulations to be laid before Parliament; such regulations (§ 39) are to determine the age and qualifications of persons to be admitted as students to Haileybury and Addiscombe; and (§ 40) for admission into the civil and military service, and as assistant-surgeons; such persons only (§ 41) to be appointed as are qualified and entitled according to those regulations. The Board of Control (§ 42) are to appoint examiners for conducting the examinations of all such persons according to the regulations. This Act (§ 43) is to commence and take effect from April 30, 1854.

TRANSPORTATION.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 99.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to substitute, in certain Cases, other Punishment in lieu of Transportation.

After the commencement of this Act (which by § 76 is fixed from September 1, 1853), no person (§ 1) is to be sentenced to transportation for a less term than fourteen years, or it may be for life; and any person (§ 2) who might, but for this law, have been sentenced to transportation for a term less than fourteen years, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be kept in penal servitude for such term as hereinafter mentioned; but any person (§ 3) who, but for this Act, might have been sentenced to transportation for fourteen years or a longer period, or for life, may, at the discretion of the court, be sentenced either to such transportation, or be kept in penal servitude for such term as may be awarded instead. The terms of penal servitude to be awarded instead of such transportation are—instead of transportation for seven years, or a less term, four years of penal servitude; instead of transportation for a term exceeding seven years, and not exceeding ten, penal servitude for any term not less than four years and not exceeding six; instead of transportation for a term exceeding ten years and not exceeding fifteen, penal servitude for not less than six years and not exceeding eight; instead of transportation for a term exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude for not less than six years and not exceeding ten; instead of transportation for life, penal servitude for life. Her Majesty or the Lord-Lieutenant for Ireland (§ 5) may grant conditional pardons in cases of conviction for death, with reference to the substituted punishment of penal servitude, as in cases of pardon previously on condition of transportation. Persons under sentence or order of penal servitude (§ 6), are to be confined in any prison or at any river, port, or harbour in the United Kingdom, as the Secretary of State may direct, there to be kept to hard labour and otherwise dealt with as persons previously were who were sentenced to transportation. All Acts and provisions of Acts (§ 7) concerning convicts sentenced to transportation, are made applicable to the purposes of this Act so far as they are consistent therewith. The powers of the Secretary of State (§ 8) are to be exercised in Ireland by the Lord-Lieutenant. Her Majesty (§ 9), by an order in writing from the Secretary of State, may grant licences to convicts under sentence of transportation or its substitute to be at large in the United Kingdom; and (§ 10) such licence, until revoked, to protect the holder from any imprisonment by reason of his sentence; but if revoked (§ 11) by warrant signed by the Secretary of State, the convict may be apprehended and committed to prison for the residue

of his original sentence. No person (§ 12) to be liable to transportation for larceny after a previous conviction for felony, but be punished by penal servitude for not less than four years nor more than ten. Nothing herein (§ 13) to affect the Queen's prerogative of mercy, or that vested in the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; nor is it (§ 14) to interfere with the discretion of the court as to alternative punishments which they may now award instead of transportation. For the purposes of this Act (§ 15), the term "transportation" is to include banishment beyond the seas.

VACCINATION EXTENSION.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 100.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act further to extend and make compulsory the Practice of Vaccination.

Within six weeks (§ 1) after the passing of this Act, every parish or union in England and Wales is to be divided into districts, for the purpose of affording increased facilities for the vaccination of the poor; and places are to be appointed where medical practitioners shall attend at certain times, to be made publicly known, who are to vaccinate all persons applying who have not already been successfully vaccinated. The parents (§ 2) of every child born after August 1, 1853, or, in cases of death or inability, the person having the care or nurture of the child, shall present such child to the said medical officer (the parents within three calendar months, the guardians, &c., within four), in order to be vaccinated, unless previously vaccinated by some qualified medical practitioner, who is to certify the same. Every child after having been vaccinated (§ 3) is to be taken for inspection to the medical officer on the eighth day following the vaccination, and if it has been successful (§ 4), he is to give a certificate to that effect, and transmit a duplicate to the registrar of births and deaths of the subdistrict, such certificate to be evidence of compliance with the provisions of the Act. If the child (§ 5) be not in a fit state for vaccination, the medical officer is to give a certificate, to be in force for two months, renewable if necessary, but when vaccination is effected, the certificate is to state within what time from the birth it was done. In contracts (§ 6) to be made by guardians of the poor with medical officers, the sums to be paid for vaccinating shall not be less than 1s. 6d. for each child successfully vaccinated at the house of the medical officer, or within two miles of it, and 2s. 6d. for each if exceeding that distance. If any medical officer (§ 7) should be of opinion that a child vaccinated by him is insusceptible of the vaccine disease, he is to give a certificate to that effect, which shall be a protection to the parents, &c., against any penalty. The registrar of births and deaths in each subdistrict (§ 8) is to keep a register of cases of successful vaccination, and shall allow searches at all reasonable times, for each search he may charge a shilling, and sixpence for a copy of the certificate if needed. The registrar of births and deaths (§ 9) in each subdistrict shall, within seven days after the registration of birth, give notice in writing to the father or mother, guardian, &c., requiring them to have the child vaccinated, stating also the time and place where it may be effected; and if after such notice the child is not taken, or, if vaccinated be not taken for inspection, the offending party to forfeit a sum not exceeding 20s. A

fee of three-pence (§ 10) is to be paid to the registrar for every case in which he has performed the duties required in this Act. The registrar-general (§ 11) is to provide books and forms for carrying out the provision of this Act.* Penalties (§ 12) imposed by this Act are recoverable under the 12 Vict., cap. 43.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 101.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to extend the Public Libraries Act, 1850, to Ireland and Scotland.

The Public Libraries Act, 1850 (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 65), are (§ 1) extended to the municipal boroughs in Ireland, and to the royal and parliamentary burghs in Scotland, the population of which by the last census exceeds 10,000 persons. In Scotland (§ 2) the provost or other chief magistrate is to exercise the power exercised by the mayor in England, and the parties entitled to vote are the parliamentary electors within the parliamentary boundaries of such burghs.

DEFACING THE COIN.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 102.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to prevent the defacing of the current Coin of the Realm.

Any person (§ 1) stamping any names or words on any current gold, silver, or copper coin, or who shall use any instrument for bending the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour in England and Ireland, and in Scotland of a crime or offence, and be liable to fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. No tender (§ 2) of any coin so defaced, stamped, or bent, to be allowed as a legal tender, and every person uttering such coin to be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s.; but no proceedings to be taken except by the Attorney-Generals in England and Ireland, and by the Lord-Advocate in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 104.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act further to regulate the Employment of Children in Factories.

No child after September 1, 1853 (§ 6), to be employed in any factory (§ 1) before 6 A.M. or after 6 P.M., except in certain cases to recover lost time, nor on Saturday for any purpose after 2 P.M.; but between September 30 and April 1, on giving due notice, the hours may be from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. for every day except Saturday; and no child (§ 3) to be employed in recovering lost time (under 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 15, § 36) after 7 P.M.; and the time so employed before 6 A.M. and after 6 P.M. shall not together exceed one hour in any one day. This Act (§ 4) not to affect the previous Act as to meal-times and holidays; and (§ 5) is to be construed as one Act with the previous Acts.

* These forms and books are published by C. Knight, 90, Fleet Street.

CUSTOMS' TARIFF.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 106.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act for consolidating Customs' Duties Acts.

In lieu of all other duties and drawbacks of Customs (§ 1), there are to be paid and allowed the duties and drawbacks stated in the table annexed to this Act [the table is given in a form to show the duties previously paid, omitting the articles that were free before passing the Act, cap. 54 of the present session, at p. 62]. All manufactures of Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland (§ 2), made of materials of foreign produce, are to be deemed the produce of a foreign country, and treated accordingly. The Commissioners of Customs (§ 3) are to provide samples of white-clayed and brown-clayed sugar, as standards for regulating the payment of duty when sugar is entered for home consumption. In lieu of the customs' duties now payable on goods imported into the Isle of Man (§ 4), they are to be levied according to a table given in the Act. The Commissioners of the Treasury (§ 5) are empowered to remit the duty of 15*l.* per cent. on unenumerated articles legally imported into the Isle of Man, for such time or times as they may think fit, or until such order is rescinded; the orders in every case to be published twice in the London and Dublin Gazettes, twice at least within fourteen days from the date of the order, and a copy is to be laid before Parliament. All goods (§ 6) described as "free," to be exempt from duty on importation. The metage duties on fruit imported into the port of London (§ 7) are not to be increased in consequence of the duty being levied by the bushel. The Act came into operation (§ 8) from the date of its passing.

CUSTOMS' CONSOLIDATION ACT.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 107.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Customs of the United Kingdom, and of the Isle of Man, and certain Laws relating to Trade and Navigation, and the British Possessions.

This is a very important Act, and of great length, which will of course require the study of all whom it more immediately affects. All preceding Acts relating to the customs are here consolidated, a great part being re-enacted without alteration. It will be sufficient for our purpose to indicate a few of the new provisions which are of general interest. By § 12, importers' bonds on the warehousing of goods are dispensed with, but those now in existence are to continue. In cases of dispute as to the rate of duty, the importer (§ 29) is to deposit the duty demanded, the goods are then to be delivered, and unless an action (§ 30) be brought against the collector within three months, such deposit to be considered the proper duty; but if an action be brought, and determined in favour of the importer, the overcharge is to be returned with five per cent. interest, with costs of suit, taxed by the proper officer in the usual way; and if the verdict be against the plaintiff, he is to pay costs as in ordinary actions. In cases of decision by the Commissioner of Customs (§ 33) any one feeling aggrieved may appeal in writing to an open court, upon which one commissioner shall hold a public inquiry, at which the parties may appear by agent or attorney, the evidence to be taken on oath,

and to be then reported to the commissioners for their decision. The Isle of Man (§ 34) is, for the purposes of this Act, to be deemed a part of the United Kingdom; but there is a separate schedule of duties payable there, and goods, the produce of manufacture of that island, are admissible into it on the production of a certificate.

DUBLIN CARRIAGES.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 112.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Hackney and Stage Carriages, also Job Carriages and Horses, and Carts let for hire within the Police District of Dublin Metropolis.

This Act incorporates and repeals all previous Acts relating to hired carriages and horses. The provisions, in the main, resemble those of the London Act, but hackney carriages are to go ten miles from the Dublin post-office, if required. The fares remain as at present, but the Commissioners of Police, with consent of the Recorder of Dublin, may alter them. The duty for a hackney carriage is 1*l.* 4*s.* per year, and the driver's licence is 2*s.* 6*d.* for the first year, and 1*s.* yearly on renewal.

LAND TAX REDEMPTION.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 117.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Redemption and Purchase of the Land Tax in Great Britain.

This Act merely provides that the redemption or purchase of the land-tax, shall be confined to persons having an estate or interest in the property on which the tax is charged, and that the tax, when redeemed, shall merge in the estate. [This will prevent the acquisition of freehold interests by the purchase of land-tax.]

APPREHENSION OF OFFENDERS.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 118.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to amend an Act of the 7 Vict., for the better apprehension of certain Offenders.

The previous Act, 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 34, applied only to treason and such felonies as the quarter sessions are not authorised to try; the provisions are, in this, extended to all felonies whatever.

BETTING-HOUSES.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 119.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act for the Suppression of Betting-houses.

From and after December 1, 1853, no house, office, or other place, (§ 1) shall be kept for the purpose of the owner, occupier, or any keeper or manager, betting with other persons on any event or contingency relating to any horse-race, or other race, fight, game, sport, or exercise, and any house or place so kept, is to be deemed a common nuisance, and contrary to law, and (§ 2) to be taken and deemed a common gaming-house within the meaning of the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 109. Any person offending against these provisions is

declared (§ 3) liable to a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, together with costs, and in case of non-payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six months. Any person keeping any such house, or assisting therein, (§ 4) who shall receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing as a pledge, on condition of paying any sum on the happening of any contingency relating to a horse-race, other race, or any fight, game, &c., and giving any acknowledgment or receipt purporting to entitle the bearer to any sum on the happening of such contingency, shall, on summary conviction before two justices, be subject to a penalty not exceeding 50*l.* with costs, and in case of non-payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months. Any money so received (§ 5) may be recovered from the persons receiving the same in any court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this Act (§ 6) to extend to the stakes or deposit to be paid to the winner of any race, or lawful sport, game, or exercise, or to the owner of a horse winning a race. Persons exhibiting or causing to be published or exhibited (§ 7) any placard, sign, advertisement, &c., advertising any betting-house, is subject, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 30*l.*, or to imprisonment for a time not exceeding two months. The penalties and costs (§ 8) may be levied by distress; half the pecuniary penalty (§ 9) to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the poor-rate of the parish or district. In case of a complaint being laid and not prosecuted (§ 10), the justices may authorise some other person to proceed; they may also (§ 11) authorise the search of suspected houses, by warrant, as in the case of gaming-houses, and (§ 12) the Commissioners of Police may authorise the entry of the police, by breaking doors, &c., if necessary, and to seize all lists, cards, and other documents relating to betting or racing found therein. An appeal (§ 13) to the quarter session is allowed in any case of conviction, but notice of the same must be given within forty-eight hours, and recognizances entered into, with two sufficient securities, to try such appeal. On any appeal (§ 14) no objection is to be allowed for want of form or insufficiency of statement in the conviction, and no conviction to be removed by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench; nor (§ 15) is any distress to be deemed unlawful for want of form. No plaintiff (§ 16) to recover in any action for any trespass or other wrongful proceeding, if a tender of sufficient amends have been made before the action is commenced; and at any time before issue is joined, the defendant, by leave of the court, may pay in such sum as he think fit, and the court then to proceed and adjudicate as in other actions where defendants are allowed to pay in money. No action (§ 17) to be brought without a month's notice to the defendants, nor after three months from the cessation of the cause of action. The Act includes Ireland, but does not extend to Scotland.

COMMONS' INCLOSURE (No. 3.)

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 120.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners of England and Wales.

The third general Inclosure Act of the session includes the following twenty-seven places:—

Buckinghamshire—Cheddington Fields; Pitstone. *Caermarthenshire*—Llanfihangel-y-eroth. *Cardiganshire*—Llanfair Mountain. *Denbighshire*—Cerrig-y-druuidion. *Dorsetshire*—Chardstock; Church Knowle. *Essex*—Rawreth Shot. *Hampshire*—Aldershot; Stroud Wood Common. *Hampshire and Berkshire*—Stratfield Turgiss, &c. *Hertfordshire*—Wormley. *Monmouthshire*—Undy and Bishton. *Norfolk*—Dickleburgh. *Northumberland*—Knaresdale Common; Long Framlington. *Oxfordshire*—Souldern. *Radnorshire*—Knighton. *Shropshire*—Hopesay. *Somersetshire*—Halse. *Staffordshire*—Beacon Hill; Hammerwich. *Suffolk*—Greshaw Green. *Surrey*—Chobham; Farnham. *Wiltshire*—Chisenbury Farm. *Worcestershire*—Old Storridge Common.

FEMALE CONVICTS.

[16 and 17 Victoriae, cap. 121.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act for providing Places of Confinement in England or Wales for Female Offenders under Sentence or Order of Transportation.

The powers of the 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84, which authorised the appointment of places of confinement, either on land or on board vessels, in cases of male prisoners sentenced to transportation or reprieved from sentence of death, are by this Act extended to the cases of female prisoners under sentence or order of transportation.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

[16 and 17 Victoriae, cap. 123.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Investments of Friendly Societies.

Friendly Societies (§ 1) duly established by Act of Parliament, and empowered to assure on the death of any person a sum exceeding 200*l.*, or to grant an annuity on any life exceeding 30*l.* per annum, may, from the passing of this Act, invest their funds upon the security of any rates, tolls, duties, assessments, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any company authorised by Act of Parliament or charter; but (§ 2) societies availing themselves of this Act, are not to invest any further portion of their funds with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; and societies (§ 3) not having an account with the said commissioners are not to invest any part of their funds with them.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.

[16 and 17 Victoriae, cap. 125.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to continue and amend the Metropolitan Sewers Act.

This Act continues the previous Acts till August 7, 1854; it enables the Commissioners to raise 300,000*l.* by loan on the security of the rates; it exonerates the lender from any responsibility as to the disposal of the money; and it declares the validity of existing securities.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH (No. 2.)

[16 and 17 Victoriæ, cap. 126.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for Accrington, Bangor, and Uxbridge, and to provide for conducting the first Election of a Local Board of Health at Elland.

There is nothing peculiar in the provisions of this Act. The elections for Local Boards were in each case to take place on August 31, 1853.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE DUTIES.

[16 and 17 Victoriæ, cap. 127.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to reduce the Duties payable in respect of Hackney Carriages used in the Metropolis, and to amend the Laws relating to the granting of Licences and Payment of Duties in respect to Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages, and to make Provision as to the Charge for the Hire of Hackney Carriages in certain Cases.

The first section repeals the existing duties of 5*l.* for a licence, and 10*s.* per week, and § 2 imposes instead, for and upon every licence to keep and let to hire a hackney carriage, 20*s.*; and for every such carriage, where the licence authorises its use for every day in the week, the weekly sum of 7*s.*; but if for every day except Sunday, then only 6*s.* per week; the repeal (§ 3) to take place from, and the new duties to commence from, July 10, 1853. The duties granted are to be duties of Excise (§ 4), and under the care of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in whom are vested all the powers, &c. for carrying the Act into effect provided by former Acts. The licences granted under the previous Act cease (§ 5) from Oct. 10, 1853; but (§ 6) every person possessed of licences in force, shall, upon production of the proper certificates, have new licences granted in exchange. The licence (§ 7) is to be renewed annually, and to expire on the first Sunday of January in each year; for those renewed in 1853 (§ 8) a fourth part only of the amount for the annual licence to be charged. Persons desirous of renewing their licences (§ 9) to give 21 days' notice; and on the expiration or discontinuance of a licence, the numbered plate (§ 10) to be given up, or the liability to the duty will continue. The numbered plates (§ 11) on carriages not licensed to be used on Sundays are to be distinguished from those licensed for every day. The Commissioners (§ 12) to appoint places where licences are to be granted, and where the duties are to be paid. By § 13, the driver of any hackney carriage is authorised to charge 1*s.* per mile for every mile (or part of a mile) beyond the circumference of a radius of four miles from Charing Cross, provided such carriage be discharged beyond such circumference. When more than two persons (§ 14) are conveyed in a hackney carriage drawn by one horse, 6*d.* additional to the fare to be paid for each beyond two for the whole distance, and, when hired by time (§ 15), 6*d.* to be paid for every fifteen minutes, or any portion of fifteen minutes not completed, beyond the hour. Any proprietor of a hackney carriage (§ 16) withdrawing his carriage from hire for two consecutive days, or any two days in one week, without reasonable cause, to be judged of by the magistrate before whom the complaint is heard, incurs a penalty of 20*s.* per day for each carriage so withdrawn, and the licence to be suspended or recalled; but proprietors may with-

draw their carriages on giving ten days' notice. The provisions of the previous Act are (§ 17) to apply to this where not expressly altered; and (§ 18) none but officers of Inland Revenue or of the Metropolitan Police can prosecute before justices for penalties incurred for not having a licence, or for not having a properly numbered plate.

SMOKE NUISANCE ABATEMENT (METROPOLIS.)

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 128.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to abate the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Metropolis, and from Steam Vessels above London Bridge.

From and after August 1, 1854, (§ 1) all furnaces whatever used for purposes of trade or manufacture, whether a steam-engine be employed or not, shall be constructed or altered so as to consume or burn their own smoke; where it is not effectually burnt, or shall occasion any noxious effluvia, so as to annoy the neighbourhood, a penalty is incurred by the owner or occupier, or by the foreman employed by the owner, on a first conviction of not less than 40s., nor more than 5l.; on a second conviction of 10l.; and upon all subsequent convictions double the amount of the last preceding one. From the same date (§ 2) all furnaces on board every steam-boat worked above London Bridge must be constructed so as to consume its own smoke, or the owner, master, or manager to be subject to the like penalties as in § 1; but the justices before whom a complaint is heard, may, in any case, (§ 3) remit the penalties where they may deem that the smoke has been consumed or burnt as far as possible. Police constables may be empowered by warrant (§ 4) to enter and inspect any building or premises, or any vessel, in which any furnace may be, and examine the construction of the same; any obstruction thereto renders the offender liable to a penalty of 20l. No information (§ 5) to be laid for the recovery of any penalty except by authority of the Secretary of State, or one of the Commissioners of Police for the metropolis or City of London.

SOUTH SEA AND OTHER ANNUITIES.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 132.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of the present Session for redeeming or commuting the Annuity payable to the South Sea Company, and certain Annuities of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum, and to provide for Payments to be made under the said Act.

This Act was passed to facilitate the operation of the preceding one on the same subject (see p. 104). It enables (§ 1) the South Sea Company to commute their stock, or any part thereof, into 3l. 5s. per cent. annuities, 1844, in addition to those named in the previous Act; and if the Company be authorised to undertake private trusts, they may commute (§ 2) for the purpose of forming a guarantee fund. The other clauses are matters of detail only except the last two, which make it felony for persons manufacturing or using paper, plates, or dies, intended to imitate those used for Exchequer bonds; and persons unlawfully having any such in their possession are declared guilty of misdemeanour, and liable to imprisonment for not less than six calendar months or more than three years.

BURIALS BEYOND THE METROPOLIS ACT.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 134.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act to amend the Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in England beyond the limits of the Metropolis, and to amend the Act concerning the Burial of the Dead in the Metropolis.

On the representation of the Secretary of State (§ 1) that the opening of a new burial-ground in any city, town, or other place, should be prohibited, or that burials in any existing burial-ground should be discontinued wholly or in part, the Privy Council may make such order as the circumstances may require, but a month's notice of such intended representation must be given in the "London Gazette," and notices be affixed on the churches, chapels, and other public places of the parishes affected by the proposed measure, such notices to state the time when it will be taken into consideration by the Privy Council, and no such representation to be made as to any burial-ground until ten days previous notice has been given to the incumbent, vestry clerk, and churchwardens of the parish; the order, when made (§ 2), is not to extend to the burial-grounds of Quakers or Jews, nor to any non-parochial burial-ground, unless they are expressly included. After an Order in Council has been issued for the discontinuance of burials, it is declared unlawful (§ 3) to bury in any church, chapel, or any place to which the order extends; saving (§ 4) as to certain rights to bury in vaults, &c., where an exclusive right of interment has been purchased. The provisions of this Act (§ 5) are not to extend to cemeteries established by Act of Parliament, or to new burial-grounds provided with the approval of the Secretary of State. After an Order in Council new burial-grounds (§ 6) are not to be opened in any place without the previous approval of the Secretary of State. By § 7 all the provisions of the Act 15 and 16 Vict., cap. 85 (see Comp. to Alm. 1853, pp. 143-4).^{*} From § 10 to § 42, both inclusive, and several others, are incorporated into this Act. Whenever any burial board shall cause to be built a chapel for burials according to the rites of the Church of England, there shall also be one for persons not being members of that Church. Register of burials to be kept (§ 8) in a register-book, to be provided by the burial board, and such register-books or certified copies therefrom, to be received as evidence, and searches to be allowed as provided in the Act for registering births, deaths, and marriages (6 and 7 Wm. IV. cap. 86). This Act (§ 9) not to apply to the metropolis, except §§ 7 and 8; nor (§ 10) to Scotland or Ireland.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

[16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 137.—August 20, 1853.]

An Act for the better Administration of Charitable Trusts.

By §§ 1 to 6 her Majesty is empowered to appoint four commissioners, a secretary, and two inspectors, and provision is made for their payment; one of the commissioners holding office only during pleasure, and not being paid. §§ 7 and 8 prescribe the forms of their proceedings. By § 9 the Board is empowered to inquire into the condition and manage-

^{*} See also J. J. Scott's Burials' Acts, which contains all the clauses, and an Explanatory Analytical Abstract, published by C. Knight, 90, Fleet-street.

ment, and the value of the property, of any charities in England and Wales; and may require (§ 10) accounts and statements in writing as to the same; and also (§ 11) the production of records, decrees, and other documents relating thereto, from all officers having them in custody, without fee or payment; and may (§ 12) examine witnesses on oath; persons (§ 13) giving false testimony to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour; or, if refusing to render accounts, &c. (§ 14), to be deemed guilty of a contempt of court; but (§ 15) persons claiming property adversely to the charity are excepted. The Board (§ 16) are empowered to entertain applications for their opinions or advice respecting any charity from the trustees or managers as to the management of its estates or funds, and such opinion, signed by two of the commissioners, shall indemnify any trustee or manager acting thereupon so far as respects his own responsibility, unless fraud or misrepresentation has been used in obtaining the opinion. Notice of legal proceedings, not already commenced, as to any charity (§ 17) must be given to the Board in writing, stating the particulars, and the person or persons promoting the same may be required to explain its nature and objects; the Board, as they deem fitting, may, by certificate, authorise the proceedings either in the form proposed or in some other, or may order the proceedings to be delayed, and no court is to entertain any proceedings as to charities except upon the production of a certificate of the Board, save claims of property adverse to the charity; and (§ 18) as to the Attorney-General acting *ex officio*. The Board (§ 19), on the report of an inspector, may authorise proceedings where they deem it expedient, although they have received no notice, subject however to the allowance of the Attorney-General; and they may cause, before giving any opinion or advice upon any application, local inquiries to be made by one of their inspectors. Where, under the circumstances, the Board (§ 20) may consider that legal proceedings are requisite with respect to the property or affairs of any charity, they are to certify the same in writing to the Attorney-General, together with such statements as are needed, who shall then, if he deem fit, commence or institute such proceedings. The Board (§ 21) are empowered to sanction the letting of lands, houses, &c., belonging to any charity, on building or repairing leases; the granting of leases for mining or quarrying, the cutting of timber, the making of roads, and other purposes for the improvement of the property, and the application of any of the funds of the charity, or the raising of money by mortgage, for like purposes. The Board (§ 22) may authorise the trustees to remove any schoolmaster or schoolmistress, or other officer of a charity, upon proof of incompetence, immorality, or other cause. With the consent of the trustees (§ 23) the Board may sanction a compromise on behalf of the charity, such compromise to be a bar to all actions, suits, &c., in respect to the claim in which such compromise shall have been made, and, under special circumstances, the Board (§ 24) may authorise the sale or exchange of charity lands; or (§ 25) the redemption of rent-charges. Leases, sales, exchanges, &c. (§ 26), authorised by the Board, to be deemed valid. Where land is required by a charity for the construction of a house, garden, &c., the trustees are (§ 27) enabled to purchase such land from owners under a disability or defect of title according to the provisions of "The Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845." In cases where the income of a charity exceeds 30*l.* per annum, the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellors (§ 28), upon applications to them at chambers, are to have the same jurisdiction as the Lord Chancellor

now has, as to the removal or appointment of trustees, orders, directions, &c.; the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster (§ 29), to have like power within their jurisdiction; and (§ 30) the provisions respecting charities of above 30*l.* per annum to be extended in the City of London to charities below that amount. The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Vice-Chancellors (§ 31), to make general orders and rules for regulating the form of applications at chambers, and the fees and allowances thereon. In the case of charities whose incomes do not exceed 30*l.*, the District Courts of Bankruptcy and the County Courts are to have jurisdiction, but it (§ 33) is not to be exercised by the deputy of a County Court judge; and (§ 34) where two or more District Courts of Bankruptcy or County Courts have concurrent jurisdiction, the Board may direct to which court application shall be made; or (§ 35) that any case (of which a certificate is to be given) shall be taken before a judge of the Court of Chancery in the first instance. All orders or decisions for the appointment or removal of trustees, or the approval of any scheme for the management of a charity, by the District Courts of Bankruptcy or the County Courts, must (§ 36) be confirmed by the Board, certified by the signature of the secretary, before such order, &c., can become valid; and the approval is not to be issued until after the lapse of a calendar month from the receipt of the particulars of the order, &c.; and (§ 37) if the Board be dissatisfied with any order or decision of the District or County Court, the case may be remitted for reconsideration or transferred to a judge of the Court of Chancery. The orders and directions of any District or County Court (§ 38) are to be enforced according to the rules, and in the same manner, as in their other proceedings, subject to any orders made by the Lord Chancellor. The right of appeal is given to the Court of Chancery, and the proceedings thereon prescribed in §§ 39 and 40, a bond for the securing of costs is to be given by appellant, but the bond is exempted from stamp duty. No title at law or in equity (§ 41) is to be tried in any proceedings under this Act by any Chancery judge or any District or County Court. Before application is made to any Court for the appointment or removal of trustees, or for the establishment or alteration of any scheme for the management of a charity, a notice in writing (§ 42) must be given in such form and manner as the Board may direct. Applications (§ 43) in matters respecting charities may be made to the several Courts by the Attorney-General, by all or any of the trustees of a charity, or by any two of the inhabitants of the parish or place in which the charity is administered. The certificate of the Board (§ 44) stating the gross annual income of any charity is to be considered sufficient evidence for determining the jurisdiction and to authorise proceedings under this Act. The Lord Chancellor (§ 45) is empowered to make orders for regulating the proceedings before District and County Courts, and to determine the fees in respect thereof, and, subject thereto, the judges of the respective Courts are to regulate the proceedings so as to render them as summary and inexpensive as may be. The rights and privileges of the Church of England (§ 46) are reserved in settling any scheme for the regulation of a charity. The secretary of the Board for the time being (§ 47) is to be *ex officio* the treasurer of public charities, and for the purpose of holding, conveying, or assigning real property, granting leases, &c., is to be deemed a corporation sole, and, as "Treasurer of Public Charities," is enabled to plead or be impleaded in all Courts, &c. Land or any estate therein holden upon

trust for a charity (§ 48) subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery or other Court, may be vested in the treasurer, but not without consent if previously vested in a Corporation, or, if copyhold, without the consent of the lord of the manor; and if deemed fitting (§ 49), the Court or judge may order the re-vesting of such land, &c., in the trustees for the time being of the charity. Subject to the orders of the Court of Chancery or of a judge of the other Courts (§ 50), the treasurer is to be a bare trustee, and is to permit the managers of the charity to have the possession and application of the income as though the estate were vested in them. The secretary of the Board also (§ 51) is to be, with others appointed by the Lord Chancellor, an official trustee of charitable funds, to which trustees the judge of any Court having jurisdiction may direct the transfer of any property in stock, shares, securities, &c., either at the desire of the previous trustees, or by order of the judge for better security. The secretary (§ 52) is to keep separate accounts of the funds of each charity. Trustees (§ 53) may deposit deeds or muniments in a repository provided by the Board. Upon the application of trustees or other persons interested in the administration of any charity, the Board (§ 54) may frame schemes for the appropriation of charitable property to varied trusts; but notice thereof (§ 55) must be given before approval of the schemes, and objections may be submitted within one month from the time when the notice shall have been given; the Board (§ 56), on the receipt of such objections or suggestions, may alter or modify or approve the schemes; or (§ 57) upon requisition the matter of any scheme may be referred to an inspector for local inquiry, who may hold sittings, take evidence, hear objections (14 days' notice being given of such sittings); and (§ 58) report the result of the inquiry to the Board. The scheme (§ 59), when ultimately approved, to be certified by the Board, and copies of such certificate to be deposited in the parish or district in which the charity is situated, and at the office in London of the registrar of County Courts' judgments. The Board (§ 60) are to make an annual report in February of the proceedings up to December 31 of the preceding year, to be laid before Parliament; and schemes, when certified, may be carried into effect by a public general Act of Parliament. On or before March 25 of each year (§ 61), the trustees of charities are to deliver full and true accounts of all moneys received and paid on account of such charity for the year ending on the previous December 31, to the clerks of County Courts where the incomes are under 30*l.*; and to the clerks of the peace where above that sum, to be kept and registered without fee by the registrar of County Courts' judgments, to be open for inspection at the charge of 1*s.*, and copies or extracts to be given at the rate of 2*d.* for every 72 words. The universities (§ 62), places of worship, charities supported by voluntary subscription, and many others, are exempted from the operation of the Act, but the exemption is not to extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter, or other schools; and the exempted charities may (§ 63), on petition, be admitted to the benefits of the Act. Disputes among members of the exempted charities as to the fitness of trustees, the management of the charity, &c., may (§ 64), on the application of two-thirds of the members present at any special meeting, be referred to the arbitration of the commissioners, whose award is to be final and made a rule in Chancery. The legal estate in lands (§ 65) now vested in municipal corporations or charitable trusts, shall, without any conveyance or assignment, from the passing of this Act, become vested in

trustees as provided by the 5 and 6 Wm. IV., cap. 76. § 66 gives an interpretation of terms; § 67 limits the Acts to England and Wales; and § 68 declare the short title to be "The Charitable Trusts' Act, 1853."

MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the Session not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

1. To make provision concerning bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in the metropolis on the day appointed for the funeral of Arthur late Duke of Wellington.

2. To amend an Act of the first year of King George the Fourth for the further prevention of forging and counterfeiting Bank notes.

4. To amend an Act for guaranteeing the interest on such loans, not exceeding 500,000*l.*, as may be raised by the British colonies on the continent of South America, in the West Indies, and the Mauritius, for certain purposes.

6. To apply the sum of two millions to the service of the year 1853.

7. To amend an Act relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland.

9. For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters.

10. For the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore.

12. To apply the sum of eight millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1853.

13. To revive certain temporary provisions relating to the collection of grand jury cess in Ireland.

14. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.

16. For carrying into effect the engagement between her Majesty and Syed Syf bin Hamood, the chief of Sohar, in Arabia, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

17. For carrying into effect the treaty between her Majesty and the republic of New Granada for the suppression of the slave trade.

18. To authorise advances out of the Consolidated Fund to discharge moneys borrowed on the security of the land revenues of the Crown for the purpose of metropolitan improvements, and providing for the payment of such advances and of certain moneys charged on the London Bridge Approaches Fund.

19. To amend an Act of the 15th year of her present Majesty (New Forest Deer Removal), as regards the publication of claims, and the preferring and delivering objections thereto.

22. For making further provision for the execution of the office of examiner of the High Court of Chancery.

25. For raising the sum of 17,742,500*l.* by Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1853.

26. To provide for the supplying of vacancies in town councils of burghs in Scotland consequent on null or irregular elections.

27. For empowering the sheriff and commissary of Berwickshire to hold courts at Dunse, and for other purposes.

31. To apply the sum of four millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1853.

32. To make further provision for staying execution of judgment for misdemeanors upon giving bail in error.

35. To make provision concerning the future regulation of certain appointments connected with cathedral and collegiate churches, and concerning certain of the estates of the deans and chapters of York and Carlisle.

36. For disafforesting the Forest of Whichwood.

38. To extend the remedies for the compensation of malicious injuries to property in Ireland.

40. For altering the mode of repayment of advances by the Public Works Loan Commissioners under the Public Health Act, 1848, and other Acts.

42. For disafforesting the Forest of Whittlewood, otherwise Whittlebury.

43. For enabling the justices of counties to contract in certain cases for the maintenance and confinement of convicted prisoners in the gaols of adjoining counties.

44. An Act to enlarge and extend the powers of an Act of the 15th and 16th of her present Majesty for enabling the commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to complete improvements in Pimlico and in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace.

46. To transfer Westminster Bridge and the estates of "The commissioners of Westminster Bridge" to the commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; and to enable such last-mentioned commissioners to remove the present bridge, and to build a new bridge on or near the site thereof.

47. To provide for the purchase and extinguishment of all rights of common and lammas and other commonable rights over the site of Battersea Park, in Surrey.

48. For the punishment of offences in the colonies in relation to the coin.

49. To extend the provisions of an Act of the 15th and 16th of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to enable colonial and other Bishops to perform certain Episcopal Functions, under Commission from Bishops of England and Ireland."

50. To effect exchange of patronage by archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations.

52. To extend the time for constructing a new street from Spitalfields to Shoreditch, and to amend the Acts relating thereto.

53. To amend the laws relating to bankruptcy in Scotland.

55. To make better provision for the efficient discharge of the duties of the taxing officer in and for the common law business in Ireland.

56. To facilitate the redemption of certain charges on the hereditary possessions and land revenues of the Crown, and to make other provisions in regard to the management of such hereditary possessions and land revenues.

57. To explain and amend the Copyhold Acts.

58. To authorise the appointment of barristers for the purpose of effecting a complete annual revision of lists and registry of voters for the City of Dublin, and to remove doubts as to the rate-books for the purposes of such registry.

60. To amend the Acts regulating the salaries of resident magistrates in Ireland.

61. To conform certain provisional orders made under an Act of the 15th of her present Majesty, to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts, and to make certain provisions respecting exemptions from tolls.

62. An Act to extend and continue an Act of the 12th of her present Majesty, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals.

64. For continuing and amending the Act for facilitating the sale and transfer of incumbered estates in Ireland.

66. To continue an Act for authorising the application of highway-rates to turnpike-roads.

69. To make better provision concerning the entry and service of seamen, and otherwise to amend the laws concerning her Majesty's Navy.

70. For the regulation of proceedings under commissions of lunacy, and the consolidation and amendment of the Acts respecting lunatics so found by inquisition, and their estates.

72. To continue an Act of the 11th of her present Majesty, for the better prevention of crime and outrage in certain parts of Ireland.

74. To reduce the terms on which the land-tax in Great Britain may be redeemed or purchased.

75. For the remission of the consolidated annuities charged upon districts in Ireland.

76. To continue certain Acts for regulating turnpike-roads in Ireland.

77. To continue an Act of the 15th of her present Majesty, for charging the maintenance of certain poor persons in unions in England and Wales upon the common fund.

78. Relating to the appointment of persons to administer oaths in Chancery, and to affidavits made for purposes connected with registration.

79. For making sundry provisions with respect to municipal corporations in England.

80. To facilitate procedure in the Sheriff Courts in Scotland.

81. To reduce the salary and emoluments of the Registrar of Meetings of the Court of Bankruptcy.

82. To provide for the future regulation and management and the permanent endowment of "The College of Christ of Brecknock," founded by King Henry VIII., with permissive powers to unite the same with Saint David's College.

84. To amend the Passengers' Act, 1852, so far as relates to the passages of natives of Asia or Africa, and also passages between the Island of Ceylon and certain parts of the East Indies.

85. For removing doubts as to the powers of the Registrar of her Majesty's Privy Council to administer oaths, and for providing for the performance of the duties of such registrar in his absence.

86. To remove doubts as to the rights of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone.

87. To give to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, extended time and further powers for completing the embankment of the River Thames between Vauxhall and Battersea Bridges, and a new street from Lower Sloane Street in connexion therewith.

91. To extend for a limited time the provision for abatement of the income-tax, in respect of insurances on lives.

93. To enable burghs in Scotland to maintain and improve their harbours.

94. An Act to extend the benefits of the Act of the 11th and 12th of her present Majesty, for the amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland.

96. An Act to amend an Act passed in the 9th Vict., "for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics."

97. To consolidate and amend the laws for the provision and regulation of lunatic asylums for counties and boroughs, and for the maintenance and care of pauper lunatics, in England.

98. For the further relief of the suitors of the High Court of Chancery.

103. To amend and continue certain Acts relating to linen, hempen, and other manufactures, in Ireland.

105. To continue the exemption of inhabitants from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade or other property, to the relief of the poor.

108. For further continuing certain temporary provisions concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

109. To continue an Act to amend the laws relating to loan societies.

110. To apply a sum out of the consolidated fund and the surplus of ways and means, to the service of the year 1853, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

111. To appoint additional commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a land-tax, and other rates and taxes.

113. To amend the procedure in the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland.

114. To extend the municipal boundaries of the borough of Belfast, and to reduce the scale of rating upon certain property within the said borough.

115. To amend certain provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, in respect of the transmission of certified copies of letters patent and specifications to certain offices in Edinburgh and Dublin, and otherwise to amend the said Act.

116. To defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, surgeons' mates, and serjeant-majors of the militia; and to authorise the employment of the non-commissioned officers.

122. To render valid certain marriages in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the township of Hulme and parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster.

124. An Act to continue appointments under the Act for consolidating the copyhold and inclosure commissions, and for completing proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.

129. Further to amend the law relating to pilotage.

130. To amend the Acts for promoting the drainage of lands and improvements in connexion therewith in Ireland.

131. To amend various laws relating to merchant-shipping.

133. To suspend the making of lists and the ballots and enrolments for the militia of the United Kingdom, and to amend the law in relation to the militia in England.

135. To continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, and to make further provisions concerning turnpike-roads in England.

136. For enabling grand juries in Ireland to borrow money from private sources, on the security of presentment, and for transferring to counties certain works constructed wholly or in part with public money.

X.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS, &c.

* * Fractional sums are omitted in some instances.

I.—*Finance.*

AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended Jan. 5, 1853, and of the EXPENDITURE for the same period.

INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
Customs		20,551,541	10	6
Excise		14,835,072	18	10
Stamps		6,761,634	7	2
Taxes (Land and Assessed)		3,377,842	18	7
Property Tax		5,509,637	2	4
Post Office		1,022,000	0	0
Crown Lands		260,000	0	0
Duties on Pensions and Salaries		4,423	0	4
Small Branches, Hereditary Revenues of the Crown		14,850	16	10
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices		110,096	15	5

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts	478,682	15	0
Imprest and other Moneys	129,776	7	8
Money received from the East India Company	60,000	0	0
Unclaimed Dividends (more than paid).	94,512	7	4

Total Income	53,210,071	0	0
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EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.

Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,708,025	13	4
Terminable Annuities	3,822,855	15	0

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Interest on Exchequer Bills	403,651	18	2
Civil List	398,588	15	0
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	353,709	4	11
Salaries and Allowances	279,408	10	6
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	151,655	7	11
Courts of Justice	1,089,878	3	2
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	281,014	0	3
Army	7,018,164	1	6
Navy	6,625,943	12	11
Ordnance	2,491,797	19	4
Civil Services, chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament	3,797,818	11	9
Kaffir War	370,000	0	0

Total Expenditure	50,792,511	13	9
Excess of Income over Expenditure	2,417,559	6	3
	£53,210,071	0	0

THE REVENUE.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years and Quarters ended October 10, 1852, and October 10, 1853.

	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1852.	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1853.	Year ended Oct. 10, 1853.	
	Jan. 5, 1852.	April 5, 1852.	July 5, 1852.	Oct. 10, 1852.		Jan. 5, 1853.	April 5, 1853.	July 5, 1853.	Oct. 10, 1853.		Increase.	Decrease.
CUSTOMS	£. 4,559,512	£. 4,615,025	£. 4,502,164	£. 5,006,000	£. 10,713,510	£. 4,541,384	£. 4,432,832	£. 4,943,337	£. 5,157,476	£. 19,075,029	£. 361,519	£. 120,667
EXCISE	3,552,970	2,070,064	3,443,516	4,303,755	13,370,303	3,589,646	2,098,581	3,795,617	4,309,229	13,743,073	372,760	5,474
STAMPS	1,427,485	1,515,983	1,626,896	1,529,421	6,099,717	1,615,029	1,657,749	1,675,148	1,638,163	6,576,089	476,372	58,742
TAXES	1,183,922	295,048	1,503,707	156,215	3,143,892	1,419,873	111,476	1,510,483	129,219	3,171,051	27,159	..
PROPERTY TAX	387,956	2,068,927	1,056,991	1,915,581	5,409,355	468,238	2,152,233	1,053,027	1,940,048	5,613,546	204,191	24,467
POST-OFFICE	246,000	250,000	230,000	261,000	996,000	272,000	292,000	251,000	236,000	1,041,000	45,000	..
CROWN LANDS	40,000	30,000	60,000	40,000	220,000	80,000	72,000	270,888	50,000	402,888	182,888	10,000
MISCELLANEOUS	30,574	41,733	202,189	17,799	292,295	32,008	19,518	90,537	40,193	182,262	..	22,400
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,410,419	10,945,682	12,625,393	13,283,580	46,245,074	11,968,178	10,826,369	13,520,037	13,470,334	49,804,938	1,669,897	281,750
Imprest and other Moneys	117,545	140,441	212,680	137,956	600,670	142,938	221,096	256,759	121,757	742,550	133,880	..
Repayments of Advances	372,371	68,608	216,652	234,042	911,673	491,995	171,859	424,573	441,254	1,529,081	618,008	207,212
Total Income	11,900,335	11,174,731	13,051,723	13,655,618	49,765,417	12,603,111	11,219,344	14,201,369	14,053,345	52,077,169	2,421,785	480,962
The Amount applied to Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances	7,350,212	5,695,185	7,620,904	8,443,718	29,119,099	7,647,143	5,878,939	5,239,935	7,870,618	26,636,635	Do. 110,033	Det 71,235
Ditto applied as Advances	313,643	236,576	326,343	388,835	1,265,397	469,376	99,390	999,027	814,947	2,411,740	..	..
Ditto applied as part of the Ways and Means of the Year	4,228,480	5,249,970	5,107,406	4,803,065	19,381,921	4,456,562	5,212,015	7,962,407	5,367,780	23,628,794	2,311,752	417,727
Total	11,900,335	11,174,731	13,051,733	13,655,618	49,765,417	12,603,111	11,219,344	14,201,369	14,053,345	52,077,169	..	..

Increase on quarter.

INDIA.—REVENUE and CHARGES of INDIA (partly estimated), including the Charges disbursed in England, for the Year 1851-2.

REVENUE.

	Co.'s Rupees.
Bengal, including Singapore, Prince of Wales Island, and Malacca	8,26,78,154
North-Western Provinces	5,10,70,100
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory	97,04,600
Madras	3,99,39,971
Bombay	2,91,62,260
	21,25,55,085
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee	£21,255,508
Deficiency	334,677
	£21,590,185

CHARGES.

Bengal, including Singapore, &c.	10,20,91,745
North-Western Provinces	1,14,43,100
Panjaub and Trans-Indus Territory	85,72,200
Madras	3,46,09,042
Bombay	3,42,35,023
Total, including War-Charges	19,09,51,110
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee	£19,095,111
Charges disbursed in England	2,495,074
	£21,590,185

The total amount of Debt of the several Presidencies, on April 5, 1851, reckoned at 2s. per Sicca rupee, was 47,999,827*l.*, the interest on which was 2,291,134*l.*

COLONIES.—The total amount of expenditure by Great Britain, in the year ending March 31, 1851, upon the various Colonies, was 2,914,354*l.*; of which 2,432,910*l.* was for Military Services, 436,460*l.* for Civil Services, and 57,504*l.* for Naval Services. The Penal Establishments form a large part of the charge for Civil Services.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.—On January 5, 1850, the Funded Debt was 773,168,316*l.*, having been decreased 854,231*l.* from the preceding year; on January 5, 1851, it had been decreased 3,895,754*l.*, and on January 5, 1852, farther decreased by 4,145,979*l.*, the amount at that date being 765,126,582*l.* The Unfunded Debt, on January 5, 1850, was 17,758,700*l.*, having been decreased from the preceding year by 36,000*l.*; on January 5, 1851, it was farther decreased 2,100*l.*, and on January 5, 1852, by 13,800*l.*, the total amount then being 17,742,800*l.*

PROPERTY TAX.—The net amount of the Property Tax received in 1852 was, for England, 5,196,653*l.*; for Scotland, 467,538*l.* The total amount of property assessed was 259,458,651*l.*, of which 27,691,483*l.* was in Scotland, the rest in England. Of the whole amount, Schedule A contributed 2,680,851*l.*; Schedule B, 300,327*l.*; Schedule C (all in England), 741,583*l.*; Schedule D, 1,615,739*l.*; and Schedule E, 325,691*l.*

INCOME TAX.—The number of persons receiving dividends from the public funds in 1852, who were allowed exemptions from payment of the Income Tax, was 87,518, of whom 51,816 received dividends under 5*l.*, 19,871 between 5*l.* and 25*l.*, 9,601 between 25*l.* and 50*l.*, 5,194 between 50*l.* and 100*l.*, and 1,036 between 100*l.* and 150*l.*

LEGACY DUTIES.—The amount of capital on which duty was charged in 1852 was 46,552,355*l.*; the amount of duty was 1,308,055*l.* In Ireland, the amount of capital charged was 2,570,237*l.*; the amount of duty was 61,513*l.* The total amount of Legacy and Probate Duty received in the year was 2,515,647*l.*

	Legacy Duty.	Probate Duty.
England and Wales	£1,225,212	£996,996
Scotland	92,850	70,429
Ireland	62,273	67,887
	£1,380,335	£1,135,312

RECEIPT STAMPS.—The number of Receipt Stamps used in the year ending January 5, 1853, was 5,290,661; of these 2,041,667 were three-penny, 1,568,136 were sixpenny, 1,051,828 were one shilling, 360,628 were eighteenpenny, 165,947 were half-a-crown, 44,109 were four shilling, 28,112 were five shilling, 15,878 were seven shillings and sixpence, and 14,356 were ten shilling. The total amount of duty was 194,088*l.*, of which 13,586*l.* was allowed as discount to purchasers, and 3,881*l.* was the expense of distributing.

WINDOW AND HOUSE TAX.—The number of houses charged with the Window Duty, in 1851, was 436,057, of which 305,744 were in towns (of which the population amounted to 5,000), the remainder in counties; and the amount assessed thereon was 1,664,308*l.* In Scotland, for the same period, the number of houses charged was 36,884, and the amount assessed 130,196*l.* The number of houses charged with the House Duty, in England, in 1852, was 444,571, of which 335,918 were in towns; and the amount assessed was 665,001*l.* In Scotland the number of houses charged was 31,046, of which 19,292 were in towns, and the assessment amounted to 43,969*l.* There were, in England, 359,740 houses charged at above 10*l.* and below 20*l.* by the Property Tax Commissioners, and 36,930 of the same class in Scotland.

POST-OFFICE.—The gross revenue of the Post-office, for the year ending Januar 5, 1853, was 2,434,326*l.* (not including the income of the North American provinces, which, as also the expenditure, are now omitted from the accounts); the cost of management was 1,343,907*l.*; the net revenue (including the charge on the government departments) was 1,090,419*l.*

II.—Currency.

COINAGE.—Gold, Silver, and Copper coined at the Royal Mint, from 1848 to 1852, both inclusive.

	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
Gold :—					
Sovereigns	2,246,701	1,755,399	1,402,039	4,013,624	8,053,435
Half Sovereigns . .	410,595	845,112	179,595	773,573	1,377,671
Silver :—					
Crowns	..	..	..	466	..
Half-Crowns	91,872	261,360	483,120	1,493	..
Florins	..	413,820	..	1,340	1,014,552
Shillings	194,040	646,480	685,080	470,071	1,306,574
Sixpences	..	205,920	498,960	2,288,107	904,586
Fourpences	716,958	384,318	598,158	35,458	4,158
Threepences	4,438	131,208	954,883	483,553	4,488
Twopences	266,112	4,752	4,752	4,752	4,752
Pence	7,920	7,920	7,920	7,128	7,920
Copper :—					
Pence	161,280	268,800	..	268,800	263,424
Halfpence	322,560	..	..	215,040	637,056
Farthings	1,290,240	645,120	430,080	1,935,360	822,528
Half-Farthings . . .	..	..	..	..	989,184

And in the six months from January 1 to June 30, 1853, there were coined 8,775,469 sovereigns, 647,427 half sovereigns, 1,523,703 florins, 1,565,203 shillings, 677,424 sixpences, 4,158 fourpences, 20,328 threepences, 4,752 twopences, and 7,920 pence. No copper was coined within this period at the Mint.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK of ENGLAND, from the Weekly Returns of the undermentioned dates in 1852 and 1853.

	Nov. 6, '52.	Feb. 19, '53.	May 14.	July 9.	Oct. 1.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dr.—Notes issued	34,592,735	31,748,285	31,591,025	31,908,800	29,031,895
CR.—Government Debt . . .	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion . . .	20,573,581	17,729,131	17,571,871	17,889,646	15,031,895
Silver Bullion	19,154	19,154	19,154	19,154	..
Total	34,592,575	31,748,285	31,591,025	31,908,800	29,031,895
BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
Dr.—Proprietors' Capital . .	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,125,075	3,313,169	3,151,746	3,210,137	3,682,113
Public Deposits	5,040,123	6,738,059	5,095,691	3,953,330	6,738,755
Other Deposits	12,653,673	12,081,941	12,011,402	13,508,613	11,885,565
Seven Days' and other Bills	1,485,294	1,344,913	1,383,202	1,409,150	1,443,636
Total	36,857,185	38,031,022	36,195,041	36,634,230	38,303,069
CR.—Government Securities.	13,950,375	13,619,393	13,124,653	14,497,333	12,339,083
Other Securities	11,362,535	14,177,702	11,014,176	13,680,203	19,124,799
Notes	11,241,596	9,667,595	8,428,220	8,101,820	6,258,520
Gold and Silver Coin	302,685	566,332	627,992	354,874	580,667
Total	36,857,185	38,031,022	36,195,041	36,634,230	38,303,069

**NOTE CIRCULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Months ending
at the following dates in 1852 and 1853.**

	Oct. 30, '52.	Feb. 19, '53.	May 14.	July 9.	Oct. 1.
Bank of England . . .	23,221,329	22,516,159	23,291,384	22,995,535	22,332,105
Private Banks . . .	3,873,560	3,730,705	3,917,524	3,718,138	3,786,900
Joint Stock Banks . .	3,080,898	2,971,082	3,135,634	3,017,851	3,074,878
Scotland	3,620,689	3,529,985	3,687,329	3,761,640	3,843,226
Ireland	5,546,472	5,681,438	5,508,549	5,173,628	5,519,985
Total . . .	39,342,948	38,429,369	39,534,420	38,666,792	38,548,094

III.—Trade.

**IMPORTS of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize,
and of the Consumption of such Articles as are charged with Duty,
in the Year ending January 5, 1853.**

Articles.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Animals, Living:—Oxen & Bulls number	40,548	Free.
Cows „	25,048	„
Calves „	27,488	„
Sheep „	218,133	„
Lambs „	12,343	„
Swine and Hogs „	10,524	„
Ashes, Pearl and Pot cwts.	151,944	„
Barilla and Alkali tons	1,984	„
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' use cwts.	403,930	„
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Char- coal tons	48,835	„
Brimstone cwts.	758,718	„
Caoutchouc „	19,607	„
Clocks value £	89,397	86,203
Cocoa lbs.	6,268,525	3,382,944
*Coffee, viz.:—		
Entered previously to 15th April, 1851:—		
Produce of British Possessions lbs.	..	..
Foreign „	..	..
Entered from 15th April, 1851:—		
Imported from British Pos- sessions out of Europe „	42,519,297	27,722,806
Imported from other parts „	11,857,957	7,321,570
Total of Coffee „	54,377,254	35,044,376

* Coffee, of whatever growth, having, since 15th April, 1851, been chargeable with the same rate of duty, the distinction between the Produce of British Possessions and Foreign Produce has, by a necessary consequence, ceased in the entries at the Custom House. In accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign Territories respectively.

Articles.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Corn :—Wheat qrs.	3,068,892	3,074,220
Barley „	626,737	626,737
Oats „	995,480	995,480
Rye „	10,023	10,023
Peas „	107,017	107,106
Beans „	371,250	375,428
Indian Corn, or Maize . . . „	1,479,891	1,479,891
Buckwheat „	8,085	8,085
Bere or Bigg „	..	..
Malt „	..	..
Wheat Meal or Flour . . . cwt.	3,889,583	3,889,585
Barley Meal „	212	212
Oatmeal „	512	512
Rye Meal „	92	92
Pea Meal „	14	14
Bean Meal „	..	..
Indian Corn Meal . . . „	742	742
Buckwheat Meal . . . „	40	40
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods { pieces value	315,144	Free.
Other Articles value £	147,083	„
Cotton Manufactures, wholly or in part made up	327,921	„
Cotton Yarn { lbs. value	26,155	11,526
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—	709,601	Free.
Cochineal cwt.	72,871	„
Indigo „	„	„
Lac dye „	„	„
Logwood tons	„	„
Madder cwt.	„	„
Madder Root „	„	„
Shumac tons	„	„
Terra Japonica „	„	„
Cutch „	„	„
Valonia „	„	„
Embroidery and Needlework . . value £	„	„
Flax, Dressed	74,459	60,377
„ Undressed	„	„
„ Tow, or Codilla of Flax . } cwt.	„	„
Fruits:—Currants „	1,402,267	Free.
Figs „	346,852	363,085
Lemons and Oranges { chests or boxes	37,417	33,625
Raisins cwt.	467,481	374,196
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders „	75,070	75,070
	6,164	20,517
	343,636	229,259
	16,967	13,170

Articles.	Imported,	Entered for Home Consumption.
Glass Manufactures—continued.		
All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick; all Silvered or Polished Glass . . sq. ft.	150,338	123,771
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented) lbs.	48,765	24,562
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass „	551,693	424,996
Guano tons	129,889	Free.
Hemp, Dressed cwts.	6,933	„
Undressed, Tow or Codilla of Hemp, Jute, and other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp . . . „	1,070,006	„
Hides, Untanned:—Dry . . . „	151,737	„
Wet „	390,052	„
Hides, Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed (except Russia Hides) . lbs.	2,153,825	„
Lace, Thread, and Cushion or Pillow Lace value £	65,793	63,870
Leather Manufactures:—		
Boots, Shoes, and Calashes, viz.:—		
Women's Boots and Calashes . pairs	23,859	21,296
„ Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes, and Clogs „	3,892	3,661
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather . . . „	95,199	92,280
Men's Boots and Shoes . . „	30,297	19,513
Children's Boots and Shoes . „	1,926	1,357
Boot Fronts „	573,363	566,800
Gloves „	2,657,025	2,533,561
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated . . value £	2,432	2,241
Linen Manufactures:—		
Lawns, not French „	1,221	619
Cambries and French Lawns . pieces	24,334	24,036
Damasks and Damask Diaper . sq. yds.	12,146	10,242
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up value £	24,656	Free.
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up „	11,771	11,021
Mahogany tons	41,090	Free.
Metals:—Copper Ore and Regulus „	43,443	43,539
Copper, unwrought and part wrought cwts.	103,527	94,049
Iron, in Bars, unwrought . . tons	33,304	Free.
Steel, unwrought „	547	„

Articles.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
<i>Metals—continued.</i>		
Lead, Pig and Sheet tons	13,400	13,135
Spelter „	18,457	Free.
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars or slabs cwts.	47,693	31,800
<i>Oil:—Train, Blubber and Sperma-</i>		
<i>ceti.</i> tuns	19,906	Free.
Palm cwts.	523,231	„
Cocoa Nut „	101,863	„
Olive tuns	8,893	„
Oil Seed Cakes tons	53,616	„
Opium lbs.	205,780	62,521
Potatoes cwts.	773,658	Free.
<i>Provisions:—Bacon</i> „		
Beef, Salted, not Corned „	73,873	„
„, Fresh, or slightly Salted „	122,656	„
Pork, Salted „	2,028	„
„, Fresh „	95,378	„
Poultry, alive or dead value £	63	„
Butter cwts.	34,130	34,130
Cheese „	286,113	287,902
Eggs number	290,034	281,629
Hams cwts.	108,300,994	108,320,490
Lard „	7,483	3,265
Quicksilver lbs.	63,340	Free.
Rice cwts.	2,113,186	„
„, in the Husk qrs.	989,316	575,339
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre cwts.	23,964	29,343
<i>Seeds:—Clover</i> „		
Flaxseed and Linseed qrs.	561,137	Free.
Rape „	121,783	100,636
Tares „	796,561	Free.
Silk, Raw lbs.	143,666	„
Waste, Knubs, and Husks cwts.	15,739	„
Thrown lbs.	5,832,551	„
<i>Silk Manufactures of Europe:—</i>		
Silk or Satin, Broad Stuffs lbs.	15,656	„
„, „, Ribbons „	425,925	„
Gauze or Crape, Broad Stuffs „	177,835	166,132
„, „, Ribbons „	181,454	179,009
Gauze, mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half:—	6,952	6,363
Broad Stuffs „	26,695	26,914
Ribbons „	30	„
Velvet:—Broad Stuffs „	2,335	2,153
Ribbons of Velvet, or Silk embossed with Velvet „	19,338	18,076
Plush, for making Hats „	39,660	39,615
<i>Silk Manufactures of India:—</i>		
Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs pieces	136,653	137,916
	510,042	139,329

Articles.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Spices :—Cassia Lignea . . . lbs. Cinnamon. ,, Cloves ,, Mace ,, Nutmegs ,, Pepper ,, Pimento cwts. Spirits :—Rum proof gallons Brandy ,, Geneva ,, Sugar, Unrefined, of the British Possessions in America :—Equal to White Clayed cwts. Not equal to White Clayed . ,, Of Mauritius :—Equal to White Clayed ,, Not equal to White Clayed ,, Of British Possessions in the East Indies :—Equal to White Clayed ,, Not equal to White Clayed ,, Brown Clayed ,, Foreign :—Equal to White Clayed ,, Not equal to White Clayed ,, Brown Clayed ,, Total Unrefined . ,, Sugar, Refined, & Candy, of British Possessions cwts. ,, ,, ,, Foreign ,, ,, Melasses. ,, Tallow ,, Tar lasts Tea lbs. Timber and Wood :—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends, and Plank, Foreign gt. hund. Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood, sawn or split :— Of British Possessions . . . loads Foreign ,, Staves ,, Timber or Wood, not being Articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty :— Of British Possessions . . . loads Foreign ,, 	496,833 541,888 313,949 61,660 357,939 6,641,699 22,708 5,490,272 3,959,456 184,560 10,987 3,391,517 978 1,121,152 68,260 1,235,653 226 92,919 907,707 81,187 6,910,586 4,406 299,643 543,628 1,049,275 12,891 66,361,020 12 572,401 550,324 86,799 584,250 341,319 	109,029 36,354 175,287 21,448 239,200 3,524,501 3,872 2,900,082 1,925,018 26,305 10,581 3,554,168 1,156 1,141,549 28,563 1,505,563 1 86,814 576,309 24,146 6,928,850 5,314 269,467 799,942 1,185,137 Free. 54,724,615 .. 571,281 551,608 Free. 582,975 391,512

Articles.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Tobacco :—Unmanufactured . . lbs.	33,205,635	28,358,908
Manufactured and Snuff . . ,,	2,930,299	200,031
Turpentine, Common . . . cwts.	481,616	Free.
Watches value £	147,012	139,758
Whale Fins cwts.	8,095	Free.
Wine :—Cape gallons	125,436	242,805
French ,,	575,204	503,898
Canary ,,	87,059	16,033
Fayal ,,	46	396
Madeira ,,	141,460	82,064
Portugal ,,	2,120,739	2,567,739
Rhenish ,,	70,359	60,309
Spanish ,,	3,181,870	2,738,090
Other Sorts. ,,	489,109	402,897
Total of Wine . . ,,	6,791,282	6,614,231
Wool, Cotton: From United States		
of America cwts.	6,822,258	Free.
Brazil ,,	236,662	,,
Egypt ,,	409,139	,,
British India ,,	757,372	,,
Other parts. ,,	62,455	,,
Total of Cotton Wool . . ,,	8,287,886	
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' :—From		
British Possessions out of Eu-		
rope lbs.	57,100,215	,,
Other parts ,,	33,901,738	,,
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool	91,001,953	
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama Tribe lbs.	2,068,594	,,
Woollen Manufactures, not made		
up value £	654,860	,,
Wholly or in part made up . . ,,	64,802	60,073

The foregoing Statement is founded upon Returns transmitted throughout the current year from the different Ports of the United Kingdom. Such Returns exhibit the gross quantities of Articles entered for consumption, and the gross amount of Duty thereon, without reference to deductions for Over-entries, &c. This Statement will therefore not agree, in all points, with the Annual Statement to be compiled after the final adjustment of the Custom-house Records shall have been made.

EXPORTS of the Principal Articles of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MER-
CHANDIZE in the Year ending Jan. 5, 1853.

Cheese	cwts.	5,706
Cocoa	lbs.	1,925,966
Coffee, exported from April 15, 1851 :—		
Of British Possessions	,,	9,058,334
Other parts	,,	3,879,218
Total of Coffee	,,	12,937,552
Corn :—Wheat		
Barley	qrs.	15,522
Oats	,,	1,540
Wheat meal or Flour	cwts.	7,299
Wheat meal or Flour	cwts.	67,839
Cotton Manufactures not made up :—		
East India Piece Goods	{pieces	170,957
Other Articles	{declared value £	68,180
Other Articles	value £	92,004
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up		
Cotton Yarn	,, £	14,729
Cotton Yarn	{lbs.	617,814
Cotton Yarn	{declared value £	64,081
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs :—Cochineal		
Indigo	cwts.	8,964
Lac dye	,,	67,184
Logwood	,,	6,955
Logwood	tons	2,225
Terra Japonica	,,	241
Cutch	,,	528
Embroidery and Needlework	value £	14,523
Glass Manufactures :—		
Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders	cwts.	3,197
All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered or Polished Glass, of whatever thickness	sq. ft.	24,281
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles), not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented	lbs.	31,308
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	,,	159,141
Guano	tons	36,247
Hides, Untanned, Dry	cwts.	83,983
,, Wet	,,	35,340
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed, except Russia Hides	lbs.	155,222
Leather Manufactures :—Gloves	pairs	120,556
Linen Manufactures :—Plain Linen and Diaper	value £	3,070
Metals :—Copper, unwrought and part wrought		
Iron, in bars, unwrought	cwts.	20,931
Steel, unwrought	tons	5,773
Lead, pig and sheet	,,	638
Spelter	,,	2,967
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	,,	5,948
Oil :—Palm	cwts.	8,663
Cocoa Nut	,,	111,654
Olive	,,	74,751
Opium	tuns	698
Quicksilver	lbs.	102,217
Quicksilver	,,	783,401

Rice, not in the husk	cwts.	450,979
Silk :—Raw	lbs.	703,320
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	cwts.	22
Thrown	lbs.	242,102
Silk Manufactures of Europe :—		
Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs	„	11,491
„ Ribbons	„	4,218
Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	„	603
„ Ribbons	„	54
Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half:—		
Broad Stuffs	„	30
Ribbons	„	2
Velvet Broad Stuffs	„	1,390
Ribbons of Velvet or Silk embossed with Velvet	„	1,145
Plush for making Hats	„	218
Silk Manufactures of India :—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs		
„	pieces	344,121
Spices :—Cassia Lignea	lbs.	344,077
Cinnamon	„	490,664
Cloves	„	200,188
Mace	„	43,992
Nutmegs	„	143,003
Pepper	„	1,512,366
Pimento	cwts.	16,995
Spirits :—Rum	proof galls.	2,199,997
Brandy	„	1,225,074
Geneva	„	119,150
Sugar, Unrefined :—		
Of British Possessions in America	cwts.	80
Of Mauritius	„	676
Of British Possessions in the East Indies	„	5,649
Foreign	„	408,935
Total	„	415,340
Sugar, Foreign, Refined, and Candy :—		
Of British Possessions	„	„
Foreign	„	37,650
Melasses	„	9,584
Tea	lbs.	6,134,743
Tobacco :—Unmanufactured	„	10,111,754
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff	„	1,808,596
Wine :—		
Cape	gallons	4,054
French	„	169,595
Canary	„	86,220
Fayal	„	89
Madeira	„	93,075
Portugal	„	384,612
Rhenish	„	12,238
Spanish	„	865,567
Other sorts	„	145,261
Mixed in Bond	„	41,306
Total	„	1,802,017
Wool, Cotton :—From United States		
„ Brazil	cwts.	618,010
„	„	32,320

Wool, Cotton:—From Egypt	cwts.	1,113
British India	,,	347,006
Other parts	,,	439
Total	,,	998,888
Sheep and Lambs' Wool:—		
From British Possessions	lbs.	7,355,249
From other parts	,,	3,911,690
Total	,,	11,266,939
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	,,	49,994
Woollen Manufactures not made up . .	value £	35,659
,, wholly or in part made up , ,	£	5,834

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPORTS, showing the DECLARED VALUE of the Principal Articles of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES in the Year ending Jan. 5, 1853, compared with the EXPORTS of the preceding Year.

Articles.	Declared Value.	
	1852. £.	1853. £.
Alkali :—Soda	360,521	395,527
Beer and Ale	577,142	753,360
Butter	235,803	335,448
Candles	97,941	83,719
Cheese	32,963	55,654
Coals and Culm	1,302,473	1,359,685
Cordage and Cables	186,883	146,088
Cotton Manufactures (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	22,049,202	21,704,184
Lace and Patent Net	558,350	580,106
Thread for Sewing	454,347	506,716
Stockings	197,367	237,342
Of all other descriptions	195,544	272,930
Cotton Yarn	6,634,026	6,655,344
Earthenware	1,121,104	1,152,015
Fish :—Herrings	228,885	273,210
Other sorts	115,514	71,579
Glass Manufactures :—Flint Glass	110,666	122,998
Window Glass	22,223	32,854
Bottles, Green or Common	174,318	201,609
Plate Glass	20,743	21,823
Haberdashery and Millinery	1,727,690	2,072,564
Hardwares and Cutlery	2,827,011	2,692,439
Leather, Unwrought	152,124	186,105
Wrought—Gloves	20,065	17,577
Other sorts	288,442	464,174
Saddlery and Harness	137,528	178,218
Linen Manufactures (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	3,822,935	3,857,030
Lace of Thread	5,602	4,060
Thread for Sewing	258,856	338,821
All other descriptions	20,003	12,439
Linen Yarn	951,426	1,144,521
Machinery and Mill Work :—		
Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines	403,637	333,988
All other sorts	764,974	917,377

Articles.	Declared Value.	
	1852. £.	1853. £.
Metals :—Iron, Pig	452,119	557,561
„ „ Bar, Bolt, and Rod	3,116,345	3,404,585
„ „ Wire	85,090	94,116
„ „ Cast	244,216	489,058
„ „ Wrought of all sorts	1,516,613	1,610,280
Steel, Unwrought	415,987	526,467
Copper in Bricks and Pigs	488,434	548,002
„ „ Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing)	952,131	957,112
„ „ Wrought of other sorts	95,366	107,618
Brass of all sorts	103,225	93,580
Lead	344,315	353,101
Tin, Unwrought	84,047	83,608
Tin Plates	1,020,236	1,103,317
Oil—Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	434,901	419,912
Painters' Colours and Materials	257,076	249,026
Salt	235,849	223,923
Silk Manufactures :—Of Silk only :—		
Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons	531,552	546,651
Stockings	26,307	25,162
All other descriptions	193,518	254,221
Of Silk mixed with other Materials :—		
Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons	347,874	289,484
Stockings	4,758	4,511
All other descriptions	26,389	36,682
Silk, Thrown	57,803	192,467
Silk Twist and Yarn	138,577	201,002
Soap	211,558	239,936
Stationery	399,668	412,060
Sugar, Refined	368,085	300,094
Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	461,527	778,930
Woollen Manufactures :—		
Entered by the piece	5,251,184	5,412,347
Entered by the yard	2,822,961	3,014,705
Stockings	114,467	117,032
All other descriptions	188,571	181,561
Woollen Yarn	1,484,544	1,419,933
Total	68,531,601	71,429,548

BRITISH SHIPPING.—On December 31, 1852, the number of Sailing Vessels registered in the various ports of England and Wales was 6,686 under 50 tons, 11,941 above 50 tons; in Scotland, 1,200 under 50 tons, 2,070 above 50 tons; in Ireland, 1,003 under 50 tons, 1,075 above 50 tons; the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, 508 under 50 tons, 341 above 50 tons; a total of 24,824 sailing vessels of the collective burden of 3,549,968 tons. The Steam Vessels were, in England 502 under 50 tons, 471 above 50 tons; in Scotland, 36 below 50 tons, 144 above 50 tons; in Ireland, 12 below 50 tons, 98 above 50 tons; in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, 1 below and 8 above 50 tons; the total tonnage 209,310. The number of vessels built and registered in

the United Kingdom in the year was 608 sailing vessels and 104 steam vessels, the collective tonnage of which was 167,491; 59 of the steam vessels and 3 of the sailing vessels were built of iron. There were 742 vessels wrecked in the year (9 of them steamers), and 78 sailing vessels and 29 steamers broken up, the collective tonnage being 150,996. There were 29 colonial-built, and 28 foreign-built ships registered in the United Kingdom in the same period, the tonnage of which was 27,255. At the various British Colonies there were registered, in Africa 179 sailing vessels and 3 steamers, tonnage 16,197. In Australia, 773 sailing vessels, tonnage 65,696; and 23 steamers, tonnage 1,778. In British North America, 5,444 sailing vessels, tonnage 426,772; and 113 steamers, tonnage 11,169. British West Indies, 723 sailing vessels, tonnage 21,173; and 3 steamers, tonnage 146.

COLONIAL TRADE.—The Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered the various ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1853 from the British Colonies was 5,928 British sailing vessels and 404 steamers, total tonnage 1,698,765; foreign sailing vessels 461, tonnage 207,893. Outward, British sailing vessels 4,822, steamers 459; total tonnage 1,602,687. Foreign sailing vessels 394, tonnage 159,242.

COASTING TRADE.—The Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered and cleared Coastwise during the year 1852, was, in England, *Inwards*, 98,383 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,926,189; steamers 10,011, tonnage 2,379,585. In Scotland, 15,142 sailing vessels, tonnage 962,160; steamers 4,563, tonnage 1,009,044. In Ireland, 16,321 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,164,709; steamers 4,779, tonnage 1,416,082. Isle of Man, 1,452 sailing vessels, tonnage 47,150; steamers 167, tonnage 28,576. *Outwards*, in England, 113,275 sailing vessels, tonnage 8,936,882; steamers 9,640, tonnage 2,266,799. In Scotland, 17,197 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,025,256; steamers 4,656, tonnage 1,032,929. In Ireland, 7,501 sailing vessels, tonnage 503,894; steamers 4,624, tonnage 1,409,950. Isle of Man, 741 sailing vessels, tonnage 24,089; steamers 121, tonnage 22,933.

BRITISH FISHERIES.—The Commissioners' Report states, that in 1851 10,914 boats were employed, with 40,938 men and boys; in 1852 there were 11,010 boats, with 41,187 men and boys. The gross catch of Cod and Ling was, in 1851, 151,786 cwts. and 7,019 barrels in pickle; in 1852 it was 162,132 cwts. and 6,886 barrels in pickle. The total export in 1851 was 17,141 cwts.; in 1852 it was 18,994 cwts. Of Herrings the total quantity cured in 1852 was 498,787 barrels; the total quantity branded 169,159 barrels; and the total quantity exported 283,526 barrels, being a decrease of 95,243 barrels in the quantity cured, but an increase of 19,321 barrels in the quantity exported. The tonnage employed in carrying salt from Liverpool, &c., for the fisheries, was 27,919 tons, with 2,125 men and boys, a small decrease on the previous year. The tonnage employed in exporting the cured fish was 35,029 tons, with 2,709 men and boys, also a small decrease. The tonnage of the fishing-boats was 76,323 tons, an increase on the previous year of 5,341 tons. The value of boats, nets, and lines, was 535,779*l*.

FOREIGN TRADE.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, in the year ending January 5, 1853, compared with the Entries and Clearances in the year 1852, exclusively of Vessels in Ballast.

Countries to which the Vessels belonged.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
	Jan. 5, 1852.		Jan. 5, 1853.		Jan. 5, 1852.		Jan. 5, 1853.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom and its Dependencies	19,367	4,388,245	17,564	4,267,815	18,205	4,147,007	18,702	4,459,321
Russia . . .	441	122,665	335	100,353	305	86,182	267	75,905
Sweden . . .	557	95,096	565	94,370	443	70,607	530	79,554
Norway . . .	1,782	331,909	1,872	350,071	812	123,485	867	123,255
Denmark . . .	1,843	156,422	1,922	157,024	1,946	171,003	2,215	186,081
Prussia . . .	1,338	290,614	1,100	242,777	1,096	219,794	1,094	228,424
Other German States . . .	1,869	240,525	1,652	214,831	2,142	250,169	2,490	288,121
Holland . . .	1,141	125,617	1,200	126,229	1,165	154,885	1,374	205,741
Belgium . . .	202	36,583	216	36,399	202	38,667	264	47,905
France . . .	2,255	142,126	1,632	90,461	2,286	190,742	2,309	195,579
Spain . . .	170	26,557	192	28,721	181	28,226	174	27,372
Portugal . . .	72	8,944	67	8,689	52	7,456	48	6,221
Italian States . . .	661	170,231	425	113,453	579	156,590	383	102,222
Other European States . . .	273	71,690	120	31,727	177	48,310	80	21,872
United States of America . . .	970	778,664	1,015	863,660	946	788,406	940	821,844
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia	10	2,345	7	2,989	6	1,615	8	3,164
Total . . .	32,961	6,988,233	29,884	6,730,169	30,543	6,483,144	31,745	6,872,581

VESSELS BUILT.—The number of Vessels Built and Registered in the various ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1852, was 742, of which the tonnage was 170,421. In 1851 the number built was 702, and the tonnage 152,563.

MERCANTILE SEAMEN.—In the year 1852 the total number of Sailing and Steam Vessels employed in the Home and Foreign Trade, but exclusive of Fishing-Boats, was 17,819, and the total tonnage was 3,380,884. The total number of the crews, including masters, mates, and apprentices, was 177,982, of whom 14,258 were apprentices, and 5,700 were foreigners. The total number of men and boys employed in all British vessels, including the British Plantations, was 240,928 in 1851, and 243,512 in 1852.

LIGHTHOUSES.—The gross receipts in ENGLAND from sixty-one stations in the year 1851 was 184,433*l.*; the expense of collection was 6,751*l.*, the charges for maintenance were 73,714*l.*; other incidental expenses 14,949*l.* For buoys and beacons the gross receipts were 18,974*l.*; the charges for maintenance and cost of collection were together 10,057*l.* The total surplus revenue for the year was 90,611*l.*, which was applied in part liquidation of the debt incurred in the purchase of the private lights, and partly in charitable and other

purposes, according to the purpose of the corporation. Of the eleven stations of private lights purchased by the Trinity House Corporation, the gross amount of duties was 87,578*l.*; the charges for maintenance and cost of collection were 13,477*l.*; interest and other charges, 12,616*l.*; the total surplus was 61,483*l.*, which was carried to the reduction of the debt, which then amounted to 524,066*l.*

The revenue of the SCOTTISH Lighthouses for the year 1852 was 50,600*l.*; the expenditure was 42,432*l.*; the surplus going to the reduction of previous debts. There are 33 lighthouses, but one (Stornoway) had not been yet lighted, and three are in course of erection.

The disbursements for the maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, beacons, buoys, &c., in IRELAND, for the year 1852, was 62,395*l.*, including a sum of 3,692*l.*, paid to the treasury; the total receipts were 61,548*l.*, of which 58,168*l.* were light dues; leaving a balance due to the public of 91,041*l.*, against 91,889*l.*, owing at the beginning of the year.

WHEAT AND OTHER CORN.—In the year 1852 the aggregate quantity of grain and meal (the meal converted into quarters) imported from British Possessions and Foreign Countries, into Ireland was 2,123,017; from Great Britain into Ireland, 475,928 qrs.; and imported into Great Britain from Ireland, it was 1,854,368 qrs. In the half-year ending July 5, 1853, the quantities were 1,234,609 qrs., 209,874 qrs., and 972,353 qrs. The imports into Ireland were chiefly of wheat and Indian corn; the exports chiefly oats.

CHEESE.—In the year ending Jan. 5, 1853, there were imported into the United Kingdom, 289,457 cwts. of Cheese; of which 278,179 cwts. were from various parts of Europe; 11,275 cwts. from the United States; and a little less than three cwts. from British Possessions. Of the Foreign European Cheese 5,694 cwts. were re-exported.

BUTTER.—The quantity of imported Butter destroyed in bond, by the admixture of tar, at the various ports of the United Kingdom, was 2,097 cwts. in 1848, 2,965 cwts. in 1849, 4,396 cwts. in 1850, 4,544 cwts. in 1851, and 1,623 cwts. in 1852. This is done to avoid paying the duty, the butter is then used for smearing sheep, and other purposes.

MALT.—In the year ending October 10, 1852 there were made 5,088,758 quarters of Malt, of which 4,404,067 were made in England, 473,077 in Scotland, and 211,614 in Ireland. In the same period there were used by brewers and victuallers 3,829,530 quarters in England, 140,903 in Scotland, and 158,293 in Ireland; a total quantity of 4,128,726 quarters in the United Kingdom. In the year ending July 5, 1853, the quantity made was 5,237,602 quarters, of which 4,507,706 qrs. were made in England, 530,593 qrs. in Scotland, and 199,303 qrs. in Ireland. The total quantity used was 4,555,365 qrs.; of which 4,126,860 qrs. were used in England, (3,727,471 qrs. by brewers and victuallers, and 489,389 qrs. by retail brewers); 165,955 qrs. in Scotland, and 172,550 qrs. in Ireland. The total consumption in the previous twelve months had been 4,105,453 qrs.

HOPS.—There were exported of British Hops, in 1849, 470 lbs.; in 1850, 16,363 lbs.; in 1851, 471,292 lbs.; and in 1852, 102,997 lbs. In

1852 there were imported 309 cwts. 14 lbs. of Foreign Hops, and 155 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. of Foreign Hops exported. In 1852 the number of acres under cultivation for Hops in England was 46,158; the number of pounds charged with duty was 56,102,494; the total amount of duty was 447,144*l.*, of which 244,866*l.* was old duty at $1\frac{1}{20}$ *d.* per lb.; 180,988*l.* new duty at $\frac{3}{4}\frac{8}{20}$ *d.* per lb.; and 21,290*l.* the additional duty of 5 per cent.

GUANO.—There were imported into the United Kingdom 243,014 tons of Guano in 1851, and 129,889 tons in 1852. From Peru there came 199,732 tons in 1851, and only 86,293 tons in 1852.

SHEEPS' WOOL.—The quantity of Wool imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1852, was, from Foreign States, 33,295,518 lbs.; from British Possessions, 58,397,346 lbs.; total 91,692,864 lbs.: of this 11,266,939 lbs. were re-exported. Of Goats' Hair or Wool there were imported 2,564,330 lbs., of which 71,734 lbs. were re-exported. The declared value of British Woollen Manufactures exported in 1852 was, 8,730,934*l.* and of Woollen Yarn 1,430,140*l.*; total 10,161,074*l.*

SUGAR, MELASSES, and RUM, imported into the United Kingdom in 1852.

SUGAR—unrefined.		Cwts.
From British West Indies and Guyana		3,398,760
Mauritius		1,121,996
East Indies		1,164,552
Ceylon		37,430
Singapore		1,667
		5,824,405
Foreign Countries		1,068,564
		6,892,969

SUGAR, refined, and SUGAR CANDY:—

From British Possessions	4,406
From Foreign Countries	299,511
	303,917

The quantity entered for home consumption in the same year was, of British, 6,216,341 cwts.; of Foreign, 682,526 cwts.; of Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy, 5,052 cwts. of British, and 268,939 cwts. of Foreign, were entered. The total net amount of duty received was 3,893,656*l.*

MELASSES.—The total quantity imported from British Possessions 478,513 cwts.; from Foreign Countries, 420 cwts.

RUM:—		Galls.
From British West Indies and Guyana		5,058,023
Mauritius		8,997
British East Indies		307,372
Ceylon		21
		5,373,523
Of Foreign Produce		5,142
		5,378,665

COFFEE and COCOA, Imported into the United Kingdom in 1852.

COFFEE (as the duty is now equalized, the quantities only show the Countries whence the Coffee is imported, and does not necessarily imply its produce there):—

	lbs.
From British West Indies and Guyana	3,829,731
Mauritius	13,857
British East Indies	3,157,713
Ceylon	35,316,936
Singapore	55,361
	42,373,598

COCOA:—

From British West Indies and Guyana	3,933,863
Mauritius	2,106
Foreign Produce	4,588
	3,940,557

COTTON WOOL Imported into the United Kingdom, in 1852, from British Possessions.

	lbs.
From British West Indies and Guyana	703,696
Bengal Presidency	557,088
Madras Presidency	3,808,224
Bombay Presidency	80,492,272
Ceylon	64,848
	85 626,128

TOBACCO.—The quantity of Tobacco entered for home consumption in the year ending January 5, 1853, was, of Tobacco unmanufactured 28,358,908 lbs.; Cigars and manufactured Tobacco, 199,653 lbs.; and Snuff 192 lbs. The total amount of duty paid was 4,560,741*l.*, of which 3,500,658*l.* was paid in England, 353,360*l.* in Scotland, and 706,723*l.* in Ireland.

FOREIGN WINE imported, the Quantities upon which Duty has been Paid for Home Consumption, and the Quantities exported; also, the Quantities retained for Home Consumption, for the Year ended Jan. 5, 1853.

United Kingdom.	Quantities Imported.	Upon which Duty has been Paid.	Exported.	Retained for Home Consumption.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Cape	127,952	242,805	4,054	242,619
French	575,280	503,919	169,595	475,948
Portugal	2,120,716	2,567,774	384,612	2,489,350
Spanish	3,181,835	2,738,089	865,567	2,606,857
Madeira	141,317	82,064	93,075	69,730
Rhenish	70,297	60,711	12,238	58,533
Canary	86,819	16,033	86,220	14,877
Fayal	56	396	89	397
Sicilian and other sorts	489,032	402,888	145,261	387,750
Mixed in Bond . . .	. .	. .	41,306	. .
Total	6,793,304	6,614,679	1,802,017	6,346,061

FOREIGN, COLONIAL, and CHANNEL ISLAND SPIRITS Imported, Exported, Retained for Home Consumption, Shipped as Stores, and Delivered for use of the Navy, in the Year ended Jan. 5, 1853.

United Kingdom.	Imported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Exported.	Shipped as Stores.	Delivered for use of Navy.
	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.
Rum:—Of British Possessions, viz.:—					
West India and Mauritius	5,077,683	2,795,508	1,600,625	99,831	152,013
East India	307,403	46,468	164,787	25,068	39,618
West India, Mauritius, and East India, vatted together	. .	57,612	188,886	79,928	. .
Foreign (including Foreign and British vatted together)	105,138	96	245,699	419	. .
All sorts	5,490,224	2,899,684	2,199,997	205,246	191,631
Brandy	3,959,452	1,924,395	1,225,074	104,883	1,236
Geneva	185,356	26,232	119,150	14,600	. .
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	30,582	11,957	19,319	83	. .
Spirits mixed in Bond	. .	. .	48,728	76	. .
Spirits of Heligoland	3,991	3,991	. .	. .	. .
Spirits of the Channel Islands*	. .	5,859	. .	. .	. .
Total	9,669,605	4,672,118	3,612,268	324,888	192,867

* By the 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 65, these spirits were placed under the management of the Excise. The quantity here given is only part of what was imported previous to that Act, and there are 2,831 gallons yet in stock.

BRITISH SPIRITS.—In the year ending January 5, 1853, there were distilled in England 6,363,276 gallons of proof spirits; in Scotland, 9,942,218 gallons; and in Ireland 8,117,708 gallons; total 24,423,202 gallons. In the same year there were entered for home consumption in England 9,820,608 gallons; in Scotland, 7,172,015 gallons; and in Ireland, 8,208,256 gallons; total 25,200,879 gallons. The total duty upon which was 6,255,708*l*.

BRITISH SPIRITS EXPORTED.—In 1851 the quantity of British and Irish spirits exported was 229,650 gallons, of which 104,786 were to British Colonies and Possessions, the remainder to Foreign Countries. In 1852 the quantity was 323,719 gallons, of which 161,532 were to British Colonies and Possessions, the remainder to Foreign Countries.

SPIRITS, IRELAND.—In 1852 there were 8,117,708 gallons of spirits distilled in Ireland, and 8,813,258 charged with duty in the same year, at 2*s*. 8*d*. per gallon for home consumption, and 7*s*. 10*d*. for exportation to England. The number of gallons charged for home consumption was 8,208,256; the total amount of duty was 1,243,107*l*. The number of detections of illicit distilling was 2,904; the number of persons prosecuted for the same was 635, of the convictions 562; and 557 persons were confined in various jails in Ireland for offences against the laws for the suppression of illicit distillation.

SWEETS OR MADE WINES.—In the year 1852 there were imported into England:—

	From Scotland. Gallons.	From Ireland. Gallons.
Sweets or Made Wines.	47,641	1,896
Ether	161	63
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	3,088	1,464
Tinctures, &c.	260	8

LEAD and LEAD ORE, COPPER and COPPER ORE, TIN and TIN ORE, ZINC and ZINC ORE, Imported into and Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ending Jan. 5, 1853.

LEAD and LEAD ORE.

Foreign.	Imported.				Exported.	
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwts.
Pig and Sheet Lead	13,257	2	3	2	2,966	14
Lead Ore	802	16	3	0	. .	
Red Lead	5	4	0	21	. .	
White Lead	63	15	2	2	3	0
Chromate of Lead	0	2	0	14	. .	

The quantity of Pig and Sheet Lead retained for home consumption was 12,990 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs., on which the duty was 1,621*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The others are duty free. The quantities of British exported were:—

	tons.	cwts.
Lead Ore	195	0
Pig and Rolled Lead	18,641	0
Shot	1,355	0
Litharge	477	13
Red Lead	1,181	15
White Lead	1,731	1

COPPER and COPPER ORE.

	Imported.				Exported.	
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwts.
Copper Ore	37,817	13	2	16	49	15
Regulus	5,226	0	1	21	. .	
Unwrought, in Bricks, &c., and Cast Copper	2,188	6	3	4	368	7
Old, for re-manufacture	968	0	1	9	310	18
Part wrought, in Bars, Rods, &c.	2,993	8	3	20	678	4
Plates and Coin	23	1	1	13	. .	
Entered at value—Manufactures, 19,234 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>					15,099 <i>l.</i>	

The duty paid on the total amount admitted for home consumption was 3,228*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The quantities of British Copper exported were:—

	tons.	cwts.
Copper Ore	0	15
Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	5,913	6
Coin	47	17
Sheets, Nails, &c., and Mixed Metal	10,094	7
Wire	121	4
Wrought Copper of other sorts	759	7
Total, exclusive of Ore	16,936	1

TIN.—The quantity of Foreign Tin imported in the same period was 2,372 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. of Tin, and 22 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs. of Tin Ore and Regulus; of which 1,571 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs. of the Tin were retained for home consumption, paying a duty of 9,488*l.* 4*s.* The Ore and Regulus is duty free. The British Tin exported amounted to 941 tons 12 cwt.; the Foreign Tin to 433 tons 3 cwt.

ZINC.—The quantity of Zinc imported in the same period was, of Zinc or Spelter 18,505 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs.; of Oxide of Zinc, 787 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.; and there were exported of British Zinc 1,304 tons 12 cwt.; of Foreign Zinc 5,947 tons 13 cwt. The import is free of duty.

COALS.—The quantities of Coals, Cinders, and Culm exported in 1852 from the United Kingdom to Foreign Parts, including British Settlements, was, of Coal 3,479,282 tons, of the declared value of 1,287,626*l.*; Cinders, 159,040 tons, of the declared value of 88,832*l.*; Culm, 1,872 tons, of the declared value of 656*l.* Total, 3,640,194 tons; declared value, 1,372,114*l.* In 1852 the quantity shipped at the various ports of the United Kingdom to be sent coastwise to other ports, was, of Coals, 8,805,934 tons; Cinders, 43,376 tons; Culm, 220,267 tons. The quantity of Coals brought into the City of London was, Coastwise, 3,330,428 tons; by Inland Navigation and Land Carriage, 414,917 tons; total, 3,745,345 tons.

The total duty on Coals entering the Port of London is 13*d.* per ton, collected by the City, of which a portion is payable to the Commissioners of Parks, &c., but the far larger portion to the Corporation; but there is an additional customs duty also. The Corporation duty has been as follows for the seven years ending with 1851.

	Seaborne. £.	Canal and Rail. £.		Seaborne. £.	Canal and Rail. £.
1845 . .	183,761	3,720	1849 . .	178,170	2,104
1846 . .	160,375	1,852	1850 . .	192,053	6,056
1847 . .	177,469	2,311	1851 . .	175,840	12,151
1848 . .	188,179	3,133			

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The total declared value of British Cotton Manufactures, including twist and yarn, exported in the year 1852, was 29,878,087*l.* Of this amount 5,358,442*l.* went to the British East Indies; 472,517*l.* to the British West Indies; 469,854*l.* to British North America; 337,960*l.* to Australia; 273,977*l.* to British South Africa; 2,681,025*l.* to the United States; 2,874,106*l.* to the Hanseatic Towns; 2,042,188*l.* to Holland; 1,905,321*l.* to China; 1,891,565*l.* to Brazil; 1,779,693*l.* to Turkey; 635,879*l.* to Portugal; 571,310*l.* to Chili; 544,702*l.* to Naples; 511,568*l.* to Sumatra, Java, &c.; and only 194,150*l.* to Russia, and 186,216*l.* to France. The remainder is made up of amounts in no instance exceeding half a million.

FURS.—The following were the quantities of furs imported into the United Kingdom in 1851:—beaver, 59,959 skins, of which nearly the whole were imported from British North America; cat, 13,451, chiefly from the United States and the Hanseatic Towns; chinchilla, 51,827, chiefly from Chili and Peru; coney, 71,394, chiefly from Belgium and British North America; deer, 76,670, chiefly from the United States; ermine, 230,480, almost entirely from Russia and the Hanseatic Towns; fitch, 65,899, from Russia, the Hanseatic Towns, Holland, Belgium, and

France; fox, 62,320, almost entirely from British North America and the United States; goat, 789,955, viz. from British East Indies, 334,031, from British South Africa, 118,556, the rest from various countries, chiefly European; hare, 32,882, chiefly from Russia and the Hanseatic Towns; kid, 616,704, from Belgium, 517,752, from British East Indies, 54,430, the rest from various European countries; kolinski, 59,042, from Russia and the Hanseatic Towns; lamb, 1,600,109, chiefly from Italy and Turkey; lynx, 15,546, from British North America and United States; marten and marten tails, 220,069, chiefly from British North America and the Hanseatic Towns; mink, 191,729, chiefly from the United States, British North America, and the Hanseatic Towns; musquash, chiefly from the United States and British North America; raccoon, 465,340, chiefly from the United States and North America; seal, 769,756, more than half from British North America, nearly 100,000 from Greenland and Davis's Strait, the rest from various countries; sheep, 736,204, from British East Indies, 324,574, from British South Africa, 226,577, the rest from various countries; squirrel, 4,582,619, almost entirely from Russia and the Hanseatic Towns.

SALT.—The quantity of salt exported in the years 1848 to 1851, both inclusive, has been 18,958,322, 18,539,865, 15,819,664, and 18,233,405 bushels. The largest consumers were the United States, which, in 1851, took 6,747,218 bushels; the British East Indies, which took 2,534,616 bushels; Russia, which took 2,010,585 bushels; British North America, which took 2,086,110 bushels; and Prussia, which took 1,229,715 bushels; the rest to various countries in very various quantities, for instance, 6 bushels to Spain, 20 to the Ionian Islands, and 30 to New Granada. The total declared value of the salt exported in 1851 was 235,849*l*.

BREWERS AND PUBLICANS.—In the year ending October 10, 1852, there were of LICENSED BREWERS in England 2,438, in Scotland 142, and in Ireland 98; a total of 2,678. Of persons licensed to sell beer and spirits (VICTUALLERS), there were in England 60,565, in Scotland 14,684, and in Ireland 14,714; a total of 89,963. Of persons LICENSED TO SELL BEER (in England only), there were 42,726, of whom 3,348 were licensed for selling beer not to be drunk on the premises. There is a total of 26,564 Victuallers brewing their own beer, of whom 178 are in Scotland, all the rest in England; and 14,827 persons licensed to sell beer who also brewed it themselves, all in England. The number of bushels of MALT used by the various classes was 33,079,808.

IV.—*Crime, Police, and Law.*

PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.—The number of prisoners in custody on April 5, 1853, in the various jails and houses of correction in England was 20,143; of whom 10,650 were males, 2,622 females, and 6,871, of whom the sex is not specified, but who must be principally males, as these numbers are chiefly from the Dartmoor, Parkhurst, Portland, and Pentonville prisons, and from the hulks. Of the total number 5,685 had received their education in prison schools; 252 in workhouse schools; 6,838 in workhouse schools; 214 in factory schools; 12,860 in common, public, or private schools; and 1,919 had had no education whatever. Some had been in more than one of the schools, which accounts for the total, 27,768, exceeding the number of prisoners.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED in the Year 1852.

	Offences.	Death.	Convictions.		Insane, &c.	Acquitted and discharged.	Execution of Capital Sentences.			
			Transportation for various periods.	Imprisonment, and all lighter Punishments.			Executed.	Transportation for various periods.	Imprisonment for various periods.	Free Pardon.
ENGLAND AND WALES.										
Offences against the Person . .	2,241	41	139	1,349	16	696	9*	30	1	.
Offences against Property } with violence	1,975	18	623	862	.	472	.	18	.	.
Ditto, without violence	21,309	.	1,594	15,217	12	4,486	.	.	.	.
Malicious offences against } Property	271	2	63	62	2	142	.	2	.	.
Forgery and offences against } the Currency	899	.	84	723	.	92	.	.	.	.
Other offences.	815	.	31	496	.	288	.	.	.	.
Total	27,510	61	3,534	18,769	30	6,176	9	50	1	.
SCOTLAND.										
Offences against the Person. .	1,035	4	21	711	13	286	3	1	.	.
Offences against Property } with violence	590	.	146	298	4	142	.	.	.	.
Ditto, without violence	1,974	.	178	1,385	14	397	.	.	.	.
Malicious offences against } Property	66	.	3	30	.	33	.	.	.	.
Forgery and offences against } the Currency	114	.	12	58	2	42	.	.	.	.
Other offences	248	.	1	171	1	75	.	.	.	.
Total	4,027	4	361	2,653	34†	975	3	1	.	.
IRELAND.										
Offences against the Person . .	2,654	21	27	1,127	9	1,470	6	15	4	9‡
Offences against Property } with violence	1,620	.	366	582	.	672	.	.	.	1
Ditto, without violence	9,751	.	843	5,892	5	3,011	.	.	.	4
Malicious offences against } Property.	313	.	71	103	1	138	.	.	.	.
Forgery and offences against } the Currency	236	.	10	90	.	136	.	.	.	9
Other offences.	3,104	1	94	1,227	3	1,779	.	1	1	9
Total	17,678	22	1,411	9,021	18	7,206	6	16	5	23

JUVENILE CRIME.—According to a return furnished by the Police, there were 3,098 children under 14 years of age found in London, living either as mendicants or thieves. Of these 1,782 were living in lodging-houses, and 1,316 “at large,” as the return says. There were 148 of them parentless, 336 of whom the parents appeared to be in a condition of life to maintain and educate them, and 844 whose parents sent them to beg, and lived at least partly on their earnings. Captain W. Hay, the Commissioner of Police, states that there are 20,641 children under 15 “living in idleness, without education, and apparently neglected by their parents,” and of these 911 “have been charged with other offences than as mendicants and thieves.”

* One, capitally convicted, committed suicide.

† Only 5 insane, 25 outlawed.

‡ The commutations and pardons apply to other beside the capital convictions.

ROBBERIES IN LONDON.—A return from the Metropolitan Police Office shows that in 1852 the number of robberies (which term includes all offences against property, where any loss was sustained) amounted in that district to 11,742; the value of property stolen was estimated at 43,972*l.*; the amount recovered was 12,940*l.* In the same year the City of London Police returns gave 1,785 robberies; property stolen 10,098*l.*; and amount recovered 2,689*l.* In the four years 1849–1852 inclusive, the total number of robberies had been 53,375; the amount stolen, 197,530*l.*; the amount recovered, 46,450*l.* In 1852 there were 77,696 persons taken into custody in the City and Metropolitan District, of whom 40,015 were discharged by magistrates; 32,898 summarily convicted or held to bail; 4,882 committed for trial; 3,950 convicted and sentenced; 696 acquitted; and 136 against whom bills were not found, or who were not prosecuted.

PRISONS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—Since the year 1820, there have been expended in the construction of jails, houses of correction, lock-ups, and lunatic asylums in England and Wales, the sum of 4,533,234*l.*; of which 1,982,375*l.* was for lunatic asylums. Among the various counties, Middlesex is the highest, 233,398*l.* for jails, &c., and 523,378*l.* for lunatic asylums. Yorkshire is next, with a total of 430,580*l.*; then Surrey, 364,731*l.*, and Lancashire, 364,701*l.* Bedfordshire and Westmorland have made no return.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The total sum received for the maintenance of the Police in the year 1852, was 439,203*l.* The total expenditure was 390,662*l.* On Jan. 1, 1852, there was a balance in hand (included in the total receipts) of 49,957*l.*, and on Dec. 31, 1852, the balance in hand was 48,540*l.* The amount of the force on Jan. 1, 1853, was, 1 inspecting superintendent, 18 superintendents, 129 inspectors, 601 sergeants, and 4,703 constables; total 5,492. Of the constables there are 1,086 at 44*l.* 4*s.* per annum; 2,359 at 49*l.* 8*s.*; 1,258 at 54*l.* 12*s.*; and the remainder have various salaries, the one highest having 81*l.* 12*s.* per annum. All are provided with clothing, and have an allowance of coals.

CITY POLICE.—In 1852 the total expenditure for the purposes of the Police of the City of London was 44,034*l.* For Paving, and matters connected therewith, the expenditure was 58,182*l.* For Sewerage the expenditure was 14,979*l.*

CONVICTS, IRELAND.—The number of Convicts in confinement on Nov. 1, 1852, including those under sentence of transportation, was 3,939. The expense of maintaining such convicts and other prisoners had been 54,331*l.* in 1850, and was 45,275*l.* in 1851.

JAILS, IRELAND.—The total expense of the various jails in Ireland (42) in the year 1852, was 86,868*l.*; the number of persons in confinement (including debtors and lunatics) on Dec. 31, 1852, was 7,810; the average total cost of each prisoner was 11*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

POLICE FORCE, SCOTLAND.—In 1852, the Police Force in Scotland numbered 496 in the various counties, and 1,401 in the various burghs; among these Edinburgh had 315, Glasgow 620, Dundee 100, and Aberdeen 74. The above numbers, however, include some instances

where one man is both a county and burgh policeman, and are therefore reckoned twice; on the other hand, there are a number of extra constables, not enumerated, and in some instances a town-guard.

CONVICTS TRANSPORTED.—In the seven years 1846 to 1852, both inclusive, there were transported from Great Britain and Ireland to the various Australian colonies, 18,861 convicts, of whom 13,785 were males, and 5,076 females. In the year 1852, the total number transported thither was 3,735, of these 2,435 males and 821 females were sent to Van Diemen's Land; 38 (sex not distinguished) to Norfolk Island; and 441 to Western Australia. On March 31, 1853, there were 1,234 prisoners in the Convict Prisons and Hulks in the United Kingdom eligible for tickets of leave.

DRUNKENNESS AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—In the year 1851, the number of persons taken into custody by the police force on account of drunkenness or disorderly conduct, was, in England, 70,097, of whom 44,500 were males, and 25,597 females; in Ireland, 37,637; of whom 25,729 were males, and 11,908 females; and in Scotland, 27,643, of whom 16,623 were males, and 8,227 females. The returns are only from towns having a population of not less than 10,000 persons; of these there are 101 in England, 15 in Ireland, and 16 in Scotland. In London and the Metropolitan Police District, the number of persons taken into custody was 29,770; in Liverpool, 18,522; in Manchester, 787, in 1850 it was 1,059, in 1843 it was 5,759, and has been decreasing every year; in Preston, 1,038; in Sheffield, 1,312; in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 940; in Blackburn, 883; in Birmingham, 867; in Cheltenham, 508; in Cambridge, 247, 202 men and 45 women; from Oxford and two or three other places there are no returns. In Dublin, the number in the year was 18,753; in Cork, 8,158; in Belfast, 2,483; in Clonmel, 1,353; in Waterford, 1,105; in Galway, 1,059; in Limerick, 1,030. In Glasgow the number was 14,870; in Dundee, 2,931; in Edinburgh 2,793; in Aberdeen, 1,760; and in Greenock, 1,299.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—In March, 1853, there were in England and Wales 17,734 persons named in the commissions as Justices of the Peace, of whom 7,825 had qualified; but there is no return from Middlesex nor from Bucks; and the return in some cases includes privy councillors, judges, &c., entitled to act, and in other cases excludes them.

COUNTY COURTS.—Amounts for which Judgments have been obtained, exclusive of costs; the total amount of all costs, including payment of counsel, attorneys, and witnesses; the number of causes tried; and the average amount for which judgment was given in each cause tried.

	Amounts.	Costs.	No. of Causes.	Average.		
				£.	s.	d.
1847 .	£755,000	£210,000	267,445	2	16	0
1848 .	752,543	199,980	259,118	2	18	0
1849 .	628,402	170,957	226,403	2	15	0
1850 .	647,586	172,064	217,173	2	19	6
1851 .	815,514	191,075	233,646	3	9	9

The average amount for which judgment has been given throughout the five years is 2*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; and the average proportion of the costs has been 26 per cent. on the amounts for which judgment has been given.

INCUMBERED ESTATES, IRELAND.—Up to April 1, 1853, the number of petitions lodged for the sale of estates was 2,692; the number filed by the Commissioners was 2,668, from which has to be deducted 406 dismissed petitions. The total produce of sales has been 8,790,917*l.*, of which 6,181,448*l.* has been paid out. The number of conveyances executed was 2,811: there have been 2,225 purchasers to an amount not exceeding 2,000*l.*; 709, from 2,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*; 468, between 5,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*; and 26 above 20,000*l.*

SHERIFFS' COURTS, SCOTLAND.—The following is the return of the number of civil causes, small debt causes, and criminal cases, decided in the Sheriffs' Courts in the years stated:—

	Civil Causes.	Small Debts.	Criminal Cases.
1847 . .	7,597	59,545	5,535
1848 . .	8,511	62,955	5,815
1849 . .	8,214	56,757	5,227
1850 . .	7,813	52,430	5,242
1851 . .	7,740	52,183	5,235

The total amount of emoluments of the sheriff's deputy and sheriff's substitute was 36,106*l.* in 1851.

V.—*Poor Laws, &c.*

MONEY EXPENDED for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF in 607 Unions and Parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act in ENGLAND and WALES, during the Half-years ended at Michaelmas 1851 and Michaelmas 1852.

Counties.	Unions.	Parishes.	1851	1852	In-crease.	De-crease.
			£.	£.	£.	£.
Bedford . . .	6	135	14,623	14,962	339	..
Berks . . .	12	236	27,301	27,468	167	..
Buckingham . .	7	192	21,835	21,767	..	68
Cambridge . .	9	173	31,140	30,962	..	178
Chester . . .	9	467	26,699	27,199	500	..
Cornwall . . .	13	217	29,737	27,715	..	2,022
Cumberland . .	9	200	15,357	14,704	..	653
Derby . . .	9	264	13,874	13,134	..	740
Devon . . .	17	447	56,099	54,776	..	1,323
Dorset . . .	12	282	27,500	26,948	..	552
Durham . . .	14	310	29,326	28,319	..	1,007
Essex . . .	17	372	50,727	50,023	..	704
Gloucester . .	16	340	37,285	36,645	..	640
Hereford . . .	8	238	15,481	14,888	..	593
Hertford . . .	13	174	23,584	24,396	812	..
Huntingdon . .	3	87	8,937	8,617	..	320
Kent . . .	27	410	60,692	61,530	838	..
Lancaster . . .	28	454	126,779	116,996	..	9,783
Leicester . . .	11	325	26,675	24,838	..	1,837
Lincoln . . .	14	716	47,352	48,071	719	..
Middlesex . . .	22	194	88,648	89,035	387	..

Counties.	Unions.	Parishes.	1851	1852	In-crease.	De-crease.
			£.	£.	£.	£.
Monmouth . . .	6	160	16,218	16,150	..	68
Norfolk . . .	21	693	55,960	57,048	1,088	..
Northampton . .	12	323	30,553	30,115	..	438
Northumberland .	12	538	33,857	33,078	..	779
Nottingham . . .	9	293	23,286	22,651	..	635
Oxford . . .	8	278	24,375	23,501	..	874
Rutland . . .	2	65	2,542	2,653	111	..
Salop . . .	13	251	16,185	15,511	..	674
Somerset . . .	17	490	65,156	63,310	..	1,846
Southampton . .	24	294	45,681	44,474	..	1,207
Stafford . . .	16	251	31,047	30,360	..	687
Suffolk . . .	17	513	49,508	49,790	282	..
Surrey . . .	19	149	60,742	59,179	..	1,563
Sussex . . .	20	275	36,833	36,473	..	360
Warwick . . .	12	223	29,765	28,776	..	989
Westmorland . .	3	109	5,341	4,957	..	384
Wilts . . .	17	304	40,223	39,923	..	300
Worcester . . .	13	263	30,467	29,321	..	1,146
York, E. Riding.	10	366	20,865	20,916	51	..
,, N. Riding.	15	477	18,411	18,046	..	365
,, W. Riding.	23	430	73,468	73,038	..	430
Totals of England	565	12,978	1,490,134	1,462,263	5,294	33,165
Anglesey . . .	1	53	7,690	8,021	331	..
Brecon . . .	4	108	7,226	7,220	..	6
Cardigan . . .	5	106	8,724	8,856	132	..
Carmarthen . . .	5	83	12,130	12,529	399	..
Carnarvon . . .	4	85	12,967	12,820	..	147
Denbigh . . .	3	94	8,501	8,360	..	141
Flint . . .	2	30	8,889	8,759	..	130
Glamorgan . . .	5	162	24,852	25,211	359	..
Merioneth . . .	4	48	7,442	7,370	..	72
Montgomery . . .	3	51	8,598	8,696	98	..
Pembroke . . .	3	143	9,559	10,006	447	..
Radnor . . .	3	46	3,049	3,019	..	30
Totals of Wales .	42	1,009	119,627	120,867	1,766	526
Totals of 607 Unions . . .	607	13,987	1,609,761	1,583,130	7,060	33,691

The above expenditure applies to 607 Unions and single Parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act, and is short of the total number of Parishes in England and Wales by 490 Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Acts, and the 43rd of Elizabeth. The expenditure in the half-year for In-maintenance in 1851 was 302,782*l.*; in 1852, 297,175*l.* for Out-door Relief, in 1851, 1,306,979*l.*; in 1852, 1,285,957*l.* The total decrease was 26,631*l.*, or 1·7 per cent.

POOR LAW RELIEF, ENGLAND AND WALES.—On January 1, 1853, the total number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers relieved in 608 Unions, was 126,220. The causes of relief are given as follows for 598 of those unions, the remainder not having furnished returns:—In the house there were 749 married men, 919 married women, 4,630 other males, and 10,748 other females. Out of the house there were in receipt of relief 103,960 persons, of these there were, of adult males, 126 cases of urgent necessity; 17,179 on account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity; 6,476 on account of sickness or death in their families; and 1,611 for want of work, &c. Of adult females, there were relieved 20,283 wives of adult males; 44,983 widows; 5,182 single women without children; 2,894 mothers of illegitimate children; 1,719 wives, on account of their husbands being in jail, &c.; 420 wives of soldiers, sailors, &c.; and 3,093 wives of other non-resident males. The addition of a union has again altered the total given in p. 184 of the 'Companion' for 1853, for January 1852. The numbers now given are a total of 137,318, instead of 132,269; of whom 19,752 were in the house, instead of 18,869.

In 616 Unions, there were in receipt of relief, in-door and out-door, on July 1, 1852, 800,172 persons; on July 1, 1853, the number was 743,649. Of this number, in 1852, 124,882 were adult able-bodied paupers, 13,449 in-door, and 111,433 out-door, of whom 47,500 were widows; in 1853 the number of able-bodied paupers was 107,880, 10,981 in-door, and 96,899 out-door, of whom 45,400 were widows.

For the half-year ending Lady-day, 1853, the total expenditure in 608 unions in England and Wales, was 1,644,728*l.*, against 1,621,250*l.* in the corresponding period of 1851–2.

CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES.—On March 25, 1850, there were 50,189 Children in the various Workhouses of England and Wales, of whom 27,351 were boys, and 22,838 were girls; of these, 3,773 boys, and 2,973 girls, were capable of entering into service. On March 25, 1851, there were 49,452; of whom 27,032 were boys, and 22,420 were girls; and of these, 3,472 boys, and 2,769 girls, were capable of entering into service. On March 25, 1852, there were 46,600; of whom 25,358 were boys, and 21,242 were girls; and of these, 2,890 boys, and 2,407 girls, were capable of entering into service.

POOR RELIEF, IRELAND.—On January 1, 1852, there were in receipt of relief, in-door and out-door, in 163 Unions in Ireland, 170,484 persons. On Jan. 1, 1853, the number was 141,822, of whom only 3,058 were out-door. There had been a decrease in every county except Louth, where there was an increase of seven. At the same dates the number of able-bodied paupers was, January 1, 1852, in-door, 61,164, (of whom 42,522 were females) out-door, 38. January 1, 1853, in-door, 49,907, (of whom 34,781 were females) out-door, 104.

The total expenditure for the year ending September 29, 1852, was 886,254*l.*, being a decrease of 280,700*l.* on that of the preceding year.

In the quarters ending December 31, 1851 and 1852, the expenses for maintenance in the house, were 100,688*l.*, and 94,441*l.*; the total expenses were 200,428*l.*, and 187,090*l.* The mortality in the workhouses had declined from 6·6 per 1000, to 2·2 in 1851, and 2·4 in 1852.

CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES, IRELAND.—On April 2, 1853, there were in the workhouses of 162 unions in Ireland, 102,960 persons under 21

years of age; of these 26,595 were under 9 years of age, 50,129 between 9 and 15, and 26,236 between 15 and 21, of the 76,724 under 15 years of age, 5,710 were illegitimate, and 770 had been in jail, for offences committed in the workhouse, or under the Vagrant Act, or for other offences. Of the total number Munster furnishes the largest proportion, 56,296 persons, and Ulster the smallest, 8,998.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS, ENGLAND.—The total expenditure for the support of the County and Borough Lunatic Asylums in England and Wales, in 1852, amounted to 356,129*l.* The total receipts as shown were only 294,892*l.*, but Derby exhibits an expenditure of 98,396*l.*, while the receipts are but 2,780*l.*, evidently an omission in the statement somewhere. Of the receipts as shown 212,175*l.* are for pauper-patients, 22,904*l.* from the counties, &c., for buildings, repairs, &c., 4,568*l.* the produce of labour, &c.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND.—There are 13 public Asylums for Lunatics, in Ireland, besides those of Island Bridge and Hardwick Cells. On March 31, 1853, there were in the 13 public asylums 2,870 patients, and in the other two 293; of the total 1,564 were males, and 1,599 were females. The cost for the year in the 13 asylums, had been 41,017*l.*, and the average number of patients had been 2,768. In various jails, on March 31, 1853, there were also 175 lunatics; 101 males, and 74 females.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—The total number of Towns or other Places, from which applications have been received, for the application of the "Public Health Act, 1848," according to a return, dated July 1, 1853, was 255; of this number, the Act had been applied in 86 cases, by provisional order, and in 78 cases, by order in council, after examinations and reports; there were 10 awaiting the sanction of parliament, having been examined and reported upon: 2 in which an order in council was pending: 7 within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, exclusive of several not being formal petitions, but calling attention to their state: 7 for which local Acts were obtained, incorporating the 'Public Health Act,' exclusive of some in which local Acts only adopted portions of the Public Health Act; 29 in which the application of the Act was suspended for the present; and 40 awaiting a second inquiry, or not yet reported upon. The sums which have been sanctioned by the General Board, to be raised by loan on mortgage of the rates, in 55 towns, of which the population in 1851, was 655,213, amounts to 565,013*l.* In 81 towns, to which the Act has been applied by provisional order, the expense of the preliminary inquiry, including examination and printing the reports, has averaged 136*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* for each town. The highest sum was incurred at Halifax, 408*l.*, the lowest was at Brecon, 50*l.* In 67 towns in which the Act has been applied by order in council, the average expense has been only 88*l.* 2*s.* They are, however, smaller places generally than those in the other class.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The annual report states that, in 1852, there were 215,630 charges of lymph supplied, and 155,790 persons reported to have been vaccinated, besides 11,219 children vaccinated by the stationary vaccinators in London. Lymph had also been furnished to Australia, to China, and to Loando on the

African coast. The commissioners continue to lament the impediments offered by prejudice and ignorance to its adoption, and approve of the bill then introduced to parliament, to render vaccination compulsory.

VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

PUBLIC WORKS and BUILDINGS.—Sums granted for such objects in the Years 1852-3.

	1852 £.	1853 £.
Public Buildings and Royal Palaces . . .	113,476	119,320
Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c. . .	60,546	62,736
New Houses of Parliament . . .	121,249	145,774
Stationery Office . . .	10,000	10,000
Holyhead Harbour, Roads, &c. . .	89,396	91,279
Harbours of Refuge . . .	170,000	226,000
Port Patrick Harbour . . .	1,351	3,625
Public Buildings, &c., in Ireland . . .	35,865	45,600
Kingstown Harbour . . .	11,028	11,645
Repository for Public Records . . .	8,320	..

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, and ART.—Sums granted for such objects in the Years 1852-3.

	1852 £.	1853 £.
Public Education, Great Britain . . .	160,000	260,000
Ireland . . .	164,577	182,073
Board of Trade, Department of Practical Art, including Schools of Design . . .	17,920	44,476
Geological Survey and Museums, &c. . .	14,920	
Royal Dublin Society . . .	6,340	6,340
Professors, Oxford and Cambridge . . .	2,006	2,006
University of London . . .	3,957	3,955
Universities, &c., in Scotland . . .	7,560	8,026
Royal Irish Academy . . .	300	300
,, Hibernian Academy . . .	300	300
Theological Professors at Belfast and Belfast Academical Institution . . .	3,000	2,750
Queen's University, Ireland . . .	1,710	1,681
British Museum, Establishment . . .	52,343	55,840
,, Buildings . . .	21,350	22,700
,, Purchases, &c. . .	2,966	1,500
National Gallery . . .	2,495	4,263
Scientific Works and Experiments . . .	4,018	2,213
Galleries of Art, Edinburgh . . .	5,000	..

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—Public Libraries and Museums have been formed or are in course of formation under the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 43, and 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 65, and otherwise, in the following towns:—

Bath.—Free public library, museum, and gallery of art, in course of formation by voluntary donations.

Bolton.—A library, founded and supported by a borough-rate, with subscriptions amounting to 3,000*l.*

Canterbury.—A museum and library.

Chichester.—A museum and library belonging to the Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute, supported by donations and subscriptions.

Dover.—A museum, supported by a borough-rate.

Leicester.—A museum, supported by a borough-rate; there is a library in the town-hall, but of ancient books, chiefly theological.

Lincoln.—A library and museum belonging to the Mechanics' Institution.

Liverpool.—Free public library, museum, and botanic garden under a local Act. In the library are 12,000 volumes; in November 1852, there were issued to readers, 12,768 volumes; in March, 1853, 8,383 volumes. The visitors to the botanic gardens in 1852, were 212,802. Supported by rate, but many donations have been made; among them, 20,049 specimens of natural history bequeathed by the late Earl of Derby.

Manchester.—Free public library, established by public subscription. The number of volumes contained is 22,451, of which 4,427 were donations. It is divided into a Reference Library and a Lending Library. The daily issue is about 558 volumes, including both departments.

Northampton.—A library, belonging to the Mechanics' Institute.

Retford, East.—A library, reading-room, and lecture-room, provided by the town council, supported by subscription.

Salford.—A museum and library, founded by subscription, and supported by a borough-rate and subscriptions. It has been established three years, and the visitors to the reading-room, in 1850, were 60,000; in 1851, they were 80,000; and in 1852, they were 106,200; to the museum, the visitors in 1850 were 160,000; in 1851, they were 276,500, and in 1852 they were 302,770.

Sunderland.—A museum, founded by donation and supported by a borough-rate; the visitors in the year ending November 1852, were 10,000. A free library is in contemplation.

Swansea.—A library and museum, established and supported by subscription.

Truro.—A library, long established in the town, called the Royal Cornwall Library, and the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

Warrington.—A museum and library, supported by a borough-rate, and subscriptions have been received towards the expense of a building. The number of volumes in the library is about 4,700; the monthly average issued in the reading-room and to readers and subscribers out of it, is about 135.

Winchester.—A museum and library, but the library is very small, supported by a borough-rate. The museum was founded by subscription, and is valuable and interesting: it is open to the public three days a-week, and the average weekly number of visitors is 5,000.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—In the year ending March 31, 1853, the total expenditure was 55,083*l.* Of this sum, 24,256*l.* was for salaries, 2,345*l.* for house expenses, 14,977*l.* for purchases and acquisitions, including manuscripts 3,028*l.*, printed books 5,039*l.*, minerals 1,104*l.*, zoological specimens 1,000*l.*, coins and antiquities 2,683*l.*, and prints

and drawings 1,481*l.*; 7,781 for bookbinding, cabinets, &c.; 2,878*l.* for printing catalogues, taking casts, &c.; 2,730*l.* to A. H. Layard and Colonel Rawlinson for excavations in Assyria, and for transport of the marbles; and 113*l.* for miscellaneous expenses. The number of visitors to the general collection in 1852, was only 507,973, a most remarkable falling off of more than two millions from the previous year. The number of visits to the reading-room was 72,226 in 1852; to the galleries of sculpture for the purposes of study 6,983; and to the print-room, 3,702.

In a return, dated July 4, 1853, it appears that the estimated number of volumes now in the library is 510,110. The titles are entered either in the general or supplementary Catalogue "up to eight or ten weeks ago."

EDUCATION, IRELAND.—In the year 1851 the total payments of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland was 158,564*l.* The number of schools in operation on December 31, was 4,704, and the number of children on the rolls 520,401; there were 94 schools in progress of erection, and 13 had been suspended. There had been 257 teachers trained in the schools, and 33 at their own cost; of the 290 there were 21 of the Established Church, 39 Presbyterians, 2 other Protestant dissenters, and 228 Roman Catholics.

There were also 28 model and 37 ordinary agricultural schools, with 2,003 pupils; of whom 96 were boarders, 55 free, and 41 paying half; 1,726 were day pupils; 181 were in the industrial classes. The various schools occupied 1,086 acres, at various rents, from 6*s.* per acre to 4*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The profit on the year was 1,832*l.*; the loss, limited to 8 cases, was 187*l.*

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—The number of students in the Government Schools of India in 1850, was 23,170; apportioned thus—in the North Western Provinces, 1,706 students; in the Lower Provinces, 8,572; at Fort St. George, 180; and in Bombay, 12,712. The total charge for the year was 60,259*l.*, computed at 2*s.* per rupee.

BENEFICES.—By a return it is shown that there are 11,728 benefices in England and Wales; of which 8,077 have resident incumbents; 2,952 have non-resident incumbents, but 1,137 do the duty of their benefice, though not residing in the parish or district; and 699 are cases of vacancies, sequestrations, or suspensions, and of places from which no return has been received.

CLERGY RESERVES, CANADA.—The total number of acres originally appropriated as Clergy Reserves, was 3,346,252, of which 2,412,200 acres were in Canada West, and 934,052 acres in Canada East. Of these, in February, 1853, 1,032,850 acres remained unsold in Canada West, of the estimated value of 335,676*l.*; and 541,750 acres in Canada East, of the estimated value of 94,806*l.*

TITHES.—The total amount of rent-charge in England and Wales fixed as commutation in lieu of tithes, was, on March 1, 1853, 4,011,166*l.*; of which 2,482,570*l.* was by agreement, and 1,528,596*l.* by award.

RAILWAYS.—The length of Railway open on June 30, 1852, was, in England and Wales, 5,304 miles; in Scotland, 962 miles; in Ireland, 624 miles. The number of passengers conveyed during the half-year ending June 30, 1852, was, in England and Wales, 32,682,415; in Scotland, 3,905,724; and in Ireland, 2,661,466; total, 39,249,605. In England the receipts from passengers in the same half-year amounted to 2,936,889*l.* the total receipts to 6,168,313*l.*; in Scotland, from passengers, to 273,502*l.*; the total receipts, 718,674*l.*; in Ireland, from passengers, to 193,433*l.*; total receipts, 308,562*l.* The total receipts for the half-year were 7,195,551*l.*; the amount for the corresponding period of 1851 was 6,749,521*l.*; and the number of passengers carried was 37,881,703. The total number of miles travelled by trains in the half-year was 28,422,872.

The total number of persons employed on June 30, 1852, on railways open for traffic was, in England, 55,331, the length of line being 5,433 miles, with 1,790 stations. In Scotland, at the same period, there were employed 8,271 persons, on 961 miles of railway, with 311 stations. In Ireland, at the same period, there were employed 3,999 persons, on 680 miles of railway, with 152 stations.

On railways in course of construction at the same period there were employed in England 25,393 persons; in Scotland, 128 persons; and in Ireland, 10,414 persons. The total length of line authorised was 4,808 miles, of which 4,070 were neither open nor in course of construction.

Since 1844 to the end of the Session, 15 and 16 Vic., the construction of 6,238 miles of railroad had been authorised in the United Kingdom, and the capital authorised to be raised for the purpose was 105,663,905*l.*; of the length authorised, 1,793 miles were then open for traffic.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—In the year 1852 there were 216 persons killed, and 486 wounded. Of these there were:—

	Killed.	Wounded.
Passengers, from causes beyond their own control .	10	372
Passengers, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	22	8
Servants of Companies or Contractors, from causes beyond their own control	57	65
Servants of Companies or Contractors, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution . .	63	24
Trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants, by crossing or walking on the railway	64	17
Suicide		None.
	216	486

The passengers conveyed in the year were 89,135,729. The length of railway open on January 1, 1852, in the United Kingdom, was 6,890 miles; the length on December 31, 1852, was 7,336 miles.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—In 1850 the total income of the various Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales amounted to 1,159,849*l.*, of which 25,486*l.* was from parish aids, 11,939*l.* was money borrowed, 39,808*l.* was from other receipts, and the remainder, 1,082,616*l.*, was derived from tolls. The total expenditure in the same period was 1,156,539*l.*, of which 580,591*l.* was for repairs, 245,712*l.* for interest on debts, 133,933*l.* for bonded debts paid off, and the remainder for salaries

and other various charges. The bonded debt was 6,236,496*l.*; and the unpaid interest 1,574,560*l.*

The South Wales Trusts are returned separately under the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 91. In 1850 the total receipts were 36,295*l.*; the total expenditure was 37,782*l.* The debt on the whole amounted to 217,020*l.*; upon which an annuity is payable of 11,393*l.* 12*s.*, which will partly terminate in 1875, and wholly in 1879.

HIGHWAYS.—The total expenditure on the ordinary Highways of the various counties in England and Wales for the year ending March 29, 1852, was 949,779*l.*, of which 381,356*l.* was for manual labour, 167,255*l.* for team labour, 190,360*l.* for materials, and 31,274*l.* for salaries; the remainder in various ways. The total receipts for the same period were 951,937*l.*, of which the chief items were, assessments, 861,402*l.*, and labour performed in lieu of rates, 55,744*l.* On the Highways of the cities, boroughs, and towns of England and Wales, the expenditure in the same period was 913,412*l.*, of which 216,103*l.* was for manual labour, 73,301*l.* for team labour, 228,271*l.* for materials, and 49,451*l.* for salaries. The total receipts were 902,144*l.*, of which 801,167*l.* was from assessments.

COAL DUTIES, LONDON.—The amount of the duty of 4*d.* per ton levied upon all Coals brought within the district of the ‘Port of London,’ which now includes all places within a direct distance of 20 miles from St. Paul’s, are as follow:—

	£.		£.		£.
1836	44,041	1842	44,274	1848	56,978
1837	42,395	1843	45,508	1849	54,821
1838	44,070	1844	41,795	1850	59,093
1839	42,699	1845	56,541	1851	54,104
1840	44,082	1846	49,346		
1841	48,008	1847	54,606		

This duty, says the City Chamberlain, in his return to the House of Commons, “being the property of the Corporation of London,” after payment of the drawback on Coals exported (varying between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* per year), the cost of collection (averaging about 200*l.* per year), the retiring allowances to deputy meters and others on the abolition of their office in 1831 (gradually descending from 16,820*l.*, in 1836, to 7,607*l.*, in 1851), and a charge of 20,000*l.* per annum for making the new line of street by Cannon-street, and other improvements, “is carried to the general account of the Corporation,” and applied by them to whatever purposes the funds of the Corporation are chargeable.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—The total receipts of the Commissioners for the year 1852, from district rates, special rates, improvement rates, and balance in hand, amounted to 134,999*l.* Their total payments for the year amounted to 122,098*l.* The amount expended by the Commissioners on brick and pipe sewers, openings into sewers, repairs, cleansing, flushing, and other incidental works, was 70,546*l.*; and the approximate expense of works executed at the cost of private individuals under the superintendence of the commission was 73,339*l.*

POST-OFFICE.—The total number of letters in 1852 was 379,501,499, of which 37,843,182 were in Scotland, and 37,449,993 were in Ireland.

In the week ending February 21, 1852, the total number of letters was 7,487,769; and in that ending February 21, 1853, the number was 7,981,560: this week is usually the highest in the year. The payments made to railways for the conveyance of mails in the year 1852 was 329,963*l*.

The total number of MONEY ORDERS issued in the year 1852 in the United Kingdom was 4,947,825; the amount of them 9,438,277*l*. The amount of the commission was 82,333*l*., and the expenses of the office were 70,669*l*. The profits in England and Scotland were 12,720*l*.; but there was a loss of 1,056*l*. in Ireland.

POST-OFFICE PACKET SERVICE.—The expense of the Contract Packet Service for the year 1852-3 was 792,287*l*.; the expense of the Queen's vessels employed in the service was 77,871*l*.; total, 870,158*l*. The estimate for 1853-4 was 799,735*l*. for contract service, and 35,477*l*. for the Queen's vessels; total, 835,212*l*.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—The net amount received in the year ending December 31, 1852 (except the Brazilian and East India lines, which are for the year ending February, 1852, and the Australian, which is up to March, 1853) by the General Post Office for postage between the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Foreign Countries was 479,600*l*. The contracts for the Packet Service for the same period was 822,390*l*., exclusive of the cost of the French and Belgian packets, and of some probable liabilities. The amounts stand thus:—

	Receipts.			Amount of Contract.
North American	£ 120,863	9	4	£ 188,040
West Indian and Brazilian	85,409	12	6	270,000
Pacific	5,000	13	6	25,000
East Indian	127,896	8	0	196,600
Peninsular	11,957	3	0	20,500
Australian	29,121	12	0	26,000
Cape of Good Hope	14,300	13	0	53,000
West Coast of Africa	2,534	2	0	23,250
French	51,876	8	0	..
Belgian	21,695	9	0	..
Hamburg and Holland	8,944	15	0	17,000
	£479,600	5	4	£822,390

ELECTORS.—The number of Electors for Members of Parliament in England and Wales for cities and boroughs, registered at the registration for 1852, was 421,413; of these, 55,879 were freemen or members of the old corporations, 331,534 were 10*l*. householders, and 10,844 were registered in both capacities. In the returns from the various towns this last item is sometimes included under the previous heads, and sometimes excluded, so that the total does not appear to correspond.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS, IRELAND.—In 1852 the gross amount of the Presentments by the Grand Juries of the various counties in Ireland was 884,976*l*., of which 113,377*l*. was for repayment of Government advances; the rest was for roads, jails, police, prison expenses, &c.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—In the year 1852 there were 414 Joint-Stock Companies provisionally registered, and only 110 completely registered. The amount of fees received in London and in Dublin in the year was 5,652*l*. 15*s*.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the Session of 1852-3 the House of Commons sat on 160 days; the time occupied was 1,193 hours 14 minutes, of which 133½ hours were after midnight. The average of each sitting was 7 hours 27 minutes 37 seconds.

EMIGRATION.—From June 16 to December 31, 1852, the following is an account of the number of Emigrants from the various ports in Great Britain and Ireland which took place under the inspection of the Emigration Officers:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
London	15,257	7,964	8,026	31,247
Liverpool	56,012	47,755	36,564	137,331
Plymouth	3,073	2,967	2,403	8,443
Glasgow and Greenock .	5,211	2,951	3,380	11,542
Belfast	642	529	389	1,560
Dublin	1,451	1,565	1,085	4,101
Galway	304	340	130	774
Limerick	1,996	2,744	2,267	7,007
Londonderry	1,685	2,045	932	4,662
Queenstown (Cork) . .	2,603	2,897	1,968	7,468
Sligo and Outports . .	543	815	458	1,816
Waterford and New Ross	1,966	1,770	1,399	5,135
	90,743	74,342	59,001	221,086

In the annual report for 1852 of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners it is stated, that since 1814 there have left this country 3,463,292 emigrants, of whom 1,791,446—more than one-half—have emigrated in the six years commencing with 1847. The average annual emigration during the last six years has been 298,584, and that the number who left the United Kingdom in 1832 was 368,764, being 23½ per cent. above the average. The Commissioners remark that the great bulk of the emigration from the United Kingdom has for many years consisted of Irish, and in the last six years the number was about 1,313,226. In 1852 the emigration to Australia was 87,881, of which 53,527 was spontaneous, and 34,354 were assisted by the Government. For the first quarter of the present year emigration has decreased.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—In the year 1851 there were registered in England and Wales 615,865 Births, of which 314,968 were of males and 300,897 of females; of these, 21,397 males and 20,603 females were illegitimate. In the same period 154,206 Marriages were registered; 7,737 of the men and 24,250 of the women were not of full age; and 47,439 men and 69,812 women signed the register with their marks. Of Deaths in the same period there were 395,174, of whom 200,454 were males and 194,720 were females.

MARRIAGES, IRELAND.—In 1851 the number of Marriages registered was only 9,339; 5,201 in the Established Church, 2,517 in Presbyterian meeting-houses, the remainder at other dissenting chapels. Roman Catholic marriages are exempt from the provisions of the Registry Act. Of the whole number, 411 men and 1,551 women were under age; and 2,281 men and 4,037 women signed with marks.

XI.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1852-3.

[16—17 *Victoriæ*.]

(*LORDS*.) The new Parliament was opened by the Queen, 1852. who commenced her speech by expressing deep sorrow for the *Nov. 11.* loss of the Duke of Wellington, and her reliance upon Parliament to adopt means of marking their sense of "the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by his death." The general success of the principle of voluntary enlistment to the Militia in the Act of last Session having been acknowledged, and the usual assurance made of the continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers, her Majesty next alluded to the discussions with the United States Government on the subject of the Fisheries Convention of 1818, to the dispatch of a better class of vessels for the protection of British Colonial interests, and to the expectation that the ultimate result of the discussions might be "a mutually beneficial extension or improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic." The joint commission of France and England to the Argentine Confederation, and the opening of the La Plata and its great tributary waters to the commerce of the world by the Provisional Director of the Confederation, formed the next topic. Her Majesty then announced with satisfaction the successful efforts made by the Imperial Government of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade on that coast; and the abolition by the Government of Portugal of the discriminating duties on the export of wine. The re-appointment of the East India Committee was then recommended, and "a comprehensive scheme" for the advancement of the Fine Arts and of Practical Science promised. Having congratulated Parliament on the beneficial results of Free Trade legislation to the country in general, and to the working classes especially, her Majesty continued, "if Parliament should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing with other causes to the happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament in its wisdom has decided that it should be subjected." Towards Ireland, though still "insubordinate and turbulent," her Majesty recommended "a liberal and generous policy," in order to enable her "to rally from the depression in which she has been lately sunk." In the remainder of the speech measures were foreshadowed for making more effective the Capitular Institutions of the country; for enabling the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford to amend their existing system of education; for the discontinuance of the punishment of transportation to Van Diemen's Land; and for effecting further improvement in the administration of the law, and particularly for harmonising the testamentary jurisdiction of the several courts. The Earl of Donoughmore moved, and the Marquess of Bath seconded the Address, which was adopted without division. The Earl of Derby, in his speech, paid a tribute of respect to the late Duke of Wellington, and then proceeded to notice several topics opened in the royal speech. Free trade, he alleged, had given a severe blow to industry in the agricultural districts, but the injurious effects of that system were neutralised by the great importation of gold and extensive emigration. After the opinion pronounced by the country in the recent elections, however, on the policy of free trade, he was prepared to bow

to its decision, and while desirous to mitigate the injury inflicted by that policy, to adopt it and carry it out frankly and loyally. Measures for the mitigation of the injuries caused to certain classes by free trade would be explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial statement in a fortnight; till then the noble lord bespoke the patience of their lordships.

(COMMONS.) The report of a treaty with Peru having been brought up, Lord Lovaine moved, and Mr. Egerton seconded, the Address. Mr. Villiers complained that the language of Ministers with regard to free trade was vague, wavering, and defective, and urged that the question, which was a vital one for the interests of the country, should be soon and finally settled; in furtherance of this object, he gave notice of a distinct motion for the 22nd instant. A long discussion followed, chiefly on the evasiveness of the paragraph in the royal speech relating to the effects of free trade, and the wavering attitude of the government. The principal speakers were Mr. Hume, Mr. Walpole, Lord J. Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Cobden, and Lord Palmerston. The motion was then agreed to.

Nov. (LORDS.) The Duke of Montrose announced her Majesty's
12. answer to their lordships' address, and also a royal message respecting the Duke of Wellington's funeral.

(COMMONS.) A message from the Queen respecting the Duke of Wellington's funeral was read, and the report on the Address was agreed to.

Nov. (LORDS.) In reply to her Majesty's message, a resolution
15. was agreed to, expressing concurrence in the measures adopted for the interment of the Duke of Wellington.

(COMMONS.) A bill for making commercial bills due in London on the 18th instant, payable on the preceding day, was read three times and passed. In moving an address in reply to the crown, Mr. Disraeli pronounced an eulogium upon the character of the late Duke of Wellington. Mr. Brotherton's motion for terminating the sitting of the house at midnight was rejected by 260 to 64. The committee on India affairs was reappointed on the motion of Mr. Harris.

Nov. (LORDS.) The Commercial Bills Bill passed through all its
16. stages. The report of the committee on the Duke of Wellington's funeral was brought up, and it was agreed that the house should be represented in the procession by the Lord Chancellor alone. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to state what steps had been taken during the recess, in order to carry into execution the Acts of last session respecting the Court of Chancery, and explained the views of Government on the subject of law reform generally.

(COMMONS.) The committee on the Duke of Wellington's funeral made a report on the subject, recommending the members and the speaker of the house to attend at St. Paul's, and obtained leave to sit again. Lord R. Grosvenor brought in a bill to limit county polling to one day. The house subsequently went into committee of supply, and agreed to a formal vote to her Majesty.

Nov. (COMMONS.) Mr. Wilson laid before the house the terms of
17. Mr. Villiers's motion for the 23rd instant, to the effect that the improved condition of the country is the result of the free trade measures of 1846; that the Corn-Law Repeal Act was "a wise, just, and beneficent measure;" and that the maintenance and extension of free trade policy was most conducive to the good of the nation. The committee on the Duke's funeral reported again, and a formal resolution on the subject was ordered to be inserted in the journals of the house,

Nov. (LORDS.) Their lordships to the number of 70 or 80 assembled in the Prince's chamber, and proceeded to the esplanade on the river front of the legislative palace, where they went on board a steamer for St. Paul's Cathedral.

(COMMONS.) At half-past 10 o'clock, when above 300 members were present, the names of the counties were placed in an urn, from which they were drawn by the clerk, and as each county was called out, its members proceeded to the esplanade, and embarked in a steamer for St. Paul's, in order to be present at the interment of the Duke of Wellington.

Nov. (LORDS.) A conversation on the proposed convention respecting quarantine regulations. The Earl of Derby in moving the adjournment of the house, expressed satisfaction at the solemnity of the Duke's funeral, and eulogised the illustrious deceased.

(COMMONS.) Lord Naas stated that Government did not propose any alteration in the Irish National Education system. Mr. Walpole stated the law respecting the powers of Convocation, and added that nothing should induce him to recommend the Crown to grant its license to Convocation to make canons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then gave notice of an amendment to the motion of Mr. Villiers, to the effect that "unrestricted competition having been adopted after due deliberation as the principle of our commercial system, this house is of opinion that it is the duty of Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy" in the measures they may introduce. The Irish Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the procedure in the superior courts of common law in Ireland. Mr. Hume's motion for a call of the house for the day before that of Mr. Villiers' motion, was carried by 147 against 142.

Nov. (LORDS.) After a conversation between Earls Derby and Shaftesbury with regard to Convocation, the Earl of Derby, in reply to the Marquess of Clanricarde, stated that the present session of Parliament was held in order to close for ever the controversy with regard to protection and free trade; that the result of the general election convinced him that any attempt to alter our recent commercial legislation would be instantly negatived in the lower house by a large majority; that under these circumstances he had advised her Majesty to declare that "the principle of unrestricted competition" ought to be adopted; and that no other question of importance would come before their lordships till after Christmas.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Attorney-General got leave to bring in four bills:—1. To enable owners to improve the soil by drainage, &c.; 2. To facilitate the making of beneficial leases and agreements for compensation for improvement of lands; 3. To simplify, consolidate, and amend the existing laws of landlord and tenant; and 4. To provide compensation to tenants for improvement of their holdings. Sir J. Walsley, in the absence of Mr. Hume, moved that the house be called over, but on the suggestion of Mr. Cobden, the motion was not pressed.

Nov. (COMMONS.) Mr. Villiers developed at considerable length his motion in favour of free trade. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in opposing the motion, laboured to show the consistency of his party; acknowledged that the result of the late general election was unfavourable to the Government, and that, accepting the verdict of the country, they assumed that "unrestricted competition is to be in future the principle of our commercial legislation; that Mr. Villiers' resolution was unprecedented, impolitic, unwise, inasmuch as the practice of requiring a recantation of opinions would render parliamentary government impossible in this country; that believing he had

a policy conducive to the welfare of the nation, he would not yield without a struggle to an unfair attack ; and concluded by appealing to the new members : "not to become the tools and victims of an exhausted faction and obsolete politics." Mr. Bright and Mr. F. Peel having spoken in favour of the motion, and Mr. K. Seymour against it, Lord Palmerston saw little difference between the motion and the amendment, and proposed, with the expectation of uniting both parties, a form of words, affirming—1, the beneficial effects of free trade policy ; 2, a resolution to maintain the principle of unrestricted competition (leaving out the objectionable declaration that the Act 1846 was "a wise, just, and beneficent measure ;") and 3, that the house would consider any measures consistent with those principles which the Government might lay before it. The debate was adjourned.

Nov. (COMMONS.) The County Elections Polling Bill, limiting
24. the polls of elections for counties to one day, was debated and read a second time without division.

Nov. (COMMONS.) Another long debate on Mr. Villiers' motion,
25. during which the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdraws his amendment, and, in lieu of it, Lord Palmerston moves his resolution. The debate was again adjourned. Mr. Sergeant Shee obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better securing Tenant-right in Ulster.

Nov. (LORDS.) Lord Malmesbury, in answer to Lord Wharnccliffe,
26. gave an explanation on the subject of the dispute pending between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the fisheries.

(COMMONS.) The debate on Mr. Villiers' motion resumed by Mr. S. Herbert, who supported Lord Palmerston's amendment, as did also Mr. Muntz, Mr. Fitzroy, Sir James Graham, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Gladstone. The principal speakers in favour of the original motion were Lord J. Russell, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Villiers, whose resolution was rejected by 336 against 256. Lord Palmerston's amendment was then affirmed by 468 against 53.

Nov. (COMMONS.) Sir J. Pakington having explained the rela-
29. tions of the government of Ceylon with the Buddhists of that island, a select committee on transactions connected with the last election for Derby was appointed on the motion of Sir A. Cockburn, seconded by Sir J. Y. Buller (on the part of Major Beresford, who was alleged to be implicated in the matter). The Irish Common Law Courts' Bill was read a second time, as was also the West India Colonies Loan Act Amendment Bill. The Bank Notes Bill passed through Committee.

Nov. (LORDS.) In reply to Lord Clarendon, the Earl of Derby
30. stated that Government had no intention of proposing any measure on the subject of Irish National Education. The Marquess of Clanricarde having given notice of a series of resolutions on the commercial policy of the country, similar to those adopted by the Commons, the Earl of Derby suggested a resolution, acknowledging the general prosperity of the country, deprecating the evils of frequent changes in its financial system, and declaring adhesion to the commercial policy recently established. On this Lord Clanricarde postponed his notice till December 2.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Fagan moved a resolution, pledging the house to the repeal of Ministers' money in Ireland. Mr. Walpole believed that something ought to be done in this matter, but moved the previous question, which was carried by 140 against 94. The Bank Notes Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Dec. (COMMONS.) The Counties Elections Polls Bill passed
1. through Committee with amendments.

Dec. (LORDS.) The Marquess of Clanricarde laid before the
2. house a resolution, which he had intended to move on the commercial policy of the country, but which he waived in favour of one suggested by Earl Derby.

(COMMONS.) Sir De L. Evans got leave to bring in a bill to extend the period for payment of Rates and Taxes for the Elective Franchise; Sir W. Joliffe to bring in an Inclosure Bill.

Dec. (LORDS.) In reply to Lord Clancarty, the Earl of Derby
3. said that he did not see any way of interfering with Irish National Education which would not endanger the system; but he would be "most happy to grant a Committee of Inquiry into the subject" if it should be moved for.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement, the main proposals of which were the following:—1, to relieve the shipping interest from a portion of the light dues; a Committee on pilotage and ballast to be appointed; the charge for salvage on Queen's ships to cease: 2, to establish the system of refining sugar in bond: 3, to repeal one-half of the malt tax, and one-half of the hop duty; but removing the existing prohibition upon foreign malt, which it is proposed to admit at a duty corresponding with the excise duty charged here: 4, to reduce the tea duty from 2s. 2½*d.* at once to 1s. 10*d.*, and by 2*d.* per lb. in each of the next five years, so as by the end of 1857 to bring the duty to 1s. per lb.: 5, to levy the income and property tax as at present (7*d.* in the pound) on real and funded property; on farmers, trades, professions, and salaries, 5½*d.* in the pound; to limit the exemptions upon industrial incomes to those under 100*l.* a year, and upon property in the funds to those under 50*l.* a year, instead of the present exemption of all under 150*l.* a year; to charge farmers at one-third of the rent instead of one-half as at present; and to extend the tax to Ireland as far as regards funds and public salaries: 6, in exchange for these advantages, the house duty (at present 600,000*l.*), is to be extended to houses of 10*l.* a year rent, and the present rate of 6*d.* in the pound upon shops, and 9*d.* on dwelling-houses to be doubled respectively. At the conclusion of the statement, a conversation upon the principal topics ensued between Mr. Goulburn, Lord John Russell, Mr. Hume, Mr. Labouchere, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who afforded various explanations.

Dec. (LORDS.) The Marquess of Clanricarde moved the resolution
6. suggested by the Earl of Derby, respecting the commercial policy of the country, which, with some amendment, was carried unanimously. The Earl of Malmesbury then announced the election of Prince Louis Napoleon to be Emperor of France; and added that "her Majesty's Government had cordially recognised this election which had been almost unanimous."

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the change in the form of government in France from a Republic to an Empire; that the Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, president of the Republic, had been elected almost unanimously by the French people as Emperor, and had been proclaimed under the title of Napoleon III.; and that her Majesty's advisers had recognised the new form of government. The report of the Committee of Supply was then agreed to, and the house again went into Committee of Supply, where, on the motion of Mr. Stafford, the navy supplementary estimates, including a vote for 6,500 additional men, and other votes having reference to the

defence of the Channel, were agreed to. The Ordnance supplementary estimate, including 2,000 men and other contingent votes, were also agreed to. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a vote of 150,000*l.* towards the purchase of land for a National Gallery and Museum was also agreed to after some discussion, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the sum in question was in aid of an equal sum which remained in the hands of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition as a surplus; when the purchase was completed, the buildings to be erected on the land would be brought under the consideration of the house; and the whole purchase would belong to the nation, which would for the 150,000*l.* obtain property worth 300,000*l.* A vote of 80,000*l.* for the expenses of the Duke of Wellington's funeral was agreed to after a sharp discussion. A debate followed on the Irish Land Bill, the second reading of which was postponed. The West India Colonies Loan Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed; the Commons' Inclosure Bill passed Committee; the Attorney-General brought in a Bill to amend the law relating to newspapers, the object being to give such a definition of a newspaper as would exclude certain publications; and a Committee was appointed to consider the principle of amalgamation applied to railways and canals.

Dec. (COMMONS.) Mr. Gibson obtained leave to bring in a Bill

7. to establish County Financial Boards. Mr. Serjeant Shee, in an able speech, moved that his Ulster Tenant-right Bill, and Mr. Napier's Tenant-right Bill be referred to a Select Committee, in order that a good measure might be framed from them with a view to the final settlement of the question. Mr. R. Moore and Mr. J. Ball having addressed the house, a motion for adjourning the debate made by Mr. Brotherton was carried by 92 to 57. The Government, however, acceded to Serjeant Shee's motion, and the two Bills in question, as well as the Leasehold Powers Bill, were referred to a Select Committee.

Dec. (COMMONS.) Sir De L. Evans' Parliamentary Election Bill, which stood for second reading, was thrown out by 103 against 67.

Dec. (COMMONS.) A debate on the Sugar Acts of 1846 and 1848 originated by Mr. Wilson in a motion for papers.

Dec. (LORDS.) In answer to Lord Roden, the Earl of Derby disclaimed, for himself and his colleagues, any agreement in the principle of Serjeant Shee's Tenant-right Bill, which

10. Government had consented in the other house to refer to a Select Committee. The West India Colonies Loan Act Amendment and the Commons' Inclosure Bills were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Petitions from Glasgow and several other large towns were presented against the Budget. On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, a preliminary discussion took place, which was terminated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer declaring that he had not pledged the Government to stand or fall on the result of any one vote in a Committee of Ways and Means; "but," he added, "there are certain principles in our financial plan, and if one of these should not be sustained, the whole would fall." The house then went into Committee, and the proposal of the first resolution relating to the house-tax led to a long debate on that and other points in the Budget: the debate was adjourned.

Dec. (COMMONS.) The house having gone into a Committee of

13. Ways and Means on the inhabited house duty, the Budget

was again debated at great length. The principal speakers against Government were Mr. Cobden, Mr. Rich, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. F. Peel; the Budget was defended by Lord J. Manners and Mr. Walpole. The debate was again adjourned.

Dec. (COMMONS.) Before resuming the adjourned debate, several explanations were given; the Chancellor of the Exchequer urged the inconvenience of protracting the debate, observing that he did not desire to pledge the house beyond affirming the principle that the area of direct taxation should be extended. Another long debate on the Budget followed, during which there seemed too great uncertainty as to what the proposition before the Committee was, but at last the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he should be content to take a division on the first resolution, and that Government would consider the decision on that question conclusive as to their general scheme. The principal speakers in favour of Government were Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Sir J. Duckworth, and Sir J. Pakington: against it, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Hume, and Sir J. Graham. Another adjournment took place.

Dec. (COMMONS.) The Irish Tenants' Compensation Bill was 15. read a second time.

Dec. (COMMONS.) Mr. Goulburn brought up the report of the Select Committee on the Derby election. After an hour's 16. discussion on a point of form, the resolution relating to the house-tax was ordered to be read at length from the chair, which being done, the adjourned debate was resumed by Sir A. Cockburn, who spoke against the Budget; Mr. G. H. Moore, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Peacocke and others defended the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then reviewed the debate, and vindicated his policy in a vigorous speech. Mr. Gladstone closed the debate by animadverting with strong emphasis on the license of language indulged in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The house then divided, when ministers were defeated by 305 against 286. The house adjourned at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, A. M.

Dec. (LORDS.) The Earl of Malmesbury in the absence of the Earl of Derby, who had gone to wait upon her Majesty at 17. Osborne, moved the adjournment of the house in consequence of the adverse vote in the House of Commons last evening.

Dec. (LORDS.) The Earl of Derby explained the cause of the resignation of his Government, and announced that the task 20. of constructing a new government had been confided by her Majesty to the Earl of Aberdeen. The noble Earl concluded by stating that the late ministry held office only till their successors were appointed, and moved the adjournment of the house till the 23rd instant, which was agreed to. On the 23rd a fourth adjournment took place till the 27th.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the resignation of ministers, and moved the adjournment of the house till the 23rd instant; on this day the house was adjourned till the 24th, and then till the 27th instant.

Dec. (LORDS.) The Earl of Aberdeen explained the circumstances which had induced him to undertake the task of 27. forming an administration; defended himself against an accusation of conspiracy to overthrow the Earl of Derby and his late colleagues, and concluded by moving the adjournment of the house till February 10.

(COMMONS.) New writs were ordered for supplying fourteen vacancies caused by the acceptance of offices under the new ministry.

Dec. (COMMONS.) New writs were issued for Haddingtonshire
31. and Lichfield; and the house adjourned till the 10th of February.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord St. Leonards brought in several Bills upon
10. subjects of Legal Reform, which were read a first time. The Earl of Derby urged the Earl of Aberdeen to make a statement of the measures which his Government intended to propose, but the latter noble Earl declined to give the information required; most of the measures of the Government originated in the lower house, where proper explanations of each would be given.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell explained the nature of the measures which Government intended to propose, closing a long list with a promise of a measure of Parliamentary Reform for the next session.

Feb. (LORDS.) Conversations on the subject of the proposed
11. abolition of transportation, and on the Six-Mile-Bridge affray.

(COMMONS.) The Transfer of Aids Bill was read a second time, and leave was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) to bring in a Money Bill relating to Metropolitan Improvements.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor stated the intentions of
14. the Government with regard to legal reform, and concluded a long speech by laying on the table a Bill for the Registration of Deeds, which after speeches from Lords St. Leonards and Campbell was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Disraeli animadverted upon a speech made by Sir Charles Wood at Halifax, in which the Right Honourable Baronet severely criticised the conduct of the Emperor of France. Lord J. Russell replied for Sir C. Wood, who was absent. The Transfer of Aids Bill passed Committee. Leave was given to the Lord Advocate to bring in a Bill to facilitate procedure in Scotch Sheriff Courts, and to the Solicitor-General for a Bill to regulate the office of Examiner of the Court of Chancery. A Select Committee on the Metropolitan Coal Duties was appointed on the motion of Sir J. Shelley.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Bishop of Exeter originated a debate upon
15. the question of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, by moving for papers which were ordered.

¶ (COMMONS.) Mr. Drummond obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the Sale and Purchase of Land. Mr. F. Peel, in a clear statement, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the Clergy Reserves. Sir J. Pakington and Sir R. Inglis spoke against the motion, which was defended by Lord J. Russell, and thankfully welcomed by Mr. Hume. Leave was then given.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The County Election Polls Bill was carried
16. through the third reading by 129 to 28. Mr. Deedes' Parish Constables Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee; the Designs Act Extension Bill and the Irish Grand Jury Cess Bill were read a second time; and the Transfer of Aids Bill a third time, and passed. Leave to bring in Bills was then given to Mr. G. Butt to limit the time between the proclamation and the day of election in counties and boroughs, and to limit the polling at elections for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to Mr. T. Duncombe to amend the Cruelty to Animals Prevention Act; and to Sir J. Young to amend the Act relating to the Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Duke of Newcastle (Colonial Secretary), in reply to Lord Monteagle, stated that Western Australia would in future be the only colony in that part of the world to which convicts would be transported, and that with respect to Van Diemen's Land and other parts of Australia, transportation would immediately cease. A discussion then arose between Lords Campbell, Brougham, St. Leonards, and the Duke of Newcastle, on the propriety of abolishing transportation. The Earl of Cardigan raised a discussion by urging the abolition of the Irish Lord-Lieutenancy. A Bill to extend Lord Denman's Law of Evidence to Scotland was read a first time on the motion of Lord Brougham.

(COMMONS.) A discussion on the Malt Tax originated by Mr. Frewen's motion for its repeal; the question went to a division, and was negatived by 175 against 91. A discussion followed on the case of the Madiari, after which, on the motion of Mr. Gibson, a Select Committee on the State of Education in Manchester and Salford was appointed, and the Bills on the table were advanced a stage.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Transfer of Aids and the Irish Grand Jury Cess Amendment Bills which had already been read a first time, passed through all the remaining stages.

(COMMONS.) A discussion originated by Mr. Disraeli on the subject of our foreign relations, especially with France, our present great naval preparations taken in connexion with the Halifax speech of Sir C. Wood, now a Cabinet Minister. The principal speakers were Lord J. Russell, Mr. Cobden (who deprecated the profession by the government of trusting to the friendly sentiments of France, whilst it went on increasing our armaments; and recommended a friendly note to be addressed to the French Government, with a view to check the increase of armaments in both countries), Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Baillie, and Lord D. Stuart. The house then went into Committee of Supply, and voted the Navy Estimates.

Feb. (LORDS.) Conversations on the Six-Mile-Bridge affair, and 21. the repayment of the Irish Consolidated Annuities.

(COMMONS.) After some warm discussion on the subject of religious equality in Ireland, the house went into Committee of Supply upon the remaining Navy Estimates; and the several votes being agreed to were reported to the house. The Irish Grand Jury Cess Bill was read a third time and passed, and several Bills were brought in and read a first time.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a 22. second time on the motion of Lord Brougham.

(COMMONS.) A Select Committee was appointed to consider the appointment of a deputy for the Speaker in his unavoidable absence. Mr. Spooner moved for a Committee on Maynooth College; Mr. Scholefield moved an amendment to extend the consideration of the Committee to all State endowments for religious purposes. A long debate followed, which was adjourned. The Office of Examiner Bill passed Committee.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. Gibson's County Rates Expenditure Bill 23. was read a second time after considerable discussion, and ordered to be committed, in order to be amended by the Government. The adjourned debate on Maynooth was then resumed, and after another long discussion, the motion was negatived by 192 to 162. It being now six o'clock, the amendment could not be put.

(LORDS.) The Chancery Suitors' Further Relief Bill, brought in by

Feb. Lord St. Leonards, was read a second time, and referred to a
 24. Select Committee, as were also five other Bills on Law Reform brought in by the noble and learned Lord. The Earl of Ellenborough then, on moving for papers, originated a discussion on the military operations now being carried on in Birma.

(COMMONS.) In reply to a question, Lord J. Russell stated that he did not now hold a salaried office under the Government. Sir J. Pakington, in moving for papers, called attention to the state of the Australian Colonies. Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Adderley, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Hume having addressed the house on the subject, Lord J. Russell moved for a Committee of the whole house to consider the disabilities affecting the Jews. Sir R. Inglis opposed the motion as one tending to unchristianise the character of the house. Sir R. Peel, also in an energetic address, gave his "determined resistance" to the motion, which, however, after considerable discussion, was carried by 234 to 205. The house then went into Committee, and agreed to a formal resolution for the removal of Jewish Disabilities. Mr. I. Butt got leave to bring in a Bill to grant an appeal in Criminal Cases. A warm discussion followed on the nomination of the Select Committee on the Irish Law Bills of the late Government. The debate was adjourned.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Earl of Ellenborough presented a petition
 25. from the Madras Native Association, and concluded an eloquent speech on the wrongs and grievances of India by inquiring whether it was intended to bring in any measure for the government of India during the present session. The Earl of Aberdeen replied in the affirmative. The Duke of Argyll, the Marquess of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell having spoken on the subject, the petition was referred to the India Committee.

(COMMONS.) A discussion on the war in Birma and the annexation of Pegu, after which the House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, and the several votes proposed were agreed to with unusual ease and rapidity, and without alteration. The Metropolitan Improvements, the Chancery Oaths and the Inland Revenue Office Bills were then read a second time. Mr. Fitzroy brought in an Inclosure Bill.

Feb. (LORDS.) A long debate on the Clergy Reserves in Canada,
 28. originated by the Earl of Derby, in presenting a petition from Presbyterians in Canada against interference with the property in question. The Bail in Error Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Campbell.

(COMMONS.) A Select Committee on the withdrawal of the petition against the sitting members for Norwich was appointed. In Committee of Supply the Ordnance Estimates were agreed to. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

March (LORDS.) A conversation of the subjects of transportation,
 1. and of railway accidents. The Scotch Law of Evidence Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The report of the Cambridge Election Committee read, unseating the members. Mr. W. Williams moved a resolution to make real property subject to the same probate and legacy duties as personal property. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion on general grounds, and denied that this was a class question. Mr. Hume and Mr. Bright having spoken in support of the motion, and Mr. Henley against it, the house negatived the proposition by 124 to 71. Mr. Collier moved for a Select Committee to consider the expediency of abolishing the Ecclesiastical Courts, but after a discussion, consented to withdraw his

motion, and leave the question in the hands of Government, which admitted the urgent necessity for reform.

March (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on Maynooth resumed,
2. and after another long debate, Mr. Scholefield's amendment was rejected by 262 against 68. The Mutiny Bills were read a second time. The writ for Clitheroe was postponed till April 11.

March (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading
3. of the Registration of Deeds Bill, which was denounced as mischievous by Lord St. Leonards, defended by Lord Campbell, and then a second time read without division.

(COMMONS.) A discussion on the contest now proceeding between Turkey and Montenegro. Leave was given to Lord Hotham to bring in a Bill to disqualify certain judicial officers from sitting in Parliament. A resolution moved by Mr. Hume for the abolition of duties upon foreign manufactured articles and agricultural produce gave rise to a long debate upon free trade and protection. The principal speakers were Mr. Gladstone (who concurred in the spirit of the motion, but objected to it on the score of revenue,) Mr. Ball, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Disraeli (who approved of the motion as "a measure of justice to the cultivators of the soil,") and Mr. Cardwell. The motion on a division was rejected by 159 to 101.

March (LORDS.) A discussion on the subject of Foreign Refugees
4. in this country between Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham, Lord Truro, and the Lord Chancellor. Lord Monteagle presented a petition for redress of grievances in India from the natives of the Bombay Presidency, which was referred to the Committee sitting on Indian Affairs.

(COMMONS.) The second reading of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill, the object of which was stated to be to leave the disposal of the lands in question to the Canadian legislature, was carried on a division by 275 against 192, after a debate in which Sir J. Pakington, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Liddell, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. Napier, and Sir R. Inglis opposed the measure; and Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. H. V. Smith, Mr. Adderley, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended it. The Office of Examiner Bill was read a third time.

March (LORDS.) An interesting debate on the state of education
7. in Ireland on a motion for papers (which were granted) by the Earl of Clancarty.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Cardwell, in a long speech, developed the views of Government in regard to the mercantile marine, and moved for leave to bring in a Bill on the subject of Pilotage, which, after a discussion, was granted. A debate followed on the Blackburn election; and it was ultimately agreed that, in cases where election committees reported bribery and corruption, no motion for the issue of a new writ should be made without seven days' notice; the evidence before the Bridgnorth Committee was also ordered to be printed. Several Bills were forwarded a stage.

March (COMMONS.) In reply to a question, Mr. Wilson stated
8. that Government was prepared to grant facilities for the establishment of Mints in Australia. Mr. Crauford got leave to bring in a Bill to improve the Scotch Sheriff Courts. A Select Committee on the management of the National Gallery was appointed. Mr. Hadfield got leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to probates and wills. A Select Committee on Assurance Associations was appointed on the motion of Mr. J. Wilson. The Designs Act Extension Bill was then read a third time and passed; the Cathedral

Appointments Bill passed Committee; and the Indemnity Bill was read a second time.

March (COMMONS.) The Great London Drainage Bill was read a second time. Mr. T. Duncombe's Cruelty to Animals Bill, 9. which stood for second reading, was thrown out by 91 against 17. The Scotch Public Houses Bill was read a second time; the Irish Land Improvement and the Indemnity Bills passed Committee.

March (LORDS.) Lord Brougham's Law of Evidence and Procedure and the Mutiny Bills were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Lord R. Grosvenor's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Attorneys' Annual Certificate Duty was carried against Government by 219 to 167. Mr. Fitzroy obtained leave to bring in a Bill to punish aggravated assaults on women and children. On the motion of Mr. L. King, the house directed the Attorney-General to prosecute a person named Mount, who was presumed to have committed gross and wilful perjury before the Chatham Election Committee. Mr. Napier brought in a Bill to facilitate the arrest of absconding Debtors in Ireland. The Metropolitan Improvements Bill passed Committee after considerable discussion, and was reported.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Ellenborough, in presenting a petition from the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta and neighbouring parts of Bengal, raised another discussion on the abuses of the Indian administration. The Earl of Derby deprecated hasty legislation on the subject, and recommended Government to pass a continuing Act until a thorough investigation had been carried out. The Earl of Aberdeen declined to adopt the suggestion; and the petition was referred to the India Committee.

(COMMONS.) Lord R. Grosvenor brought up his Attorneys' Certificate Repeal Bill, which was read a first time. A long discussion on Indian abuses followed, during which Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, and others, strongly urged the Government to delay legislation until the India Committee had made its report, and meanwhile to pass a Continuance Act. Lord J. Russell stated that Government was resolved to bring in a measure during the present session; the nature of that measure, or the term of its continuance, he would not now state. A long debate followed on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Sir F. Thesiger for this day six months. On a division, the second reading was carried by 263 against 212.

March (LORDS.) Lord Lyndhurst having called attention to the immense difficulty of consolidating and codifying the statutes, 14. the County Election Polls Bill passed through Committee, and several other Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) In reply to Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. Russell announced the final adjustment of the relations between Austria and Turkey by the compliance of the latter with the most important of the demands made by Count Leiningen, the Austrian Plenipotentiary. The Metropolitan Improvements and the Irish Land Improvements Bills were read a third time and passed; and the Oaths in Chancery Bill passed Committee.

March (COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Seymour, an address for a Commission to inquire into the state of the borough of Canterbury was agreed to. A new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of Blackburn after considerable discussion. A motion for a new writ for Bridgnorth also led to a long discussion, and was carried on a division by 184 against 50. The Aggravated Assaults Bill was read a second time; and leave was given to bring in Bills to disafforest the

forest of Whichwood, and to regulate the admission of professors to lay chairs in the Scotch Universities.

March (COMMONS.) A few clauses of the County Rates Expenditure Bill passed through Committee.

March (COMMONS.) Mr. T. Duncombe brought up the report of the Committee on the withdrawal of the Norwich Election Petition. Mr. Napier, in moving for papers (which were granted) relating to the Six-Mile-Bridge affray, originated a long debate.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Shaftesbury moved a resolution, compelling Railway Companies empowered to take down houses to provide additional house accommodation, so as to prevent overcrowding. The motion was seconded by the Bishop of London, and led to considerable discussion, during which the proposal was shown to be utterly impracticable, and it was accordingly withdrawn. The house then adjourned till April 4 for the Easter holidays.

(COMMONS.) Lord R. Grosvenor brought up the report of the Maldon Election Committee, declaring the election void, and the members guilty (by their agents) of bribery. Lord J. Russell moved that, after Easter, orders of the day should have precedence of motions on Thursdays. The motion was strongly opposed; but being amended by substituting "the 18th of April" for "after Easter," it was carried on a division by 171 against 139. In Committee on the Clergy Reserves Bill, the clauses (three in number) underwent much discussion. The last clause, which repealed the charge on the Consolidated Fund of the sums needed to supply the deficiency mentioned in 3 and 4 Vic. c. 78, Lord J. Russell proposed to omit. This proposition gave rise to a strong discussion, which terminated, however, in its adoption by 176 against 108. The Scotch Law of Evidence Bill was read a second time; and leave was given to bring in a Bill relating to Merchant Shipping. The house then adjourned till April 4.

April (LORDS.) After a conversation on the deputation of the London Merchants to the Emperor of the French, which was pronounced by Lord Campbell to be of a dangerous and illegal character, the Vaccination Extension Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell stated the intention of the Government with regard to National Education, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill upon the subject. The Pilotage Bill, the Copyholds Bill, and the Merchant Shipping Bill were read a second time; and the Scotch Law of Evidence Bill passed Committee.

April (LORDS.) The Bail in Error Bill was read a third time; the Irish Land Improvements Bill a second time.

(COMMONS.) An address to the Crown for a commission of inquiry into the alleged corrupt practices in the borough of Hull was agreed to on the motion of Mr. Labouchere. After a discussion on the increase of Railway Accidents, raised by Mr. Brown, Mr. Goulburn obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the management of Christ College, Brecon. Mr. Oliveira then moved a resolution for the reduction of the wine duties to 1s. per gallon. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, which was ultimately withdrawn. A new writ for Lancaster was issued after considerable debate. The Combination of Workmen and the Scotch Sheriff Courts Bill were read a second time.

After a masterly exposition by the Solicitor-General (Sir R. Bethel) of the regulation and reforms contemplated by Government in the Ecclesiastical Courts, the second reading of Mr. Hadfield's Probate of Wills and Grant of Administration Bill was

postponed for a month. The Aggravated Assaults and the Scotch Burghs Bill were then discussed in Committee.

April (LORDS.) The Earl of Aberdeen announced the birth of another Prince, and moved the usual address to the Queen:
7.

A petition from the native inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency, complaining of their exclusion from office, and of the general mal-administration of Indian affairs under the present system, was presented by the Earl of Harrowby, and caused considerable discussion.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell moved, and Mr. Disraeli seconded, a congratulatory address to the Queen on the birth of another Prince. On the motion of Mr. V. Smith, an address for a commission to inquire into corrupt practices at elections for the borough of Cambridge was agreed to. Mr. G. H. Moore then moved a resolution, pledging the Government to take the Irish Consolidated Annuities into consideration, in order to effect an equitable settlement of the claims for which they were granted, by remitting the amount charged on account of the Labour Rate Acts, &c. The motion seconded by Mr. French gave rise to a long debate, and was negatived by 143 against 95.

April (LORDS.) The Metropolitan Improvements Bill was read a second time, the General Board of Health Bill a third time.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer detailed the nature of the propositions of the Government with respect to a portion of the national debt—1, the liquidation of the South Sea Annuities, and other minor stocks, the aggregate amount of which was about 9,500,000*l.*, and to the holders of which certain alternatives, besides that of being paid off, would be tendered: 2, the issue of Exchequer Bonds (to the amount of 30,000,000*l.*) transferable by simple delivery, bearing interest at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for a time to be fixed by Parliament, and afterwards, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. till 1894, when they would be subject to redemption: and 3, a voluntary commutation of the 3 per cent. consols. and reduced, making together a capital of nearly 500,000,000*l.*, in order to lay the foundation of a permanent irredeemable $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, which was the ultimate aim of the Government. The right honourable gentleman concluded by moving a series of resolutions, which, after considerable discussion, were agreed to and ordered to be reported. On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Ewart originated a debate on the expediency of examining candidates for the diplomatic service. Lord A. Vane's resolutions relating to the charge of Mr. Justice Perrin in the Six-Mile-Bridge affair were then discussed and withdrawn.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Aberdeen moved the house to concur with the Commons in an address for a commission to inquire

11. into the corrupt practices that prevailed at the last election for the city of Canterbury. The motion was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The Clergy Reserves Canada Bill was read a third time, after a long debate on Mr. Walpole's motion, to fix the third reading for this day six months, which was negatived by 288 to 208, and the Bill passed.

April (LORDS.) The Compulsory Vaccination Bill was discussed in Committee, ordered to be printed with amendments, and
12. recommitted on some future day.

(COMMONS.) An address for a commission of inquiry into the state of the borough of Clitheroe was moved for by Mr. Gaskell, and carried after a debate by 141 against 58. Mr. Williams then moved that the charges for collecting the revenue (now exceeding 6,000,000*l.* in annual amount, and intercepted on its way to the Treasury) and everything belonging to the public income, ought to be submitted to the direct

sanction of Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having replied that Government were endeavouring to effect this change, the motion was withdrawn. Mr. I. Butt moved an address to the Crown against the suppression of Kilmainham Hospital, which was carried against ministers by 198 to 131.

April (COMMONS.) The Scotch County Election Polls Bill was
13. amended in Committee. Lord Hotham's Judges Exclusion Bill, though opposed by ministers, was read a second time. A few more clauses of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill were considered in Committee.

April (COMMONS.) Mr. M. Gibson, in a clear and logical speech,
14. moved the repeal of the Advertisement Duty, of the Newspaper Tax, and of the Excise Duty on Paper. The motion was opposed by ministers; Mr. Disraeli supported the first resolution, which was carried by 200 against 169. The second resolution for the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp was rejected by 280 to 98; and the third for the repeal of the Paper Duty by 275 against 80.

April (COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Cardwell, resolutions
15. making subject to Government approval all proposals for amalgamating existing railways were agreed to. The motion for the third reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which Sir R. Peel spoke energetically against the measure, and made a vigorous personal attack on the ministry individually and collectively. Lord J. Russell having replied, the house divided, and the motion was carried by 288 against 230.

April (LORDS.) The Earl of Winchelsea moved for a Committee
18. to inquire into the system of education pursued in Maynooth College. The Earl of Aberdeen had no objection to appoint a commission, and moved an amendment accordingly, which, after a long and interesting debate, was carried by 110 against 53.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement. The income of the year ending April 5, was 53,089,000*l.*; the expenditure was 50,782,000*l.* The surplus then was 2,460,000*l.*, but the estimated expenditure of the present year was 52,183,000*l.*, so that three-fifths of the surplus were already disposed of by charges for liabilities under Acts of Parliament and votes for the defences of the country. The revenue of the present year he estimated at 52,990,000*l.*, leaving an apparent surplus of 807,000*l.* The income tax he would continue till 1860, extending its operation to all incomes between 150*l.* and 100*l.*; Ireland would be included in the operation of the tax; by these modifications he expected a net increase of revenue to the amount of 590,000*l.* The legacy duty would be extended to real property, from which source the revenue would be about 2,000,000*l.* A proposed increase in the duties on Irish and Scotch whiskey would yield a net increase of 436,000*l.*; and an alteration in the licensing system about 113,000*l.*: making a total gain from new sources of 3,139,000*l.* per annum. The principal reductions proposed are the abolition of the soap duty; the reduction of the stamp duty on life assurance to 6*d.* per cent.; on receipts to a uniform rate of 1*d.*; the advertisement duty to 6*d.*; the tea duty to 1*s.* 10*d.* immediately, and by gradual annual reduction till the permanent duty of 1*s.* is reached in 1856. The reduction of duty on a great number of articles in the Customs tariff, and the abolition of the duty on others would be effected; and the interest on the Irish famine loans would be altogether remitted. The alteration proposed would give an annual relief of 5,315,000*l.*, but in the present year of only 2,568,000*l.* The loss to the revenue from the proposed changes would

be 1,656,000*l.*; the new taxes for the period would yield 1,344,000*l.*, which, with the surplus of 807,000*l.*, will leave on the calculated income and expenditure a balance of 495,000*l.* on April 5, 1854.

The resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.

April (LORDS.) After a motion for papers by the Earl of Eglinton
19. relating to the reinstatement of Mr. Kirwan to the Irish magistracy had been discussed and withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill for the better regulation of Charitable Trusts, which was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Sir B. Hall moved for a Committee of Inquiry into Dockyard Appointments and Promotions. Mr. Stafford, who was implicated in the matter as the secretary to the Admiralty under the Derby administration, defended himself at considerable length. The motion gave rise to a long discussion, and was agreed to. A motion for a commission to inquire into corrupt practices in the borough of Maldon made by Lord R. Grosvenor went to a division, and was carried by 69 to 48.

April (COMMONS.) The House in Committee amended some clauses
20. of the Scotch Public Houses Bill, and postponed others. The Judges Exclusion Bill passed through Committee without alteration.

April (LORDS.) On the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen an address
21. to the Crown for a Commission to inquire into the corruption of the borough of Hull was agreed to. A conversation on the state of the negotiations with the United States with regard to the Colonial Fisheries then followed between the Earls of Malmesbury and Clarendon.

(COMMONS.) Mr. J. Wilson stated the views of Government in relation to the alterations and reforms of the Department of the Customs, which were received with satisfaction by the House. On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Pilotage Bill, Mr. Turner moved that it be referred to a Select Committee; this motion was negatived, after discussion, by 219 to 83, and the House then went into Committee, but no progress was made with the Bill. On the House resuming, Mr. Fitzroy obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter the system of licensing Hackney-Carriages, and to reduce the fare to 6*d.* a mile.

April (LORDS.) The Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading
22. of the Clergy Reserves Bill. The Bishop of Exeter warmly opposed the measure, which he proposed to read this day six months. Lord Lyttelton supported the Bill; Lord St. Leonards, in a speech of considerable length, opposed it as "a monstrous spoliation of the rights of the Established Church in Canada." After speeches from the Earls Derby and Grey, the amendment was negatived without division, and the Bill read a second time.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill, Sir F. Kelly opposed the measure as impracticable, obnoxious, and unjust, and moved an amendment, which, after considerable discussion (during which the principal speakers were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Goulburn), was negatived by 234 against 175. All the clauses of the Bill then passed through.

April (LORDS.) After a discussion on Turkish affairs and the
25. mission of Count Leiningen and Prince Menzikoff to the Porte, their Lordships went into Committee on the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, when a long and warm debate arose on an amendment to

the first clause moved by the Earl of Derby, with a view to preserve to the Established Church in Canada all the proceeds of the revenues guaranteed to it, and already appropriated under the Acts of 1827 and 1840, but allowing the Colonial Legislature to deal with any portion of the Clergy Reserves which was not already so appropriated. Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 117 against 77, and the Bill then passed through Committee.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of Ways and Means, upon the first resolution granting a tax on Incomes till 1860 being proposed, Sir E. B. Lytton moved that the continuance of the Income Tax for seven years, without any mitigation of the inequalities of assessment, is unjust and impolitic. The debate which followed was continued to a late hour, and then adjourned.

April (LORDS.) Lord Wrottesley called attention to correspondence
26. between the United States Government, the British Government, and the Royal Society, in reference to Lieut. Maury's scheme for improving the art of navigation.

(COMMONS.) A long debate on Irish National Education, originated by Mr. Hamilton, who moved for a Select Committee of Inquiry into the system, terminated in a division, when the motion was lost by 179 to 109. The South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill was then, after a discussion, read a third time, certain amendments to be brought forward at the last stage of the Bill.

April (COMMONS.) The South Sea and other Annuities Com-
27. mutation Bill was passed, Sir F. Kelly's amendments being negatived by a large majority. Mr. Whiteside got leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the sale of lands by the Irish Court of Chancery.

April (LORDS.) The Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill was read a
28. third time and passed. A conversation followed on the disposal of convicts in penal settlements after the abolition of transportation.

(COMMONS.) The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the adjourned debate on Sir E. B. Lytton's amendment was resumed, continued throughout the sitting, and again adjourned.

April (LORDS.) The Crystal Palace Bill having been read a third
29. time and passed, the Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill. The Earl of Shaftesbury moved the second reading for this day six months. The Earl of Albemarle, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Brougham, and the Bishop of St. David's supported the Bill; the Earl of Darnley, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of Winchelsea, and the Earl of Harrowby opposed it. On a division the Bill was thrown out by 164 against 115.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the Income Tax was resumed by Mr. Moore, who opposed the continuance of the Income Tax, and its extension to Ireland. The discussion lasted till past midnight, and was again adjourned.

May (LORDS.) A discussion on the affairs of India, after which
2. the House concurred with the Commons in an address for a Commission to examine into the corruption of the borough of Cambridge. The South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill passed Committee.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of Ways and Means, another long debate on Sir B. Lytton's motion against the Income Tax: the principal speakers in favour of Government were Sir W. Clay, Mr. R. Lowe, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. E. B. Roche, and Lord J. Russell; in favour of the amend-

ment, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. I. Butt, Mr. Conolly, and Mr. Disraeli. The House then divided upon the amendment, which was lost by 323 to 252.

(LORDS.) The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a second time.

May 3. The Report on the Lunatics Care and Treatment Bill was brought up and received, and the South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. L. King moved for leave to bring in a Bill to assimilate the Franchise in Counties and Boroughs by extending it to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of 10*l.* Lord J. Russell resisted the motion on the ground that its discussion would involve the whole question of Parliamentary Reform, on which Government intended to bring in a general measure at a proper time. The motion was then withdrawn. Sir J. Shelley's motion to direct the Attorney-General to prosecute Sir J. M. F. Smith for bribery during the Chatham election was negatived, after discussion, by 188 to 75.

May (COMMONS.) Mr. Hadfield's Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill was read a second time *pro forma*. Sir

4. H. Halford's Payment of Wages Bill, which stood for second reading, was thrown out by 186 to 125.

May (COMMONS.) A discussion on a motion for issuing a new writ for Berwick, which was carried, on a division, by 218 to 60.

5. In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord Palmerston stated that the case against Mr. Hale, war-rocket manufacturer, would not be prosecuted further. A discussion then followed on the attempt made by Government to implicate M. Kossuth in the transactions for which Mr. Hale had been brought before the magistrate. In Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Lawless made a motion to exempt Ireland from the Income Tax. The debate assumed a lively turn, in consequence of an observation made by Mr. Duffy, who declared "his belief that in the worst days of Walpole and the Pelhams more scandalous corruptions did not exist than he had seen practised under his own eye in corrupting Irish members." Upon this the debate was interrupted. Amidst great confusion, Lord J. Russell challenged the honourable member to make good his allegation, or to retract it. The words were ordered to be taken down; they were then reported to the House, and the Speaker called upon Mr. Duffy to explain or retract. Mr. Duffy said if the House granted him a Committee, he would lay all the facts before it, and then withdrew. In his absence the House ordered the matter to be taken into consideration on the morrow, and an order was made for the attendance of the honourable member in his place.

(LORDS.) The third reading of the Registration of Assurances

May 6. Bill was opposed by Lord St. Leonards, and on a division, carried by 57 against 29. The Bill then passed. The Lunacy Registration, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Lunatics Care and Treatment Bill were also read a third time, and passed on the motion of Lord St. Leonards.

(COMMONS.) The allegation of the corruption of Irish members by ministers was brought on, and after an explanation by Mr. Duffy, the matter dropped. The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, when Mr. Lawless's amendment on the Income Tax was rejected by 286 against 61. Some other amendments were discussed and withdrawn.

May (LORDS.) On the motion for going into Committee on the

9. Irish Land Improvement Bill, a long discussion arose, which ended in the motion being carried by 35 against 8. The various clauses of the Bill then passed Committee. On the order of the day for

going into Committee of Ways and Means, a long, irregular, and warm discussion arose on some implied promise said to have been made by Mr. Hayter, that the government which might succeed that of Lord Derby would undertake not to impose the Income Tax on Ireland. The House having gone into Committee, Mr. R. Palmer moved an amendment on the Income Tax resolution, the effect of which was to define "the annual value of lands, &c.," as "the net annual value after allowance for repairs, insurance, and management." After a long discussion the amendment was negatived by 276 against 201. The chairman was then ordered to report progress. The Taxing Officer (Ireland) Bill passed Committee. Mr. C. Berkeley brought in a Bill to diminish the expenses of Parliamentary elections.

(LORDS.) Earl Grey moved for an address to the Crown on the subject of transportation. The motion led to a long debate and a division, on which the proposal was rejected by 54 against 37; the majority being in favour of an amendment proposed by the Earl of Chichester to restrict transportation as a punishment for graver offences to a few only of the colonies.

(COMMONS.) Mr. T. Chambers moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the recovery of liberty in certain cases (the cases in question being those of inmates in monastic institutions). A long debate followed, during which Lord J. Russell condemned the motion; but on a division, leave was given by 138 against 115. An address to the Crown to inquire into the corruption of the borough of Barnstaple was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. G. Butt's Election Bill was read a second time. Mr. Cranford's Scotch Sheriff Courts (No. 2) Bill, which stood for second reading, was thrown out by 184 to 58. The House then went into Committee on the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, and the 10th clause was under discussion till the clock struck six.

(LORDS.) The Exchequer Bills, the Scotch County Election Polls, and the Chimney Sweepers' Act Amendment Bills, were read a second time. On the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, the consideration of the address for a Commission to inquire into the Clitheroe election was postponed for six months.

(COMMONS.) After another animated discussion on the communications of Mr. Hayter with Irish members, the House entered in Committee of Ways and Means on the Income Tax resolutions, and Mr. Vansittart made a motion to charge farmers' tenements at one-third the rate imposed on incomes instead of one-half, as proposed in the second resolution. The motion was rejected by 120 to 60. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the resolution extending the stamp-duty in respect to legacies to every succession to the enjoyment of any real or personal estate. Several explanations were asked on the subject, and then the chairman reported progress.

(LORDS.) The Common Lodging-Houses Bill was read a second time. A discussion followed on a petition from Manchester for reform in the Home Government of India. The House at its rising adjourned till the 23rd instant.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of Ways and Means the resolution for extending the Legacy Duties to successions to real property was discussed at great length, and ultimately agreed to, the division on Mr. Freshfield's amendment being deferred till the second reading of the Bill. Mr. Berkeley's Expenses of Elections Bill was read a second time.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was agreed to. The Excise Duties on Spirits and the Customs

Duties on Spirits Bills were read a second time. In Committee of Supply, Mr. Spooner moved that a sum for the repairs of Maynooth College be expunged from the vote for Irish public buildings, which motion was carried by 74 to 54. On the motion for going into Committee on the Hackney Carriages Bill, Sir R. Inglis moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, but the original motion was carried by 107 to 23. The Bill was then committed *pro formâ*, and the House resuming, read a second time the Convicted Prisoners Bill, and ordered a new writ for Clitheroe.

May (COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Cobden, Sir Charles Wood
20. announced the annexation of Pegu to the Indian territory.

In reply to Lord Jocelyn, Lord J. Russell stated that orders had been sent to the Governor of Hong Kong to protect British subjects, but not to interfere in the civil war now raging in China. The Income Tax Bill was read a second time. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the vote known as the *Regium Donum* was opposed, but after a discussion approved by 181 to 46.

May (LORDS.) After a conversation between Lords Brougham
23. and Clarendon on the traffic in slaves carried on in Cuba, the Common Lodging-Houses Bill passed Committee, and the report of the Chimney Sweepers' Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

(COMMONS.) Lord Seymour brought up the report of the Dockyard Committee, which was read by the clerk at the table. On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Income Tax Bill, Col. Dunne moved for a Committee to inquire whether Ireland does not already bear her fair share of imperial taxation. The motion was seconded by Mr. French, and after a long discussion negatived by 194 to 61. The House then went into Committee, and passed two clauses of the Bill. On resuming, the report of the Committee of Supply was agreed to, and the report of the Hackney Carriage Bill was discussed and agreed to: several other Bills were forwarded a stage.

May (LORDS.) The Aggravated Assaults and the Evidence on
26. Procedure Bills were read a second time; and the Law of Procedure Bill was reported.

(COMMONS.) Dr. Phillimore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the law relating to Church Rates. Sir W. Clay moved an amendment for a Committee to consider the abolition of Church Rates altogether. The amendment having been seconded by Mr. Peto, a long debate followed, at the conclusion of which both proposals were negatived,—the amendment by 207 to 185, and the original motion by 220 to 172.

May (LORDS.) After a conversation between the Earls of Malmes-
27. bury, Clarendon, and Hardwicke, and Lord Beaumont, on the negotiations between Russia and Turkey, the Earl of Malmesbury moved for a Select Committee on the probable effect of extending the Legacy Duties to successions. A long interesting debate ensued, in which the Earls of Aberdeen, Derby, and Fitzwilliam, the Lord Chancellor, Lord St. Leonards, and the Duke of Argyll took part. The motion was then lost by 139 to 126.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for the adjournment of the House, Mr. Disraeli called attention to our relations with Turkey, and was replied to by Lord J. Russell. The House then went into Committee on the Income Tax Bill, the clauses of which were passed to the 26th. The Registration of Assurances Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee. In Committee of Ways and Means 4,000,000*l.*

were voted out of the Consolidated Fund. Several Bills passed Committee.

May (LORDS.) The Slave Traffic into the Island of Cuba was
30. brought before their lordships by the Earl of Carlisle on presenting a petition from Jamaica on the subject. An address to the Crown praying for a Commission on the corruption of the borough of Maldon was agreed to after a sharp discussion.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Disraeli again brought the state of Turkey under notice of the House, and having alluded to the rejection of the Russian *ultimatum* by the Porte, begged to be informed whether the British Fleet had been ordered to the Dardanelles. Lord J. Russell declined to answer. The House then went into Committee on the Income Tax Bill, and passed the remaining clauses. Clauses 13, 14, and 17, which had been postponed, were negatived, and new clauses added on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by which the tax in Ireland was made leviable on the lessor instead of the occupier, power being reserved of resorting to the occupier. Some other clauses were added to the Bill, which was ordered to be reported with amendments. Certain resolutions on the Customs Acts were agreed to in Committee. The Hackney Carriages Bill was read a third time.

May (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, the Alteration
31. of Oaths Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. G. H. Moore moved for a Select Committee on the Ecclesiastical Revenues of Ireland, which motion was seconded by Mr. M. O'Connell, and after a long debate, negatived by 260 to 98.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. I. Butt's Criminal Appeal Bill was opposed
1. by Lord Palmerston, who moved the second reading this day six months: the amendment was carried without division, and the Bill lost. The third reading of Lord Hotham's Judges Exclusion Bill was opposed by Mr. Drummond, who moved to defer the third reading for six months. Mr. Macanlay supported the amendment in a powerful speech. The amendment was carried by 224 to 123. The Combination of Workmen Bill was read a third time.

June (LORDS.) Lord Lyndhurst moved the House to go into
2. Committee on the Alteration of Oaths Bill; the Earl of Ellenborough moved to defer the Committee till this day three months, which motion went to a division, and was carried by 84 to 69. Lord Berners' Poor Removal Bill, which stood for second reading, was withdrawn, Government undertaking to legislate on the subject in the next session. The Earl of Albemarle presented a petition from Bristol against legislation for India until after the next session.

(COMMONS.) The reserved clauses of the Income Tax Bill agreed to in Committee, and the report ordered to be brought up. In Committee on the Customs Acts several items of the new tariff were discussed and affirmed by large majorities. The Scotch Bankruptcy Bill was then read a second time, and the Hackney Carriages Bill, after a tedious discussion, eventually passed.

June (LORDS.) The Earl of Clarendon explained the terms of
3. the treaty recently made with Paraguay respecting the opening of the navigation of the Parana. A conversation followed between Lord Beaumont and the Earls of Clarendon and Malmesbury on the treaty of 1851 regulating the succession to the throne of Denmark.

(COMMONS.) The reports on the Income Tax Bill and the Customs Acts were brought up and agreed to. Sir Charles Wood then, in a speech of five hours' length, explained the proposed measure for the

government of India. The plan maintains the present form of double government, with some improvement of its constitution, leaving the relations between the Board of Control and the Directors as at present; some restriction is placed on the patronage of the Directors, whose salaries are to be raised, in consequence of the loss thus sustained; nominations to Haileybury College are to be abolished, and admission thereto thrown open to public competition; power is given to form a new Presidency at Agra, and another in the district of the Indus, and the province of Bengal is to be placed under a Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Bright, in an able speech, protested against the whole scheme as unstatesman-like. The debate was adjourned.

June (LORDS.) The Evidence Amendment Bill was read a third
time, the Whichwood Forest Bill a second time. A conver-

6. sation followed on the Birmese war between the Earls of Ellenborough, Granville, and Albemarle, and Lord Beaumont.

(COMMONS.) The Income Tax Bill read a third time after a division of 189 for, and 55 against. On the question that the Bill "do pass," new clauses proposed by Sir F. Kelly and Sir A. Campbell were negatived by large majorities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added some clauses, and the Bill passed its final stage amidst applause. The adjourned debate on the India Bill was resumed by Mr. J. G. Phillimore, who opposed the measure, which was defended at great length by Sir J. Hogg, who addressed himself to the task of refuting Mr. Bright's arguments against the Bill. The debate was again adjourned. The Consolidated Fund Bill having been read a third time, a resolution, on which to found a Bill on Savings' Banks, was agreed to in Committee.

June (LORDS.) A Bill to reverse the attainder of the Earls of
7. Perth was read a second time.

June (COMMONS.) After a conversation on the "no House" of
8. yesterday, the Irish Common Law Courts Bill was considered in Committee.

June (LORDS.) The Hackney Carriages and Consolidated Fund
9. Bills were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) After another long debate, leave was given to bring in the India Bill. The House then went into Committee on the Customs Acts, and passed the remaining items of the tariff. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

June (LORDS.) The Marquis of Westmeath, in moving for papers,
10. raised a discussion on the interference of the Irish Government with the sentences pronounced by magistrates; the noble Marquis commented also with some severity on the conduct of the Irish Solicitor-General (Mr. Keogh). After speeches from the Earls of Aberdeen, Derby, and Eglinton, and the Duke of Newcastle, the motion was withdrawn. The Marquess of Clanricarde then withdrew a notice of motion on the affairs of Turkey and Russia; and the Hackney Carriages Bill passed Committee, with amendments.

(COMMONS.) The Succession Duties Bill was read a second time. The Excise Duties on Spirits and the Customs Duties on Spirits Bills were considered in Committee. The Irish Taxing Officers Bill was recommitted, and the writ for Canterbury further suspended till July 8.

June (LORDS.) The Earl of Ellenborough, on a motion for papers,
13. entered into an elaborate criticism of the ministerial measure for the government of India. The motion, after speeches from Earl Granville, Lord Monteagle, the Earl of Albemarle, the Marquess of Clanricarde, and the Duke of Argyll, was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) A long debate on Sir J. Pakington's motion to defer

the Committee on the Succession Duties Bill for six months. The motion was negatived by 268 against 185, and the House went into Committee *pro formâ*. The Savings' Banks and Savings' Banks Annuities Bills were read a second time. A new writ was ordered for Chatham. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

June (LORDS.) The Earl of Eglinton denied that Lord Naas had
14. ever made, or been authorised to make, an offer of office to Mr. Keogh under the Derby administration. The second reading of the Great Extramural Cemetery Bill was carried by 37 against 36, and the Hackney Carriages Bill was reported.

(COMMONS.) A motion made by Sir J. Tyrell for the issue of a new writ to the borough of Harwich led to considerable discussion, and was eventually carried by 247 against 102. Mr. H. Berkeley then brought forward his annual motion for voting by ballot at Parliamentary elections. The motion having been seconded by Sir J. Shelley, a long debate arose, in the course of which Lord J. Russell opposed the proposition on the ground "that secret voting is hostile to the spirit of liberty in this country." A motion of adjournment of the debate having been rejected by 329 to 65, the main question was also negatived by 232 to 172.

June (COMMONS.) Some clauses of the Elections Bill passed
15. Committee; Mr. Drummond's Sale and Purchase of Land Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee; the Irish Leasing Powers Bill was partially considered in Committee; the Combination of Workmen Bill was read a third time and passed; and a resolution for the repeal of the Soap Duties was agreed to in Committee.

June (LORDS.) Several petitions for a general abolition of oaths
16. presented by Lords Brougham and Campbell. The Irish Encumbered Estates Continuance Bill was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Keogh vindicated himself against the charge of Lord Eglinton in the other House, "that his appointment to office was the least reputable of those made by the present Government;" and further showed that Lord Naas made him a tender of office (as he understood the matter) under the Derby administration. Lord Naas having replied, a long discussion followed, upon which the matter dropped. Six clauses of the Succession Duties Bill then passed Committee; some clauses of the Scotch Sheriff Courts Bill also passed Committee.

June (LORDS.) The Marquess of Westmeath returned to his accu-
17. sation against Mr. Keogh, whom he accused of using seditious language in speeches delivered at Moate and Athlone, and concluded by moving for a Committee of Inquiry. The Duke of Newcastle opposed the motion as one used merely for party purposes against the present Government, and gave Mr. Keogh's contradiction of the charge. The Earl of Eglinton urged for a Committee, and repeated his assertion that the appointment of Mr. Keogh to the Solicitor-Generalship was the least reputable of the existing Government. The Earl of Aberdeen, in opposing the motion, declared the accusation against Mr. Keogh to be of the most trumpety character. Lord Brougham warned the House against entering into an inquiry of this sort. The Earl of Derby defended the policy of Lord Westmeath in making the motion, but recommended its withdrawal, which was ultimately agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The Succession Duties Bill was further discussed in Committee. On the order for the third reading of the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill a long irregular discussion took place. Several motions

of adjournment were made and negatived. Ultimately the Bill was read a third time.

June (COMMONS.) In reply to Sir J. Pakington, Lord J. Russell
20. stated that a political and financial crisis had occurred in Jamaica, and that Government would soon lay a measure before the House to regulate the financial powers of the House of Assembly. The House then went into Committee on the Succession Duties Bill, commencing with the 19th clause. The two following clauses were discussed for nearly six hours. An amendment, moved by Sir J. Trollope, on the 21st clause, was carried against Government by 153 to 150. In Committee on the Customs Acts resolutions relating to the Stamp Duties were agreed to. The Soap Duties Bill passed Committee. The other Bills on the table were advanced a stage.

June (LORDS.) The Income Tax Bill and the Irish Encumbered
21. Estates Bill were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The Marquess of Blandford got leave to bring in a Bill for the better management of Episcopal and Capitular Property.

June (COMMONS.) Sir R. Inglis moved the second reading of the
22. Recovery of Personal Liberty (Nunneries) Bill. Mr. Phinn, as an amendment, moved for a Select Committee "to consider what regulations are necessary for the better protection of females in conventual establishments." After a long discussion, the Bill was rejected by 207 against 178; and as six o'clock had then arrived, the amendment could not be put.

June (LORDS.) The Income Tax Bill and the Charitable Trusts
23. Bill passed Committee.

(COMMONS.) On the order of the day for the second reading of the India Bill, Lord Stanley moved a resolution "that further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent government of India." The debate which ensued was adjourned. On the question that the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill pass, Mr. Conolly opposed its further progress, and a long discussion arose on the employment of the police in excise matters; the Bill then passed by a large majority. The adjourned debate on Mr. Phinn's amendment on the Nunneries Bill was fixed for July 20. A new writ was ordered for Sligo.

June (LORDS.) An explanation on personal matters by the Bishop
24. of Salisbury, after which the Earl of Cardigan occupied the House with his views on the Six-Mile-Bridge affair. Several bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) In the morning sitting the remaining clauses of the Irish Leasing Powers Bill were agreed to. Four clauses of the Landlord and Tenant Bill also passed Committee. In the evening sitting the amendment of Lord Stanley on the India Bill was discussed at great length, and another adjournment of the debate took place. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

June (LORDS.) A discussion raised by the Marquess of West-
27. minster presenting a petition from the inhabitants of India for the free importation of English salt into India. The Irish Encumbered Estates Bill then passed Committee. Addresses for commissions of inquiry into the corruption of the boroughs of Barnstaple and Teignmouth were carried. The Income Tax Bill was read a third time and passed. The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a third time, the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill a second time.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on Lord Stanley's amendment was resumed by Mr. Cobden, who supported the amendment, as did

also Mr. J. G. Phillimore and Mr. Bright. Sir J. Graham, Sir H. Maddock, Mr. M. Milnes, and Sir J. W. Hogg supported the Government Bill. The debate was further adjourned. In Committee on the Customs Acts a resolution was agreed to as the foundation of a Bill. The Westminster Bridge Bill passed Committee. The third reading of the Irish Malicious Injuries Bill was carried, after discussion, by 71 to 10. Leave was given to Mr. Wilson to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Customs Laws.

June (LORDS.) The Royal assent given to the Income Tax Bill,
28. the Hackney Carriage Bill, and several other Bills. Lord Shaftesbury's Juvenile Mendicancy Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) After a conversation on the exclusion of Dr. Whateley's "Evidences of Christianity" from the Irish National Schools, the Scotch Sheriff Courts Bill was again considered in Committee. Mr. B. Carter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise vote by ballot in certain cases, but was met by a motion of adjournment, which was carried.

June (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Irish Transfer of
29. Land Bill was agreed to on the motion of Mr. Vincent Scully. The remaining clauses of the Irish Common Law Courts, of the Elections, and of the Scotch Public-Houses Bills, passed through Committee. The Seamen's Savings' Banks and the Irish Public Libraries Bills were read a second time. The discussion on Mr. Freshfield's motion for the issue of a new writ of election to Liverpool in room of the two members unseated was stopped short by the clock striking six.

June (LORDS.) At the instance of Lord Brougham, a proclamation by President Roberts, of Liberia, on the free emigration
30. of blacks from that territory into the West Indies, formed the ground of a discussion on this new phase of the slave-trade. The Excise Duty on Spirits passed Committee, and the Juvenile Mendicancy Bill was committed *pro formâ*. The Duke of Newcastle then made a statement on the subject of the dissensions in the Island of Jamaica, and the Government plan to terminate them.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on Lord Stanley's amendment respecting the India Bill was resumed by Mr. Rich, who advocated delay, as did also Mr. Napier, and Mr. Seymour; Sir C. Wood having replied, Mr. Disraeli reviewed the general arguments in favour of the Bill, and recommended the amendment to the support of the House. Lord J. Russell then wound up the debate with a defence of the Government measure, and on a division the amendment was negatived by 322 against 140.

July (LORDS.) The report of the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill
1. was brought up and agreed to.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Customs Acts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution fixing the advertisement duty at 6*d*. Mr. M. Gibson moved an amendment for total repeal of the tax, which, after discussion, was negatived by 109 against 99. Mr. Crauford then moved that a cipher be inserted instead of 6*d*. in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution, which proposal was affirmed by 70 against 61. The clauses of the Succession Duties Bill from the 21st to the 29th were considered in Committee. The Scotch Sheriff Courts Bill was read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) The Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill was
4. discussed in Committee, and passed through. The Excise Duty on Spirits Bill was read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Succession Duties Bill, the clauses from 29 to 46 were discussed. The Savings' Banks Bill was committed *pro forma* to receive amendments. The unopposed clauses of the Stamp Duties Bill passed Committee; the controverted clauses being reserved for separate consideration. The second reading of the Middlesex Assistant-Judge Bill was discussed and carried by 61 to 47. Other Bills were advanced a stage.

July (LORDS.) In Committee on the Earl of Shaftesbury's Juvenile Mendicancy Bill, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Campbell and Brougham, while concurring in the object of the measure, made legal objections to its form, which were considered insuperable, and the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee. The Irish Encumbered Estates Continuance, Irish Malicious Injuries, and Soap Duties Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Merchant Shipping Bill was considered in Committee; the discussions on the 29th clause were interrupted by the clock striking four. In the evening sitting Mr. Collier obtained leave to bring in a Bill to transfer the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Common Law and County Courts. Mr. Cobbett's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to extend and amend the Ten Hours Factory Act of 1847, gave rise to a long discussion, and was agreed to. At a late hour (near twelve o'clock) Mr. Keating moved a resolution condemning the late Board of Admiralty for using their dockyard influence for political purposes. The honourable member concluded his speech at half-past one o'clock, and was all but inaudible for the last hour he spoke, owing to a system of groaning on the opposition side of the House. A long angry discussion followed till twenty minutes to four o'clock, when a motion for adjournment of the debate, with little hopes of its ever being resumed, was carried by 100 to 59.

July (COMMONS.) The Elections Expenses Bill passed Committee, with amendments. A debate held on the order for going into Committee on the Probates and Grants of Administration Bill was adjourned, as was also the debate on Mr. Phillimore's Simony Law Amendment Bill.

July (LORDS.) A long conversation on the propriety of discussing the Marquess of Clanricarde's motion on the Eastern question, resulted in the withdrawal of the motion. The second reading of the Hampstead Heath Enclosure Bill was rejected by 21 to 19. The Soap Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill discussed in Committee. Mr. Layard, in stating the terms of his notice on the Eastern question, complained that the motion which was fixed for this day had been put off without his concurrence. After an explanation by ministers, the House again went into Committee on the Succession Duties Bill, the remaining clauses of which were carried through after long discussion and several divisions; several new clauses were added on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bill was ordered to be reported with amendments. Other Bills on the table were forwarded a stage.

July (LORDS.) The Commons' Amendments to the Common Lodging-Houses Bill were agreed to. The Colonial Bishops and Patronage Exchange Bills were read a third time and passed. A Bill to diminish expenses at elections was read a first time on the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill further discussed in Committee as far as the 70th clause. On the assurance of Lord Palmerston that a discussion on the Eastern question would be "ex-

tremely inconvenient, and perhaps injurious to the public service," Mr. Layard withdrew his motion. The House then went into Committee on the India Bill, and passed the first and second clauses, amendments moved by Mr. Phinn and Lord Jocelyn having been negatived by large majorities. The Religious Worship Places Bill and the Municipal Corporation Acts Amendment Bill passed Committee. Several other Bills were advanced a stage.

July (LORDS.) The Secondary Punishments (Transportation
11. Abolition) Bill was discussed and read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The early sitting again occupied with the Committee on the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill. In the evening sitting, after a conversation between Mr. Disraeli and Lord J. Russell on Count Nesselrode's despatch upon the Turkish question, the House again went into Committee on the India Bill, and clauses 3 and 4 were passed after much discussion. On resuming, the House further suspended the issue of the Canterbury writ till the 29th instant; the Attorney-General got leave to bring in a Bill to suppress Betting-Houses.

July (LORDS.) After a conversation on the Turkish question
12. between Lords Lyndhurst and Clarendon, the Juvenile Mendicancy Bill passed Committee, its provisions being, for the present limited to the metropolis.

(COMMONS.) The Merchant Shipping Bill further considered in Committee. A motion by Mr. E. Ball to exempt from duty the malt made by farmers from barley of their own growth and brewed for their own use, was seconded by Sir J. Shelley, opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and negatived by 73 to 69.

July (COMMONS.) The County Rates and Expenditure Bill, which
13. stood for Committee, was withdrawn by Mr. M. Gibson, on an assurance by Lord Palmerston that Government would bring in a Bill next session founded upon the principle of this Bill, namely, popular representation with respect to county rates. The Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill was also withdrawn. The Simony Law Amendment Bill was ordered to be read a second time this day six months. The Election Bill passed Committee. A Bill to establish reformatory schools for juvenile offenders was brought in by Mr. Adderley; an Irish Drainage Bill by Mr. G. Berkeley.

July (LORDS.) Lord St. Leonards withdrew the Criminal Law
14. Amendment Bill; the Earl of Harrowby the Church Building Acts Amendment Bill. The Juvenile Mendicancy Bill was reported.

(COMMONS.) The Scotch Universities Bill was read a second time, Sir R. Inglis's motion for the second reading this day three months being negatived by 106 to 17. The report on the Succession Duties Bill was discussed and received. The India Bill was further considered in Committee as far as clause 10. The Assistant Middlesex Judge Bill passed Committee; the Irish Encumbered Estates Act Continuance Bill was read a second time; the report on the General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill was discussed and agreed to. The Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill, to uphold the principle of a late decision of the Court of Exchequer, was read a second time.

July (COMMONS.) The Merchant Shipping Bill was discussed
15. in Committee, and passed through. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the remission of the Irish Consolidated Annuities. The India Bill further discussed in Committee as far as clause 15. The Election Expenses Bill was

ordered to be recommitted. The Irish Common Law Courts Bill was read a third time, and passed.

July (COMMONS.) A Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of Earl Fitzwilliam, in reference to elections for Peter-

18. borough, was appointed on the motion of Mr. Bright. After a long discussion, the third reading of the Succession Duties Bill was carried by 176 against 104. Several clauses following the 15th of the India Bill passed Committee. The Middlesex Assistant-Judge Bill was thrown out on the third reading by 53 to 42. Lord Palmerston brought in a Bill to authorise the closing of graveyards in towns, and a Bill to limit the hours of employment of children in factories from six a.m. to six p.m.

July (LORDS.) The Scotch Bankruptcy Bill discussed in Com-

19. mittee, and passed through. Several other Bills passed Committee. The Marquess of Clanricarde brought in an Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill, which was read a first time.

July (COMMONS.) The Vaccination Extension Bill was read a

20. second time. Lord R. Grosvenor's Attorneys and Solicitors Certificate Duty (No. 2) Bill was thrown out on the second reading by 186 against 102. The adjourned debate on the Nunneries Bill was then resumed, and after several speeches delivered, again adjourned till August 10.

July (LORDS.) The Battersea Park, Westminster Bridge, and

21. Transportation Abolition Bills were read a third time, and passed. The Colonial Church Regulation Bill passed Committee, and was reported.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew the Savings' Banks Bill till next session. The remaining clauses of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill passed Committee; the clauses of the Irish Tenants Compensation Bill were also discussed in Committee. Clauses 23—32 of the India Bill were agreed to in Committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he bowed to the repeatedly-expressed opinion of the House on the Advertisement Duty, which would cease after next week. Several Bills were forwarded a stage.

July (LORDS.) Several Railway Bills were read a third time, and

22. passed, and the Scotch Entails Bill went through Committee. A debate succeeded on the second reading of the Succession Duties Bill, which was carried without amendment or division.

(COMMONS.) Lord Seymour brought up the report of the Committee on Dockyard Appointments, which was ordered to be printed. The remaining clauses of the Irish Tenant Compensation Bill passed Committee, as also did the first seven clauses of the Pilotage Bill. Lord J. Russell withdrew his Education Bill, which stood for second reading. After several questions put by Dr. Layard, and answered by Lord J. Russell touching the Turkish question, the House went into Committee on the remaining clauses of the India Bill, which were carried through, the consideration of new clauses being deferred. The Irish Encumbered Estates Act Continuance Bill, and several other Bills, were advanced a stage.

July (LORDS.) Their lordships went into Committee on the Suc-

25. cessions Duties Bill, which passed through, the Earl of Derby's amendment in clause 2 having been defeated by 102 against 68.

(COMMONS.) The Entry of Seameu Bill passed Committee. In Committee on the India Bill several new clauses proposed to be added were discussed and rejected. The Irish Crime and Outrage Act Continuance Bill was read a second time, Mr. Bowyer's amendment to

read the Bill a second time this day three months having been rejected by 141 to 23. The Burials Bill and the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill passed Committee. A great number of other Bills were forwarded a stage.

July (LORDS.) The Irish Common Law Courts Bill and the
26. Customs Duties Bill were read a second time. The Missionary Bishops Bill passed Committee. In Committee on the India Bill more new clauses were moved by independent members, all of which were rejected except one proposed by Mr. V. Smith, to pay the President of the Board of Control a salary not less than that of a Secretary of State, which was carried by 116 to 29.

July (COMMONS.) The strike of the cabmen of London, in con-
27. sequence of the alleged oppressive operation of the New Hackney Carriages Act, occupied the attention of the House for a short time, Mr. Fitzroy promising some slight relief. The Lunacy Regulation and Lunatic Asylum Bills passed Committee. The Factories Bill was withdrawn; the India Bill finally passed through Committee; and the Hackney Carriages Duties Bill was read a second time.

July (LORDS.) The Succession Duties Bill was read a third
28. time, and passed. Several other Bills were forwarded a stage. The Bishop of Salisbury made a statement to rebut certain personal charges brought against him on the score of receiving a larger income than the legislature intended.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the South Sea Annuities, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved resolutions for paying off certain stocks of Old South Sea Annuities, and for permission to the South Sea Company to commute certain stock within a limited term. The debate on these resolutions was interrupted by the arrival of four o'clock. In the evening sitting, a long debate on the report of the India Bill, Sir J. Pakington moving the insertion of a clause for the abolition of the salt monopoly in India, which was carried by 117 to 110. Two other clauses were added on the motion of Mr. Wigram. In Committee on the Hackney Carriages Bill a clause was inserted, on the motion of Mr. Lowe, allowing 6*d.* for every person above two carried in a cab in addition to the fare for the whole hiring. Another clause was added, allowing 1*s.* for every mile, or part of a mile, to the driver of a cab who is discharged beyond the four-mile radius from Charing Cross.

July (LORDS.) The Municipal Corporations Act Amendment
29. Bill passed Committee. The Irish Resident Magistrates Bill, the Elections Bill, and the Scotch Sheriff Courts Bill, were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The Government of India Bill, after considerable discussion, was read a third time, and passed. The Scotch Universities Bill passed Committee. Various other Bills were advanced a stage. A new writ for Canterbury was moved by Mr. K. Seymer, to which proposition Lord J. Russell moved an amendment to prevent the issue of the writ till next session. A debate arose on the subject, and was adjourned.

Aug. (LORDS.) The claims of the Baron de Bode were ably
1. pleaded by Lord Lyndhurst, who moved that they be favourably considered by the Government. After some discussion, the motion went to a division and was rejected by 16 to 6.

(COMMONS.) The Juvenile Offenders Bill was read a second time on the motion of Mr. Adderley, and ordered to be committed this day

three months. The Naval Coast Volunteers Bill (the object of which was stated by Sir J. Graham to be to raise a volunteer force of 10,000 men, to be trained twenty-eight days in the year, and to be employed afloat in case of invasion) passed Committee without amendment. The Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill was read a third time, and passed, the clause empowering the landlords to distrain growing crops having been struck out on the motion of Lord Monck. The Irish Tenants' Compensation Bill, the Merchant Shipping Bill, and the Irish Crime and Outrage Continuance Bill, were also read a third time and passed. On the report of the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill being brought up, a clause was added on the motion of Mr. Lowe, entitling the driver, when hired by time, to an additional fare of 6*d.* for every fifteen minutes.

Aug. (LORDS.) After an explanation by the Earl of Clarendon, in reply to a question from the Marquess of Clanricarde respecting the conduct of the Russians in Moldavia, a lengthy discussion took place on the mixture of chicory and coffee. The Irish Landlord and Tenant and Tenants' Compensation Bills were then read a first time.

(COMMONS.) The Charitable Trusts Bill passed Committee, an amendment proposed by Lord J. Russell to exempt Roman Catholic charities from the operation of the Bill being postponed. Mr. J. Phillimore moved an address to the Crown to cause the memorial of the Parsee merchants, Jevanjee Merjee and Pestonjee Merjee, claiming a balance of 260,000*l.*, to be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The motion was opposed by Sir C. Wood, and on a division, negatived by 111 against 69. Several Bills were then read a third time, and passed, and after a discussion, the Colonial Church Regulation Bill was ordered to be read a third time this day three months. The proceedings of the Conference of Vienna in the dispute between Russia and Turkey were then explained by Lord J. Russell.

Aug. (COMMONS.) The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill, which stood for second reading, was withdrawn, and the Expenses of Election Bill was thrown out.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Royal assent was given by commission to the Succession Duties Bill, the Soap Duties Bill, and a great number of other Bills.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell's amendment to exempt the Roman Catholic charities from the operation of the Charitable Trusts Bill was carried by 87 against 76. Certain amendments proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Assessed Taxes Bill were agreed to. A motion was then made by Sir R. Inglis, appointing the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to take the Speaker's chair in the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, and agreed to. Lord J. Russell then stated the intentions of Government respecting the settlement of the differences between the House of Assembly and the Governor of Jamaica. The Poor Relief Act Continuance Bill passed, and several other Bills were advanced a stage.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Marquess of Clanricarde gave notice of a motion on the treaties between Russia and Turkey. The second reading of the Combination of Workmen Bill was negatived without division. A debate followed on the second reading of the Government of India Bill, which was moved by Earl Granville. The principal speakers were the noble mover and the Earl of Ellenborough. The motion was carried without division.

(COMMONS.) Several Bills were read a third time, and passed. The Pilotage Bill and the Customs Acts Consolidation Bill were considered in Committee, and the Betting-Houses Bill was reported, with amendments. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and after resuming, ordered that no new writ for Canterbury should be issued this session. Various Bills were forwarded a stage, and several new ones were brought in.

(LORDS.) In reply to the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clarendon said that the evacuation of the Danubian provinces of Turkey was a *sine quâ non* in an agreement with Russia. The India Bill passed Committee after considerable discussion.

(COMMONS.) Several votes were taken in Committee of Supply, including an additional sum of 200,000*l.* for the Kaffir war, on which a discussion was raised by Mr. Adderley, who condemned the policy of abandoning the Orange River Sovereignty. In Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. E. Ball's motion for a relaxation in the Excise regulations respecting malt, so as to allow the farmer to brew beer from barley of his own growth, was negatived without division. The Customs Bill and Customs Acts Consolidation Bill passed Committee, and the Charitable Trust Bill was passed, with several new clauses added.

(LORDS.) The Irish Landlord and Tenants, Tenants' Compensation, and Leasing Powers Bills, were read a second time after a brief discussion, on the understanding that they proceed no further this session.

(COMMONS.) The South Sea and other Annuities Bill was read a third time, and passed. In Committee upon the Transportation Bill, Lord Palmerston stated the views of Government on the subject of secondary punishments; the clauses of the Bill were then discussed and agreed to. The Metropolitan Sewers Acts Continuance Bill was then considered in Committee. On resuming, the third reading of the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill occupied the attention of the House for a considerable time, and was then agreed, without a division. Mr. Wilson brought in the Consolidated Fund Bill, which was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time. Several other Bills were read a third time, and passed, among which was the Customs Acts Consolidated Bill. The Irish Fisheries and Improvement of Towns Bills were withdrawn. The adjourned debate on the Nunneries Bill was discharged. The Smoke Nuisance and the Betting-Houses Bills were discussed.

Aug. 11. (LORDS.) Several Bills were forwarded a stage.

(COMMONS.) The Consolidated Fund Bill passed Committee, with the Appropriation clause added, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Friendly Societies, the Metropolitan Sewers Acts Continuance, the Copyhold, the Lunatics' Care and Treatment Bills, were read a third time, and passed. The Militia Pay Bill passed Committee.

(LORDS.) A great number of private Bills having been read a third time, and passed, the Earl of Malmesbury raised a discussion by moving for a translation of Count Nesselrode's circular addressed to the diplomatic agents of Russia. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) The Lords' amendments to several Bills were agreed to. Various Bills were read a third time, and passed, among which

was the Transportation Bill. The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was read a second time on the motion of Mr. Walpole, who expressed his intention not to press forward the measure this session. The Vaccination Extension Bill passed Committee.

Aug. (COMMONS.) The Passengers' Act Amendment Bill was discussed in Committee, and on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Bill to supply an omission in an Act of the present session respecting the redemption of the land-tax, passed through all its stages.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Royal Commission having been given by 15. Commission to a large number of Bills, the Pilotage and the Scotch Universities Bills passed Committee.

(COMMONS.) The Lords' amendments to the India Government Bill were agreed to.

(LORDS.) The Scotch Universities Bill was read a third *Aug.* time, the Smoke Nuisances Bill passed Committee, and several 16. other Bills were forwarded a stage.

(COMMONS.) After a few remarks from Mr. Oliveira and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the report of the Committee on Decimal Currency, Lord J. Russell gave an explanation of the state of the negotiations respecting the differences between Russia and Turkey. A debate followed, in which the principal speakers were Dr. Layard, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Cobden, and Lord Palmerston.

(LORDS.) The Hackney Carriage Duties Bill was read a *Aug.* third time, and passed, as was also the Consolidated Fund 18. Bill. The Lord Chancellor gave a sketch of the manner in which the Commissioners for the Consolidation of the Statutes had prosecuted their labours. A great number of measures were then read a third time, and passed.

(LORDS.) The Common Law Amendment Bill was read a *Aug.* first time. In reply to Lord Brougham, the Earl of Clarendon 19. said that the Spanish Government were taking measures for the suppression of the slave-trade in Cuba. Several Bills were then read a third time.

(COMMONS.) The Hon. Mr. Lyttelton took the oaths, and his seat for South Staffordshire. The Lords' amendments to several Bills were agreed to. Mr. Cayley gave notice of a motion early next session for a Committee to inquire into the expediency of giving a fixed salary to the leader of the House.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston expressed the belief of the *Aug.* Government that Parliament might be prorogued without 20. anxiety. With reference to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, "the Emperor of Russia" (he was confident) "would take the earliest opportunity of the settlement of the difference with Turkey, of his own accord to evacuate the territory." The Commons then proceeded to the House of Lords, when the Royal assent was given to various Bills, and Parliament was prorogued in the usual form by commission.

XII.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1852-3.

[16 and 17 Victoria.]

I. Numerical Abstract of the Petitions and Private Bills for the Session 1852-3:—

Petitions presented to the Commons and Bills brought from	} 396
the Lords	
Bills read a first time	387
Bills read a second time	349
Bills read a third time	290
Bills which received the Royal Assent	272

II. Comparative Classification of Bills for Ten Years:—

Bills passed.	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1852-3
Agriculture . .	11	6	10	3	3	7	1	5	5	8
Companies . .	10	9	10	22	9	4	8	11	9	14
Improvements in Towns, &c. . . }	26	50	79	58	42	27	50	42	59	78
Internal Commu- nication . . . }	51	127	277	190	95	46	50	85	91	120
Navigation, &c. .	15	15	25	24	18	10	9	10	12	17
Private Regula- tion }	47	38	54	38	30	35	29	26	22	35
Totals . .	161	245	455	335	197	129	147	179	193	272

The average number of Private Bills passed annually from 1844 to 1848 inclusive, was 279; the average number from 1849 to 1853 inclusive, has been 184. The past Session has furnished a larger number than any Session since the great railway mania of 1846-7.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills of the Session 1852-3:—

I. AGRICULTURE:—	Petitions.	Passed.	Not passed.
1. Inclosures—Disafforesting	5	3	2
2. Drainage	8	5	3
II. COMPANIES	23	14	9

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—

1. General Improvements	28	21	7
2. Water	41	25	16
3. Gas	12	10	2
4. Market-houses and other Buildings	13	11	2
5. Municipal Regulations	15	11	4

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—

1. Roads	18	18	0
2. Railways	174	102	72

V. NAVIGATION, &c.:—

1. Canals and Rivers	6	3	3
2. Harbour, Docks, &c.	17	14	3

VI. PRIVATE REGULATION	36	35	1
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Totals	396	272	124
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The above numbers are those given in the Private Bill Table issued by the House of Commons, but ten of the number are now included among the Public Acts, namely, the three Acts for disafforesting the New Forest, Whittlebury, and Whichwood Forests; those for the Thames Embankment, Battersea Park, and for re-building Westminster Bridge; and those for the Pimlico and Spitalfields Improvements, the consolidating of the Brecon Collegiate School with St. David's College, and the Belfast Boundaries' Act.

I. AGRICULTURE:—

For *Inclosures*, in addition to those noticed above, there have been three General Acts during the Session; they include 60 places, and are noticed at pages 101, 102, and 134.

Drainage.—To amend “The Norfolk Estuary Act, 1846,” and “The Norfolk Estuary Amendment Act, 1849.”

To consolidate and amend three several Acts passed in the reign of Geo. III., for draining and preserving certain fen lands and low grounds lying in the South Level, part of the Great Level of the Fens commonly called Bedford Level, and in the county of Cambridge, between the river Cam otherwise Grant, west, and the hard lands of Bottisham, Swaffham-Bulbeck, and Swaffham Prior, east; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

To amend the Acts relating to the drainage and embankment of certain lands in Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle in Donegal and Londonderry.

For amending the provisions with respect to the Commissioners of the second district for drainage by the river Witham contained in the Witham Drainage Act, 2 Geo. III., cap. 32, and for other purposes.

For reclaiming, inclosing, and appropriating certain parts of the harbour or estuary of Castlemaine and the creeks of Caragh and Rossbehy in Kerry.

II. COMPANIES.—To consolidate the stock and powers of the corporation of “The London Assurance of Houses and Goods from Fire” with the stock and powers of the corporation of “The London Assurance,” and to confer on the last-named corporation the powers of “The London Assurance Loan Company,” and to give additional powers to “The London Assurance.”

To enable the Crystal Palace Company to divert certain roads and to purchase lands; and for other purposes relating to the company.

To increase the capital and extend the powers of Price's Patent Candle Company, and to consolidate the Acts relating to the company.

To amend an Act passed in the 5th Geo. IV., for granting certain powers and authorities to the Australian Agricultural Company, and to alter the capital of the said company.

For incorporating the Madras Railway Company, and for other purposes connected therewith.

For incorporating the Lands Improvement Company, and to afford facilities for the improvement of land by enabling the company to issue transferable mortgage debentures.

For repealing and amending an Act passed in the 13 and 14 Vict., called “The British Electric Telegraph Company's Act, 1850.”

For consolidating and amending the powers of the Acts of “The Imperial Continental Gas Association.”

To alter and amend the provisions of “The Governor and Company

of Copper Miners Act, 1851," and to confer further powers on the said company.

For incorporating and regulating the Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland, and for better enabling the company to establish and work telegraphs in Scotland and Ireland and between those countries; and for other purposes.

For granting further powers to "The Electric Telegraph Company," and to enable such company to make arrangements for the working of telegraphs adjoining their works.

To enable the South Sea Company to enter into arrangements with certain proprietors of the company.

For incorporating the Life Association of Scotland, for enabling the said association to sue and to be sued, to take and hold property, and for other purposes relating to the said association.

To amend an Act, intituled "An Act for incorporating the East Indian Railway Company, and for other purposes connected therewith."

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.—*General Improvements.*—To enable the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Caermarthen to provide and maintain a new cattle market-place and slaughter-houses, to amend the Act for regulating the existing markets in the said borough, and for other purposes.

For providing waterworks and gasworks for the town of Lowestoft in the county of Suffolk, and for regulating the market there, and for other purposes.

For the further improvement of the borough of Wolverhampton, and for regulating the markets therein, and for other purposes.

For better lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Blackpool and the rest of the township of Layton with Warbrick, in the county of Lancaster, and for other purposes.

For the improvement and regulation of the borough of Great Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln; for better supplying the inhabitants thereof with water; for providing a new burial-ground; for enlarging the market-place; for making an outfall for the sewers of the town, and for other purposes.

For enabling the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, to purchase and maintain gasworks and waterworks; and for other purposes.

To enable the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of York to purchase the undertaking of the Foss Navigation Company, and to execute works for the sanitary improvement of the said city; to alter the tolls taken in the cattle markets and fairs of the city; and for other purposes.

For the better improvement and regulation of the borough of South Shields, in the county of Durham, the establishment of a cemetery therein, and for other purposes.

To authorise the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Manchester, to make certain new streets; and to amend the Acts relating to the said city, and for other purposes.

For more effectually improving the town of Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford.

For paving, lighting, watching, draining, supplying with water, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town and parish of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln; for making a cemetery; for erecting a corn exchange and market house therein; and for other purposes.¹

For the better paving, repairing, lighting, cleansing, watering, regulating, and improving such parts of the parish of St. Mary, White-chapel, as are not within the liberties of the Tower of London and the city of London; and for paving, repairing, watering, and regulating certain parts of other parishes and places adjoining; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, and obstructions therein; and for raising money for the relief, maintenance, and employment of the poor within the said parish; and for raising money for repairing the church of the said parish.

For the improvement of the borough of Halifax, and for other purposes.

For the improvement of the parish of Chorley, in the county of Lancaster.

For the more effectual improvement of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

For the improvement of the borough of Limerick.

For better paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, watching, supplying with water, regulating in regard to markets and other purposes, for making new streets, and otherwise improving the town of Galway.

For the improvement of the town of Rochdale, and for providing a cemetery there, and for other purposes.

Water.—To amend the Act relating to the Whittle Dean Water Company, and to enable such company to maintain additional works, for better supplying with water the inhabitants of the boroughs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead, and certain places adjacent and near thereto, in Northumberland and Durham.

For better supplying the inhabitants of Bangor with water.

To authorise the Bristol Waterworks Company to raise an additional sum of money by loan; and for further amending "The Bristol Waterworks Act, 1846."

For supplying the inhabitants of the town of Great Yarmouth and adjacent places with water.

For enabling the company of proprietors of the Sheffield Waterworks, to extend their works, and to obtain a further supply of water from the rivers Rivelin and Loxley, and their tributaries, and for consolidating the Acts relating to such company.

For supplying the inhabitants of the University and borough of Cambridge and other places adjoining thereto with water.

For repealing an Act called "The Cardiff Waterworks Act, 1850," and granting other powers in lieu thereof; and for authorising the Cardiff Waterworks Company to raise further money.

For better supplying with water the parishes of Brighton, Hove, and Preston, in the county of Sussex.

For supplying with water several townships and places in the parishes of Whalley, Bury, Radcliffe, Prestwich-cum-Oldham, and Bolton-le-Moors, in Lancashire; and for incorporating the Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks Company.

To alter and amend the provisions of "The City of Norwich Waterworks Act, 1850," and to grant further powers to the Company thereby incorporated.

For better supplying with water the borough of Preston, in Lancashire, and for authorising the local Board of Health for Preston, aforesaid, to purchase the Preston Waterworks.

To enable the Edinburgh Water Company to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

To enable the Dundee Water Company to construct additional works for obtaining a further supply of water ; and for other purposes.

For better supplying with water the town or village of Bacup, and the neighbourhood thereof in Lancashire.

For supplying with water the town of Weston-super-Mare, in Somerset.

For supplying the borough of Wigan, in Lancashire, with water ; for the better regulation of the police therein ; and for other purposes.

For repairing, maintaining, and rendering more safe certain reservoirs on the Adel Beck, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

For better supplying with water the towns and villages of Haslingden, Rawtenstall, and Newchurch, and the townships of Haslingden, Higher Booths, Lower Booths, Newchurch, and Hapton, in the parish of Whalley, the townships of Cowpe Lench, New Hall Hey, and Hall Carr, and Tottington Higher End, in the parish of Bury, and the extra-parochial places of Hen Heads and Dunnockshaw, all in Lancashire.

To amend the Gorbals Gravitation Water Company's Acts, to authorise the extension of their works, to supply the royal burgh of Renfrew and suburbs and other places with water ; and for other purposes.

For the maintenance of the existing works of the company of proprietors of the Barnsley Waterworks ; and for the purchase of lands by them ; to repeal their Act, and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

For enabling the local Board of Health for the district of Dewsbury to construct waterworks ; and for other purposes.

For supplying with water the inhabitants of Walsall, Dudley, and other places in the southern parts of the county of Stafford, and in certain parts of the county of Worcester adjacent thereto.

For the adjustment of the debts of the Commissioners of the Holme Reservoirs, and of the interest due thereon ; and for enabling them to restore and repair their reservoirs ; and for other purposes.

For enabling the East London Waterworks Company to improve their supply of water ; and for other purposes.

To consolidate and amend " The Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Act, 1847," and " The Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Extension Act, 1849," and to extend the provisions and enlarge the powers thereof.

Gas.—For lighting with gas the town of Dudley and the suburbs thereof.

To enable the Sunderland Corporation Gas Company to raise a further sum of money ; and to amend and enlarge the provisions of the Act relating to such company.

For incorporating the Ormskirk Gaslight Company.

For lighting with gas the town of Nottingham, and certain parishes and places adjacent thereto.

For increasing the capital and extending the powers of the Devonport Gas and Coke Company ; and for other purposes.

To repeal the Preston Gas Company's Act, passed in the 2nd Vict. and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

For enabling the Shipley Gaslight Company to raise a further sum of money ; and for extending the limits of their existing Act to the adjoining township of Baildon.

To extend the limits of the Blackburn Gaslight Company's Act for the supply of gas, and to authorise the raising of a further sum of money ; and for other purposes.

To consolidate the Acts relating to the Leeds Gaslight Company ; to

authorise the company to raise a further sum of money ; and for other purposes.

To unite into one company the Bristol Gaslight Company and the Bristol and Clifton Gaslight Company ; and to enable the united companies to raise further capital.

Markets, Bridges, &c.—For empowering the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Evesham, in Worcestershire, to build and maintain a bridge over the Avon in the said borough ; and for other purposes.

For establishing a corn exchange, and regulating the markets in the borough of Reading ; and for other purposes.

To authorise the Wakefield Borough Market Company to raise a further sum of money.

For constructing a market for the sale of cattle and other animals in the borough of Ludlow, in the county of Salop.

For enlarging and improving the shire hall of the county of Stafford ; removing the markets at the back of the hall, and providing other market accommodation in lieu thereof ; erecting rooms and offices for the town council of Stafford ; and for other purposes.

For extending the time granted by "The Rochester Bridge Act, 1846," for the completion of such bridge.

For the purchase of the bridge and ferry over the river of Ross, at the town of New Ross, and for maintaining the same free of toll ; and for other purposes.

For the incorporation of the Westminster Association, for improving the dwellings of the working classes.

Municipal Regulations.—For the more equal division of the borough of Cork into wards ; and to provide for the better constitution and regulation of the municipal corporation of the said borough ; and for other purposes.

For amending the provisions of certain Acts of Parliament relating to the Civil Court of Record of the borough of Liverpool, and the process, practice, and mode of pleading in the said court ; and for extending the jurisdiction thereof.

For amending the provisions of existing local Acts relating to the borough of Stockport.

For discharging the inhabitants of the townships of Wakefield, Alverthorpe - with - Thornes, Horbury, Stanley-with-Wrenthorpe, Sandal Magna, and Craggstone, in the parishes of Wakefield, and Sandal Magna, in the West Riding of the county of York, from the custom of grinding corn, grain, and malt at certain corn mills in the said townships of Wakefield and Horbury, and parish of Sandal Magna, and for making compensation to the proprietors of the said mills.

For the extension of the boundaries of the municipal borough of Salford, and otherwise improving the said borough ; and for other purposes.

To amend the Acts for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland so far as relates to the borough of Limerick.

For the establishment or improvement and regulation of markets and fairs in the borough of Leominster ; and for other purposes relating to the said borough.

To amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of "The Westminster Improvement Act, 1845," "The Westminster Improvement Act, 1847," and "The Westminster Improvement Act, 1850 ;" to ex-

tend the time for the compulsory purchase of lands; to authorise further improvements in the city of Westminster; and for other purposes.

For regulating the depasturing and management of certain pastures in the parish of Richmond, in Yorkshire.

For the appointment and regulation of Vestries, in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, in the city of Westminster.

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—*Roads*.—For making a road or street from the south end of Waverley Bridge Road, adjoining the general railway station at Princes-street, to the High-street, in the city of Edinburgh.

To repeal the Act for maintaining the turnpike road leading out of the Alston turnpike road at Branch End, in Northumberland, through Catton, Allendale town, and Allenheads, to Cows-hill, in Durham; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

To renew the term and continue the powers of an Act, 7 Geo. IV., intituled an Act for more effectually repairing and improving the roads leading from Picks Hill, near the town of Langport Eastover, in the county of Somerset, through High Ham, Ashecott, and other places, to Meare, in the said county.

For more effectually repairing the road from Gravesend to Wrotham, and from thence to Borough Green, all in Kent.

For more effectually repairing the roads from Warminster and from Frome, to the Bath Road, and other roads connected therewith, in Wilts and Somerset, called or known by the name of "The Black Dog Road Trust."

To amend and extend the provisions of the Act relating to the Leeds and Whitehall Turnpike Roads; and to create a further term therein; and for other purposes.

To repeal an Act of the 7th Geo. IV., for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Wimpole to Wrestlingworth and Potton; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

To repeal an Act for making and maintaining a road from the top of Hunt's Bank in the town of Manchester in Lancashire, to join the Manchester and Bury turnpike road in Pilkington in the same county; and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.

For more effectually repairing and maintaining the road from Burford in Oxfordshire, to Lechlade in Gloucestershire; the road from thence through Highworth to the Cricklade and Swindon turnpike road in Wiltshire, and the bridge on the said roads across the river Isis or Thames at or near the town of Lechlade aforesaid; and for granting a further term in the said roads and bridge; and for other purposes.

To amend an Act passed 7 Geo. IV., intituled an Act for making a turnpike road from Shipley to Bramley; together with certain branches therefrom in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

To repeal the Act for repairing the Alston turnpike roads; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

For the better maintenance and repair of the highways in Wildmore Fen and the East and West Fens, in Lincolnshire; and for other purposes.

For making turnpike roads from Upton St. Leonard's to Brimpsfield and Birdlip in Gloucestershire.

To authorise the opening of a diversion of the Wakefield and Sheffield turnpike road; and for other purposes.

For more effectually repairing and improving several roads leading to and from the town of Salford, through Pendleton and other places in Lancashire.

To repeal the Act relating to the Nantwich and Woore turnpike road; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

To repeal the Acts for repairing the roads from West Harptrey to the Bath and Wells turnpike road at Marksbury, and other roads therein mentioned, in Somersetshire; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Railways.—For making a railway from the Hawick branch of the North British Railway, near to the Eskbank station, to the royal burgh of Peebles.

To enable the Redruth and Chasewater Railway Company, to construct new works; and for other purposes.

To amend the Acts relating to the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company; and for other purposes.

To empower the Midland Railway Company to create new shares, or to grant annuities for the extinguishment of their debenture debt; and for other purposes.

To enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to convert their mortgage and bond debt into debenture stock.

For making a railway from Chichester to Bognor.

To authorise the creation of preference stock by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, in lieu of debentures; and the reduction, division, and consolidation into stock of the Manchester and Lincoln Union shares of the said railway.

For making a railway from Lough Swilly in Donegal, to the river Foyle near the city of Londonderry.

To extend and amend the powers and provisions of the "Portadown and Dungannon Railway Act, 1847."

To amend the Acts relating to the Great Northern Railway Company, to authorise an increase of capital; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Dartford in Kent, to Farningham in the same county, to be called the Darenth Valley Railway; and for other purposes.

To enable the Belfast and Ballymena Railway Company to make a railway from Randalstown to Cookstown; and for other purposes.

For enabling the North and South Western Junction Railway Company to construct a branch to near Hammersmith; and to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

To authorise an extension of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway.

For making a railway from Ballymena to Portrush.

To confirm certain preference shares created by the North British Railway Company, and to make better provision for the payment of the debts of the said company; and for other purposes.

To enable the Scottish Midland Junction Railway Company to make branch railways to Blairgowrie and Kirriemuir; and to amend the Acts relating to such company; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Staines to Wokingham and Woking.

For making a railway from Wimbledon to Croydon in Surrey, to be called "The Wimbledon and Croydon Railway;" and for other purposes.

To enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to construct a railway from the line of the Northern and Eastern Railway, near Stratford, to Woodford and Loughton; and to repeal certain provisions of their

existing Acts; and to grant further powers to the said company for capitalising their debt; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to or near to the town of East Grinstead in Sussex.

To enable the Monkland Railways Company to make certain railways in the vicinity of Bathgate and Airdrie; and for other purposes.

To incorporate a company for making a railway from Kingston-upon-Hull to or near to Withernsea in Holderness, with a branch therefrom; and for other purposes.

To enable the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company to make a branch railway to near Mayfield in Ayrshire.

To enable the Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe Junction Railway Company to lease their undertaking; and for other purposes.

To enable the East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway Company, to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Havant, in Hampshire, to Godalming in Surrey, to be called "The Portsmouth Railway;" and for other purposes.

To enable the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company to enlarge their station at London Bridge, and their goods station at Brighton; and to make a branch railway to the Crystal Palace; and for converting the debenture debt of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company into stock or shares; and for other purposes.

To enable the Aberdeen Railway Company to raise further moneys; to authorise the abandonment of the authorised road to the quays, through the station at Aberdeen, and the formation of another road in lieu thereof; to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of lands, and for the completion of the Aberdeen Station; to alter, amend, and extend the Acts relating to the company; and for other purposes.

To enable the Midland Railway Company to make a line of railway from near Leicester to the Great Northern Railway near Hitchin, with a branch in lieu of the line of railway and branches authorised by "The Midland Railways Extension to Hitchin, Northampton, and Huntingdon Railway Act, 1847," and "The Midland Railways Extension to Hitchin, Northampton, and Huntingdon Railway (Wellingborough Deviations) Act, 1848."

To authorise the reissue of certain of the shares in the capital of the York and North Midland Railway Company, called Hull and Selby Purchase, &c. Shares; and for other purposes.

To enable the London and North Western Railway Company to acquire and hold certain lands and buildings at or near the terminus of the Haydon Square branch of the London and Blackwall Railway; and for other purposes.

To enable the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway Company to construct certain branch railways in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the Great Southern and Western Railway, near Roserea to Parsonstown, to be called "The Roserea and Parsonstown Junction Railway;" and for other purposes.

To authorise the abandonment of a portion of the undertaking of the Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe Junction Railway Company, and the construction of a new line of railway in lieu of a portion of the line to be abandoned; and to revive in respect of a portion of the said undertaking the powers of the said company for the compulsory purchase of lands, and to extend in respect of the same portion of the said undertaking the powers of the said company for constructing works; and to

amend and repeal portions of the Act relating to the said company ; and for other purposes.

For reviving the powers of the South Eastern Railway Company for taking lands and buildings for the purpose of enlarging their London Bridge Station on the north side thereof ; and for extending for a further period such powers ; and for other purposes.

To enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to construct branch railways from the North Woolwich line of the Eastern Counties Railway to Ham Creek and the river Thames ; and for other purposes.

To enable the Warrington and Altrincham Junction Railway Company to make deviations and branches at Warrington, and to use certain neighbouring railways.

To authorise the abandonment of the Carlisle Canal, and the making of a railway in lieu thereof, from the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway at Carlisle to Port Carlisle ; to repeal the Acts relating to the Carlisle Canal and Docks, and to reincorporate the company ; to authorise the raising of a further sum of money ; and to confer additional powers ; and for other purposes.

To enable the Warrington and Altrincham Junction Railway Company to extend their railway to Stockport.

For making a railway from Strood to Canterbury, with branches to Faversham Quays and Chilham.

For making a railway from the Great Northern Railway at Boston, in Lincolnshire to the Great Northern Railway at Barkstone, in the same county ; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Spalding to Sutton Bridge and Wisbeach.

For making a railway commencing by a junction with the Scottish Central Railway at Stirling, and terminating by a junction with the Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Railway at Alexandria, to be called " The Forth and Clyde Junction Railway."

To enable the South Eastern Railway Company to make a railway from Strood to Maidstone ; and for other purposes.

To enable the South Eastern Railway Company to extend the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway to the Great Western Railway at Reading ; and for other purposes.

To enable the St. Helen's Canal and Railway Company to extend their railway to Rainford, and to enlarge their stations at Sutton ; and for other purposes relating to the company.

For enabling the Leeds Northern Railway Company to create new shares, and raise money on loan for discharging certain liabilities ; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Bedale to Leyburn in the North Riding of Yorkshire, to be called " The Bedale and Leyburn Railway ;" and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the North Devon Railway at Fremington Pill to Bideford.

To enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to divert the Glanmire Road Lower in the parish of St. Anne's Shandon, in the county of the city or borough of Cork, and to make a small portion of railway in that parish ; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire to Newtown in the same county, to be called the " Llanidloes and Newtown Railway ;" and for other purposes.

To enable the Waveney Valley Railway Company to extend their railway from Bungay to Beccles.

For altering and extending the line of the Barnsley branch of the

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company; for extending the time for the completion of certain works at Sheffield; for amending the Acts relating to the said company; and for other purposes.

For amending the Acts relating to the "Llynvi Valley Railway Company," and for authorising the company to make diversions in and improve their line of railway, and construct a new branch; and for better regulating the harbour of Porth Cawl, and the rates leviable thereat; and for other purposes.

To authorise the extension of the railway already partly executed between Smithstown and Dalmellington in the county of Ayr, to Dalmellington and to the Glasgow and South Western Railway near Ayr.

To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to extend the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway to Crofthead; and for other purposes.

For confirming a certain agreement entered into between the Furness Railway Company and John Abel Smith, esq., and for enabling the Furness Railway Company to raise a further sum of money; and for authorising the conversion of the borrowed and preferential share capital of the Furness Railway Company into a stock not exceeding 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and for amending the Acts relating to the said company and Pile pier.

To enable the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company to connect their line at Glasgow by branches with the Caledonian Railway; and to extend their station at Cowlairst.

To sanction certain arrangements between the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company, and certain classes of the creditors thereof.

For enabling the Great Western Railway Company to construct additional lines and works, or for conferring further powers on them in reference to the Henley and Uxbridge lines; and other parts of their undertaking at Acton, Chippenham, and Reading; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the town of St. Ives to the West Cornwall Railway at or near St. Erth, with a branch therefrom, and for making arrangements with the West Cornwall Railway Company.

For dissolving the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway Company, and for vesting in the South Eastern Railway Company the undertaking of the South Eastern and Continental Steam Packet Company; and for other purposes.

For conferring additional powers on the London and North Western Railway Company with reference to the construction of their Oldham branch; and for making an alteration in such branch; and for other purposes.

To enable the London and North Western Railway Company to construct a railway from Northampton to Market Harborough, with a branch therefrom, all in Northamptonshire; and for other purposes.

To enable the London and North Western Railway Company to construct a branch railway to St. Albans; and for other purposes.

To enable the East Lancashire Railway Company to extend their railway to Rainford; to enter into arrangements with the St. Helen's Canal and Railway Company, and to convert their mortgage debt into annuities.

For amending the Acts passed for the construction of the Basingstoke and Salisbury railway; and for other purposes.

For making a Railway from Limerick to Foynes.

For enabling the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company to make new railways; and for other purposes.

To enable the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway Company to make branch railways; and for other purposes.

To enable the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company to construct branches in Northumberland; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Enniskillen to Sligo, with a branch therefrom.

For providing additional station accommodation at Birmingham, in connexion with the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway; and for enabling the Great Western Railway Company to use a portion of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway; and for making better provision with reference to the joint station at Wolverhampton; and for other purposes.

To authorise the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway Company to make deviations on their extension to the Taff Vale Railway; and to make certain short branches.

To authorise deviations at Hereford and near Pontypool of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway; and to amend the Acts relating to that railway.

For making a railway to the Crystal Palace, with branches to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and to the London and South Western Railway.

To enable the Newry and Enniskillen Railway Company to extend their railway to the landing quay at Newry; to effect a junction with the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Worcester to Hereford, with certain branches therefrom; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the north-western district of the metropolis to Battle Bridge in the county of Middlesex.

To enable the West Cornwall Railway Company to make certain new railways; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the Scottish Central Railway, near Loaninghead to the town of Crieff.

For making a railway from Tralee to Killarney.

To revive and amend the powers of the Acts relating to the Chard Railway Company; to regulate the capital of the company; and to enable them to extend their authorised railway into Taunton.

For constructing a railway and landing places within the borough of King's Lynn; for regulating the share capital of the East Anglian Railways Company; and for other purposes.

For enabling the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company to make new railways; and for other purposes.

To enable the Severn and Wye Railway and Canal Company to improve their railway and harbour; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the South Wales Railway at Britonferry to Glyncoerrwg in Glamorganshire.

For making a railway from Stamford Baron in Northamptonshire, to the Great Northern Railway at Essendine in Rutlandshire; and for other purposes connected therewith.

To consolidate the Acts relating to the Cork and Bandon Railway Company; to authorise the company to construct extension and branch railways; and for other purposes.

For authorising the South Wales Railway Company to deviate the line of their railway in the Forest of Dean; and for other purposes.

To enable the London and North Western Railway Company to make

a railway to connect the Buckinghamshire Railway with the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway.

For making a railway from Banbridge to join the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway at Searvagh.

For granting further powers in reference to the leasing and selling the undertaking of the South Wales Railway Company to the Great Western Railway Company, and authorising working arrangements between the said companies; and for other purposes.

To enable the South Wales Railway Company to extend the Pembroke line of their railway to Pennar Mouth, and to make a deviation in their said Pembroke line; and for other purposes.

To reduce and regulate the tolls payable in respect of traffic passing between Liverpool and certain places on the Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway, and also the payments or tolls payable to the Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire Railway Companies in respect of the traffic; and for other purposes.

To extend the periods limited for completing and for purchasing lands for the Stratford-upon-Avon and Kingswinford branches of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, and to extend such respective branches; to construct a branch railway to Stourbridge; and to authorise the raising of certain sums of money by preferential shares; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Wellington to Coalbrookdale, and an extension to the river Severn, all in Shropshire; and for other purposes.

For enabling the London and North Western Railway Company to construct a railway from Crewe to Shrewsbury, and other works in connexion with their undertaking; and for other purposes relating thereto.

For making a railway from the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway in the parish of Llanvihangel Pontymoyle in Monmouthshire, to Coleford in Gloucestershire, with a branch to the Monmouth gas-works; and for other purposes.

To enable the Eastern Union Railway Company to redeem their preference shares; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the London and North Western Railway at Willesden to the North London Railway, with a branch to the North and South Western Junction Railway, to be called "The Hampstead Junction Railway;" and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway near Hartlebury, in Worcestershire, to the borough of Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, with a branch, to be called "The Severn Valley Railway;" and for other purposes.

V. NAVIGATION.—*Rivers, Canals, &c.*—For making a canal from the Francis Dock, connected with the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Ruabon, in Cheshire, to join the Weston canal or river Weaver navigation at or near Weston Point.

For making certain improvements in the river Severn, and for amending the Acts relating thereto.

To repeal the Acts relating to the Ribble Navigation Company of the 1st Viet., cap. 8, and of the 7th Viet., cap. 1; and some of the provisions of the Act of the 8th and 9th Viet., cap. 116, which relate to the company, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof respectively; and to grant further powers to the company for the construction of works, for providing quays, for raising capital, for levying tolls, for regulating the disposition of the reclaimed lands; and for other purposes.

Harbours, Docks, &c.—For constructing and maintaining a pier at Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk.

For the maintenance and regulation of the harbour of Teignmouth and the navigation of the river Teign; and for other purposes.

To authorise the abandonment of a portion of the undertaking of the Thames Haven Dock and Railway Company, and to reduce the capital of the said company, and to enable the company to sell lands not required; and for other purposes.

To amend “The Sunderland Dock Act, 1846,” and “The Sunderland Dock Amendment Act, 1849;” and for other purposes.

To authorise the London Dock Company to make a new entrance to their docks from the river Thames, and other works; and to augment their capital stock; and for other purposes connected with the docks.

For the improvement of the harbour of St. Ives, in Cornwall.

To authorise the construction of additional docks and other works in connexion with the Victoria (London) docks, and to consolidate and amend the provisions of the Act relating to such docks.

For authorising arrangements for the completion of Birkenhead Docks.

For constructing and maintaining docks and other works at or near to Milford Haven; and for other purposes.

To amend the Acts relating to the Birkenhead Dock Company; to enable the company to make a railway for their works; and for other purposes.

For improving and maintaining the harbour of Westport, in Mayo.

For reclaiming from the sea certain lands near Harwich; for constructing docks and a pier on such lands; and for other purposes.

For making a pier and breakwater in the Bay of Galway, and for conferring additional powers on the Galway Harbour Commissioners; and for other purposes.

For the construction of a harbour at Llandudno, in Caernarvonshire.

VI. PRIVATE REGULATIONS.—The only one of the Acts for private regulation is that for enabling the Bishop of Durham and the freemen and stallingers of Sunderland, to give up their respective interests in certain lands and moneys, for the purpose of endowing an Orphan Asylum, at Sunderland; for making better provision for the spiritual wants of the parish of Sunderland; to enable such Asylum to hold and acquire additional lands; and to enlarge the powers and to provide for the better regulation and management of the said Asylum. The rest are chiefly relating to estates; but there are three for divorce, and one for restitution in blood of George Drummond, Duke of Melfort and Comte de Lauzun in France.

XIII.—PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Session 16 and 17 *Victoriæ*.

	<i>Parliamentary.</i>	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Ballot, for adoption		63	17,906
—— (Dockyards), for adoption, and against dis- franchisement of voters		3	2,076
Dockyard Official Disqualification, against pro- posed bill		4	2,217

	No. of Petitions.	No of Signatures.
Elective Franchise, &c., for extension	3	870
Parliamentary Oaths, against annulling profession of Christianity required from Members of Par- liament	861	42,782
———— Papers, for distribution among me- chanics' and similar institutions	289	16,066
———— Representation, for reform	4	1,650
University of London, for returning members	104	5,763
Other petitions relating to Parliamentary subjects	106	11,118

Ecclesiastical.

Church and State, for separation	3	983
Church of England and Ireland in the Australasian Colonies, against alteration in constitution	1	1,663
Church Rates, for abolition	112	12,660
Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, against	149	10,704
Crystal Palace (Sydenham), against opening on the Lord's Day	835	186,048
———— in favour of opening	127	24,249
District and other Churches, complaining of dis- tressed condition of incumbents	1	903
Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act, complaining of infraction	5	2,198
———— for inquiry	7	593
Episcopal and Capitular Estates, for better applica- tion of the funds.	1	1,784
Jewish Disabilities, for removal	43	2,553
Marriage, for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister	276	130,301
Maynooth College Act	178	67,701
———— for repeal; and freedom of election (Ireland), for better securing	23	2,463
Nunneries, against inquiry	2	2,804
———— for public inspection	98	85,462
Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill, against	784	553,695
———— for extension	74	46,139
———— in favour	401	71,666
Religious endowments, against grants of public money	1	2,168
Religious Orders (Jesuits, &c.), for suppression	1	1,139
Sequestration of Livings, for abolition or restriction	1	3,435
Tithes, and Church Rates, for abolition	19	1,145
Universities (Scotland), for abolition of religious tests	179	12,958
———— Bill, against	72	109
Other petitions relating to Ecclesiastical subjects	132	4,633

Colonial.

Hindoos, for securing them the enjoyment of their ancient religion and customs	1	3,643
Indian Territories, for inquiry into the condition and government of British India	6	17,021
———— suggesting measures of amelioration	11	1,977
Jamaica, for measures of relief	5	1,272

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Postage (Colonies, &c.), for uniform rate of one penny	6	3,152
Salt, complaining of duty levied by East India Company	11	2,527
Other petitions relating to Colonial subjects	104	4,876

Taxes.

Advertisements, for repeal of duty	160	3,354
Attorneys' Certificates, for repeal of duty	335	3,867
Carriages, for modification of tax	18	1,816
County Rates and Expenditure Bill, in favour	61	3,064
Customs (Isle of Man), against increase of duties	23	8,169
Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Bill, in favour	1	6,972
Excise Licences, against proposed measure	30	1,788
Financial Measures (1852), against	36	5,388
— (1853), in favour	10	3,364
Foreign Cordage, Cables, &c., against reduction of duties	2	1,330
Inhabited House Duty, against	43	8,103
— against; and Property Tax, against extension	17	5,441
— against; Land Tax, for equalisation; and Probate Duty, for levying upon real property	1	282
— against; Malt, against proposed measure; and Property Tax, for extension to Ireland	1	1,788
— against; Income Tax, against extension; Probate and Legacy Duties, for levying upon real property; and Property and Assessed Taxes, for extension to Ireland	2	1,577
— and Malt, against proposed measures	5	1,427
Malt, for repeal of duty	37	4,602
— and Hops, for repeal of duties	111	16,385
Mines, for rating to the Poor Rates	23	1,946
Ministers' Money (Ireland), for abolition	15	11,220
Newspaper Stamps, for repeal of duty	28	1,372
Paper, Newspaper Stamps, and Advertisements, for repeal of duties	160	22,268
Property and Income Tax, for readjustment	40	1,028
— against extension to Ireland	57	8,070
Repayment of Advances (Ireland), for alteration of law	79	1,290
Soap, for repeal of duty	21	8,456
Tea, for reduction of duty	7	9,853
Other petitions relating to Taxes	295	8,024

Miscellaneous.

Arbitration, for settling international disputes by arbitration	30	3,938
Arrestment of Wages, against abolition	2	1,032

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Arrestment of Wages for abolition . . .	5	1,203
Beerhouses, for better regulation . . .	9	215
————— for suppression . . .	3	1,295
Christmas Gifts to Postmen, for withdrawal of pro- hibition . . .	355	2,808
Coasting Trade, for sustaining measures . . .	5	4,667
Coinage, for alteration of law . . .	1	1,064
Combination of Workmen Bill, in favour . . .	325	73,866
County Courts, for extending jurisdiction . . .	23	1,631
Early Closing, in favour . . .	14	1,277
Education Bill, against . . .	621	33,054
————— in favour . . .	3	76
Education (Ireland), for alteration of law . . .	11	2,543
Factories, for ten hours . . .	718	135,525
Great Western Railway Company, for compelling them to complete certain lines . . .	5	1,285
Intoxicating Liquors, for restricting hours of sale . . .	164	51,061
Intoxicating Liquors for suppression of intempe- rance . . .	1	20,353
Medical Officers (Navy), for placing them on better footing . . .	66	1,790
Medical Profession, for reform . . .	55	538
Merchant Shipping, for alteration of law . . .	1	215
————— Bill, for alteration . . .	8	3,245
Mines, for precautionary measures against accidents . . .	2	9,816
Murray, Edward, for interference of the House . . .	75	8,365
Oaths, for substituting declarations . . .	27	2,791
Ocean Penny Postage, for establishment . . .	146	29,104
Payment of Wages Bill, in favour . . .	14	26,694
Poor Law, for alteration . . .	151	4,015
Public Health Act, for alteration . . .	3	1,043
—————, for inquiry . . .	5	2,631
Public Houses and Beer Shops, for better regulation . . .	7	19,866
————— (Scotland) Bill, against . . .	84	11,932
————— in favour . . .	212	8,624
Railway Companies, against amalgamation . . .	6	1,288
Registration of Assurances Bill, against . . .	323	17,214
Roman States, against continued occupation by France and Austria . . .	159	9,100
Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill, in favour . . .	31	11,953
—————; and Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, against . . .	26	7,326
Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland), for exemp- tion . . .	7	1,356
Other petitions relating to Miscellaneous subjects . . .	758	26,505
Total . . .	10,475	2,034,741

XIV.—ARCHITECTURE AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1.—GENERAL PROGRESS:—ART AND BUILDINGS.

THERE are evidences that great changes are in course of realization as to the popular perception and knowledge of the fine arts. It is very gratifying to observe many of these evidences in buildings in progress, or which have lately been completed. Yet there has, during the past year, been too much reason for continuing to believe, that in its several provinces as art, science and practice, or as the matter of a profession—architecture, as existing, is behind the standard of the age. The professional bearing of the question is important,—because whilst the discreditable and unwise proceedings of building committees continue, or whilst in the vast majority of houses, architects are not employed at all, so long do the public deny themselves such advantages as exist—whatever these may be. The profession, however, should maintain its position, and justify such assumption by establishing a system of education in accordance with the great and multifarious demands upon professional knowledge. *Popular* education in science and art—no less required—is being much advanced by the “Department” at Marlborough House; and some important steps have been taken during the year.

At present, it is to be regretted that the important question of style—here forced upon our notice—is one over which architects have no control. The *choice* in each case is the act of the public, to whom the anomalous discrepancies are due. With trifling exceptions, every successful period of taste in former days left but one style; and to persevere in any *one* now, would be better than the practice in vogue. Even those who are for the general use of Gothic architecture, are not much less in the act of obstructing recognition of correct views, since there are perhaps as great differences between the “Early English” and “Decorated” styles in Gothic, as between the Greek and Italian in classical architecture.

To attain a high position in art, as well as to prevent unmerited depreciation of costly works within a few years of their erection, this question therefore should be settled, as we think it would be if architects were allowed to work it out. It is of far greater importance that the public should possess real love of the ART, than that they should become able to detect minute differences.

Some of the principal buildings in progress during the year, show a disposition to work out the style most accordant with ordinary town-houses—the Italian—and which from that fact alone, must long prevent the general assumption of any other. But in collegiate institutes, schools, and many other buildings, the late Gothic, Elizabethan, and Jacobean styles are still followed, whilst in Leicester Square, the able architect of the Panopticon Institution has had forced upon him a style of still later reproduction. The very merits of some of these works individually are disadvantages as to the general direction of public taste.

As regards the appropriate character of church architecture, the proposal to erect a great number of new churches—80 in the diocese

of Manchester alone—finds the question still unsettled; and indeed it must remain surrounded with difficulties, so long as the clergy are at variance one with another upon points of doctrine and ritual observance.

With reference to the art in general, and to the practice of building,—the vast growth of suburban London, and, indeed, the extension of some towns, would alone render the question of inadequate demands upon existing knowledge an important one. The manufacturing towns of the North have recently shown an appreciation of the value of the art of architecture, which is a subject for congratulation, considering the great wealth now in the hands of capitalists in those places. In the demand for large buildings—as warehouses—and in the possession of good materials, the architects of Lancashire and Yorkshire have advantages of which they have not failed to avail themselves. In Manchester, especially, we are able to discover a character of street architecture, not unworthy to be compared with that of other times and other countries. The several municipalities, with the increased wealth of individuals, become of greater influence, and in some cases we hear of sanitary measures of the greatest importance to the towns, and of new public buildings. In fact, London has not made corresponding advances.

The great rise in the value of land, even during the short period we review, would show the rapid progression referred to in the case of the metropolis. We need not pick out instances. A few acres, which within our individual knowledge, three years ago, were considered to be most disadvantageously situated, and not likely to be built upon for very many years, have been got rid of for a handsome rental, and are partly covered with buildings. The fields between Kentish Town and Highgate, and between St. John's Wood and Hampstead, are being rapidly annihilated; the interesting old mansion, Belsize House, has fallen; its beautiful park, and the Rosslyn Park Estate also, are in the hands of speculative builders, and fears have prevailed that even that healthful and beautiful place of resort, Hampstead Heath, would, if not actually built upon, at no remote period become pent in by bricks and mortar. Partially to avert this, a plan was some months ago, put forth by Professor Cockerell, with a view to the preservation of some of the principal views, and to improving the communication with the west end. The increase of London is dearly purchased by the loss of the beauty of its suburbs, and the question as regards Hampstead cannot receive too prompt attention. In the neighbourhood of Sydenham and Forest Hill, the erection of the New Crystal Palace has helped to quicken the increase of buildings. The sylvan beauty of the country, near the Anerley station, which had its influence in the selection of the site, is becoming interfered with by the results of the erection itself. The Crystal Palace Company, at the outset, were able to dispose of 149 acres of surplus ground for a profit of 51,000*l*.

But we regret to discover no improvement generally in the construction of houses; and indeed it is hardly to be looked for where they are built on short leases. Expenses of annual repairs and more

serious cost are not foreseen, nor indeed can the defects of structure be discovered by those who buy or take houses. The general subject of well-contrived and executed dwellings,—a momentous one at all times—has thus during the past year risen to even greater importance. The Cholera has appeared in England, and finds all previous warnings disregarded. Some houses in Newcastle, it has been found necessary to condemn as unfit for human habitation, and there are many—even recently erected—in London, which should receive similar treatment. The application of the improved principle of combined residences makes very tardy progress, although it is admitted that of all the evils contributing to the spread of Cholera, none are so effectual as overcrowding. In Victoria Street, Westminster, the pile of buildings mentioned in last year's 'Companion' has been extended, and some of the residences are inhabited. These are suitable for persons of a high class; but similar buildings for all classes are the great want of modern London. Even for the class which has been considered, as well as for a yet lower class, the provision is still lamentably deficient. A block of buildings was indeed in progress near Golden Square, under the agency of the new society established by Lord Ingestre, but the enormous rise in prices of materials and labour—in the case of bricks from about 24s. to 44s. per thousand—ruined the contractor, and at this time of writing the works have long been standing half finished. The Metropolitan Association also have been compelled to defer their buildings in the Borough. The erection of a number of the associated residences might be made to remove many of the architectural disadvantages of London streets. In the metropolis, the provisions of the Common Lodging Houses' Act have been generally applied, but suffering, as were the poor before, through results of street improvements, we cannot view further ejections without provision elsewhere, with the unmixed satisfaction often expressed as to this Act, and the parallel clauses of the Buildings' Act. In Liverpool, where some estimate seems to have been made as to effects of preventing occupation of cellars as dwellings, it was found that the enforcement of an Act would involve unhousing 20,000 to 30,000 persons.

In sanitary matters generally, towns have been sewered and supplied with water, and with immediate benefit in regard to health, public morals, and municipal and private expenditure. In Manchester, an abundant supply of water on the constant-service plan, is about being obtained. Extensive works, also, are far advanced in Liverpool. But the metropolis is allowed by hasty legislation still to suffer in such particulars. The Commissioners of Sewers have to bear much public clamour, yet have not been provided with the means of effectually preventing its recurrence. Quite recently, however, they have published particulars of an amended scheme for arterial or main intercepting sewers.

Many of the London graveyards have been closed, but those of the outskirts of the town continue their active agency in the propagation of disease. Great inconvenience has resulted from the necessity of this step before the requisite provision had been made else-

where. Some of the parishes have, however, chosen sites, and arranged their plans, and the city of London is taking the same course; but the places spoken of do not seem sufficiently distant. Even St. Pancras, and the Hampstead Road, were once thought far enough out of town.

The provision of public parks in London has not kept pace with expectations. The latest announcement as to Battersea Park, was that the Commissioners had settled with all claimants, and that operations would be immediately commenced. In the provinces greater activity is shown. Bradford and Liverpool have both felt the necessity of additional places of recreation.

The embankment of the Thames on the Middlesex side, above Vauxhall Bridge, continues to progress. It is to be continued to Battersea Bridge, and the estimated cost is 100,000*l*. Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, will, we understand, be advanced into the river a distance equal to half the length of the present pier; but it is to be hoped the trees will not be hastily removed. The works of the new bridge have been resumed, but no progress has been made such as the public can appreciate. No decision has been arrived at as to Blackfriars Bridge; but the works for a new bridge at Westminster have commenced. From the particulars at present afforded, the nature of the design is not very clear,—but the late improvements on the methods of constructing foundations of the piers of bridges, allow the defects of the existing structure to be avoided. In the newly-formed lines of street we have still to report incompleteness. More houses have been removed for the extension of Farringdon Street. In New Cannon Street, little more has to be done, than the pulling down of a small warehouse in Friday Street, to open the whole line. One or two of the most recent buildings are of better design than those previously erected.

Other improvements will fall under another head; but we cannot avoid noticing the Dublin Exhibition, and the approaching completion of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, as in the highest degree important to the future condition of the arts.

2. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

It would be impossible to set down the names of the numerous old churches “restored,” rebuilt, or enlarged during the present year. The Incorporated Church Building Society report that from the end of July 1852, up to August 1853, eleven churches to which they had contributed had been rebuilt, and fifty-one repaired and enlarged.—In St. Paul’s Cathedral, Mr. Parris is restoring the paintings of the dome, which it has been decided to preserve—in opposition to what we believe is the opinion of the majority of architects, as to the proper treatment of surface in vaultings. The method of supporting the platform on which the artists work is ingenious. It consists of nine scaffold poles placed horizontally, each 30 feet long, with one end resting on the cornice, and bolted through the brickwork, and the other end hung from the upper middle gallery by wire cables. One compartment is to be finished at a time, the stage being moved round as the work proceeds.

—The restoration of the fine sculpture of the front of Wells Cathedral has been decided upon, and we hope next year also to chronicle the complete renovation of the cathedral at Glasgow.—The work of St. Mary's Redcliffe, Bristol, progresses under the hand of Mr. Godwin; though funds come in slower than we could wish, having regard to the decayed and dangerous condition of the structure externally. But the beautiful north porch has been completely restored by the contributions of the unknown benefactor, signing *Nil Desperandum*. The principal interior fittings are being remodelled. Open benches, a pulpit of stone and alabaster, and a font with alabaster figures, and high oak canopy are in progress, treated in the "decorated" style of the earlier portion of the fabric. The works should be made to include the removal of the organ from its position in front of the west window, a suggestion which the architect has probably not omitted to make.—The restoration of Boston Church has been completed, under Mr. G. G. Place, of Nottingham. By the removal of obstacles, and filling the east window with stained glass (by Messrs. O'Connor), the interior has now a fine effect.—Doncaster Church, with a fine tower in the "perpendicular" style, is it is said to be restored in the "decorated," under Mr. G. G. Scott.

The practical exemplification of the duty of the architect in regard to church architecture, is, as before remarked, still surrounded with difficulties, even beyond those resulting naturally from the present circumstances. To settle what use may be made of accumulated materials for art, it would be necessary clearly to apprehend the nature of the *demand* upon the architect. But it might seem that there should be a wide distinction between the case of church "restoration," and that of new buildings. Would it not appear that the artist's mind and hand should eliminate *design* in the latter case, and should not an entirely opposite principle prevail in the other? In that—the former case—should we not indeed recognise the soundness of that opinion which denies the possibility of *restoration*? In such case, strict conservation, and the removal of excrescences would form the whole subject for attention. Yet the power of perception of art may assist the efficacy of even these works, though it might not there be allowed to call into exercise the chief vocation of the artist. Yet the question arises, whether a building is to be left to the natural progress, or whether from time to time, as portions decay, they may be replaced with new? also whether, in cases of neglect, conjectural restorations are admissible, and whether as regards members which appear to have been originally intended, the attempt may be made to supply them. The documentary value of the example may pass away; but is there any æsthetic quality in the entire building valuable and worth preserving? All these questions become difficult in actual practice. Moreover, the buildings are used for a specific *purpose*, which may require increased size, or other new features. How is this to be effected? As regards new works, it may be asked—to what extent should a certain permanence of character be perceptible in the architecture of religious observances? Supposing these questions settled, and the importance of design in

new churches admitted, then comes the universal question of architecture :—which style of those now in use are we, in the first instance, to follow ? For whilst we disclaim all imputation of slavish use of our materials, we must yet work on the basis of some of these, or abrogate the progress made, and recur to initiatory stages of art. There are, therefore, not wanting those who argue that we shall sooner arrive at a result by working out the mediæval architecture in all structures. Consistently, however, should not these work on only one of the styles into which the general mediæval architecture is divided ? But, whatever the final adjustment of the questions which arise, there have been lately some important new works, in which beginning on the basis of one or other of well-known general arrangements, the mediæval architecture has been made to produce buildings of considerable effect, and which are after all not deficient in many of the evidences of design. By far the most important is probably the Catholic Apostolic Church in Gordon Square, London, building for the sect once better known as Irvingites. The building emulates the size and richness of the Gothic cathedral, and is probably the most extensive modern work of the kind that has been undertaken. The general plan consists of nave and aisles, central tower, north and south transept, chancel with a north aisle and chapel, and a short south aisle, and an eastern chapel, or *sacrarium*, having the same relation to the chancel itself, as the chancel of an ordinary church to its adjoining nave. There are several vestries on the north side, and in a basement story ; and attached to the south aisle of the nave are a number of chambers lighted only from the top—each of which is to be used as a library, or appropriated to an elder of the church.—A detached building to the north of the chancel, has each of its floors as a distinct residence, containing an extensive suite of rooms.—At present, the nave is but five bays or divisions in length, and the west end is walled up temporarily ; but when the requisite ground can be obtained, there are to be nine bays, and this great length is requisite to realise the full effect of the view from the west end, and to allow examination of the roofs :—the nave rising to the great height of ninety feet. The early English style has been adopted, and this generally characterises the exterior : but, internally, the roof and the stone carvings have the appearance of the “decorated” style. The building is somewhat closely hemmed in by houses, the south transept and the eastern chapel being the principal portions observable. The former has for its principal feature a large wheel window in the gable. The east end has a small circular window above early English windows. The termination of the tower is not decided upon. The length of the building exceeds 200 feet, and the width of the nave and aisles is about 56 feet. The church has the peculiarity in modern times of a triforium, or story in the aisle roof. This has internally a boarded floor, and access is obtained by small spiral staircases. We have yet to learn whether the particular feature is to serve any purpose. The ceiling of the nave is formed of timber framing, rising from corbels and shafts, and has most elaborate carving in bosses and figures. The flat ceilings of the aisles, with

rich traceried spandrils and bosses, are very effective. The ceiling of the chancel is groined in stone with rich and beautiful bosses. The ornament, throughout, of which there is a considerable quantity, displays careful design, and being well under-cut shows to great advantage,—the execution could not be surpassed. In the eastern chapel, which is very elaborate, these points are still more remarkable. The rear of the main arch is there enriched with a band of leaves springing from one of its mouldings, and the ornament on the soffits of arches to the side windows is very happily treated. These windows have detached shafts. Round the lower part of the walls is an arcade with Purbeck marble shafts, and the capitals and corbel-heads are cleverly treated. The roof here is of woodwork, highly enriched. Some of the windows are already filled with stained glass. The north transept has, beneath an enclosed porch, an early English doorway with shafts and dog-tooth ornament, and is equal to any old example. The same unstinted expenditure, noticed in certain cases, is observable in the undertaking generally. Strict adherence to ancient forms, with the slight deviations requisite for the particular ritual, seems to have been enjoined upon Messrs. Brandon and Ritchie, the architects, who have nevertheless found scope for design; and the manner in which they have carried out a work, the mere structural points of which have required very careful consideration, is highly creditable. Mr. Myers, the contractor, is also deserving of much praise. The cost of what is now in hand will be 22,000*l.*—The houses, essentially part of the same work, are clever adaptations of Gothic architecture to domestic purposes. The projections and gables, the pointed-headed windows and traceried balconies, make up a composition which groups well with the adjoining building. The cost in this case is about 5,000*l.*

Passing up Regent Street, towards Langham Place, and crossing Margaret Street, the eye can hardly fail to be attracted by the tower and spire of the new church of All Saints, Margaret Street. Seen under some conditions of the weather, the effect is very fine. It is unfortunate for the church in Wells Street—a work by no means without merit—that its small spire should have so commanding a neighbour, for the two do not group together with that result which dwells in the recollection of every one who has visited Lichfield or Coventry. Much has been said about the importance of designing buildings for their particular sites, and with reason; still the particular bearing of the question here involved, is not without difficulties, such as in this notice we cannot attempt to remove. The church, with its schools, master's room, and library, in a building adjoining on the west side, and with residence for the clergy on the east, has been erected by subscription, Mr. A. B. Hope being one of the principal contributors. Looking at the whole group, we have not lately seen a more remarkable work than that which Mr. Butterfield, the architect, has here produced. The arrangement of the plan on a confined site is an instance of those merits which “start e'en from difficulty,” and in the use of common brick and other materials, seizing the exact advantages in which none

are wanting, and without concealment—the architect has given one of the best examples of that kind of treatment on which so much has lately been urged by writers on the principles of design in architecture and practical art. The area of the ground is of square form, or 108 feet wide and 98 feet deep; and the church occupies more than half the space. The frontage next the street is occupied by the residence and the other pile of buildings, with a small paved court between them, enclosed by a screen formed by an arcade in iron work on a dwarf brick wall, having the entrance gateway in the centre. There is a small porch to the church; and one buttress, serving as the churchyard cross—with figures representing “The Annunciation,” and terminated by a lofty pinnacle and iron crosslet,—forms a prominent feature. The nave is 63 feet long, and 27 feet wide, and three bays in length, and is 75 feet in height. The north aisle is 13 feet 4 inches wide, and the south aisle 16 feet 9 inches wide. The tower is at the south-west angle, opening into the body of the church. The chancel is 37 feet long and 27 feet wide. It has short aisles, and on the south is a vestry. The side arches of the chancel are filled in with open tracery rising from shafts. The chief light to the interior is obtained from large windows at the west, and from the clerestory. The north aisle wall could not be so used, and very little space is left on the side of the court.—To say that the architecture is “decorated” would convey even less than ordinary information to the general reader: for after mentioning the window tracery, cross, and finials to the gables, we should find little stonework. The general material is red and black brick, and these, combined with other materials in bands and ornamental patterns throughout, constitute the especial feature both internally and externally. The design therefore approaches to the Byzantine character in some measure; the intention being to produce effect by surface decoration. Externally, this building might perhaps be referred to by those who recognise a distinct character of architecture as consistent with “the northern energy,” and the circumstances of climate, and atmosphere. Externally, also, the window arches of the houses, consistent with the style, and yet with modern habits in practical construction—the bellfry of the tower without buttresses, or pinnacles, and the spire covered with slate, and interlaced by lead bands, and rising to a height of 222 feet to the top of the vane—will strike the attention, as not unconnected with the peculiar merits of the building, and yet also as departing from recent practice in revived Gothic architecture.—Internally, the design has points to which particular attention might usefully be directed. The ordinary modes of treating wall surface in interiors may be enumerated thus. We have the wall plastered to get a plain surface, as in the case of rough rubble walls. We see this left plain or enriched with decorative paintings, or figure subjects. In too many modern works—where the expense has made decoration out of the question—we have had the plaster jointed to imitate stone. In some buildings, the internal surface of the *structural* wall suffices; and when it can be made to do so, there are obvious advantages. The Byzantine method consisted in the application of colour by inlaying. Here

the pieces of mosaic being indestructible, the method was the best for durability, whilst æsthetic propriety of treatment was also attained. In the interior before us, an architect who is one of the chief representatives of the Gothic school could not offend us with an imitation of stonework. It should not now be necessary to say, in addition to the other reasons which would be advanced, that the evidence of attempt to show to the eye what it is manifest there is not, stamps ill success on the face of any work—an inferiority of a very different kind from that which must always attach to the most earnest exertions towards human excellence, and towards the realisation of beauty in art. In fact, to realise satisfaction with the work, the observer having any real perception of merit requires that there should be apparent, the striving after *perfection*, as far as the materials, whatever they may be, permit; not that there should be the confession of weakness. The architect in the case before us has worked well in this spirit, and has seized the advantages of all the principles of treatment we have noticed. Plain walling is treated decoratively in red and black brickwork, combined with stone; and round the arches, and elsewhere, glazed bricks of various colours are placed. Portions, however, are plastered, but these are intended to receive subjects in fresco. It had often been contended that the money spent in imitations of materials would, if judiciously applied, allow the use of real marble and granite. However that may be, we find such materials applied here to an unprecedented extent. In the piers of the nave, Peterhead granite and a French marble are employed, and the capitals are of alabaster. In the chancel, the main arch and the interior of the walls are also of alabaster. The tracery of the side arches is of the same material, and the shafts are of serpentine with white marble capitals. The ceiling is groined in alabaster and chalk-stone. Carving is profusely employed about the east end and elsewhere: many of the windows are already filled with stained glass; and no expense will be spared to complete the fittings in a consistent manner. Respecting the glass, however, the affectation of bad drawing, as indeed the editor of the 'Builder' has remarked, is to be reprehended. There is an open timber roof to the nave. Externally, the ridges of the roofs are finished with an ornamental cresting of open tracery in terra cotta.

Other works of the year, though numerous, we do not think, having regard to our limits, require the same detailed description. The Report of the Church Commissioners is published at an inconvenient time for our object. The last, the thirty-second, dated March 18, 1853, extends over two years. The previous Report had stated that 497 churches in all had been completed with the aid of the Commissioners. To that number are now added 22, viz. at Sandford, in Abingdon, Berks; Treverbyn, in St. Austell, Cornwall; Gwersyllt, in Gresford, Denbigh; St. Mary, Devonport; Hartlepool, Durham; Forest Gate, and Stratford Marsh, Essex; Lydbrook, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucester; Hockerill, Herts; Woolwich; Hulme, and at Rooden Lane, Prestwich, both near Manchester; Bessborough Gardens, in the parish of St. John, Westminster; Pilgwenlly, Newport, Monmouthshire; Northampton; Wed-

nesfield Heath, and St. Luke, Bilston, both near Wolverhampton; Tatworth, Chard, Somerset; South End, and at Broad Green, both near Croydon; and at South Ossett, Dewsbury, and Little London, Leeds, in Yorkshire. Accommodation is provided in the whole 22 churches for 13,658 persons, including 9,347 free seats for the poor. Some of these buildings were set down, as in progress, in the last volume but one. But besides these, there were in progress 28 churches to which grants had been made: those buildings being expected to be completed about the end of 1852, or in the course of the last year. We may range them in tabular form, thus:—

Place and Parish; in Counties.	Style and Character, as described.	Total Accommodation.	Architect's Estimate, including Commission.
			£. s. d.
BERKSHIRE:— Shippon,—Abingdon. .	Decorated; 14th century, with bell-turret.	214 (40 in pews.)	1,320 0 0
CORNWALL:— Pendeen District,—St. Just	Early English; tower . .	595	1,200 0 0
DENBIGHSHIRE:— Rhos Llanerchrugog,—Ruabon.	Norman; bell-turret . .	424 (36 in pews.)	2,200 0 0
DEVONSHIRE:— Sutton-on-Plym,—Charles, Plymouth.	Middle pointed, or decorated; tower.	563	3,085 11 0
DURHAM:— Hendon District,—Bishopswearmouth.	Gothic	560 (242 in pews.)	2,980 0 0
FLINTSHIRE:— Brynford,—Holywell .	Gothic; 12th century; bell-turret.	350 (72 in pews.)	2,060 0 0
GLAMORGANSHIRE:— Pont-y-Rhun,—Merthyr-Tydvil.	Early pointed; 13th century; bell-turret.	305 (96 in pews.)	1,355 6 3
Northern End,—Aberdare	Early English; bell-gable .	675 (17 in pews.)	1,795 0 0
LANCASHIRE:— St. Paul's District,—Burnley, Whalley.	Norman; tower and steeple	733 (376 in pews.)	2,181 0 0
Christ Church District,—Denton, Manchester.	Gothic; 14th century; tower and spire.	861 (360 in pews.)	4,500 0 0
MIDDLESEX:— St. John's District,—Limehouse.	Gothic; 13th century; turret.	800	5,000 0 0
Oakley Square,—St. Pancras.	Gothic; 14th century; tower and spire.	1,240 (690 in pews.)	8,000 0 0
St. Mark's District,—Albert Road, St. Pancras.	Gothic; 13th century; tower and spire.	1,241 (785 in pews.)	8,000 0 0
St. Matthias' District,—Stoke Newington.	Gothic	552	4,900 0 0
OXFORDSHIRE:— South Banbury,—Banbury	Gothic; 14th century; tower and spire.	928 (218 in pews.)	2,820 0 0
STAFFORDSHIRE:— Sneyd District,—Burslem	Gothic; 14th century; tower and spire.	600 (100 in pews.)	2,500 0 0
St. George's District,—Darlaston.	Gothic; 13th century . .	673 (152 in pews.)	3,000 0 9
Chesterton District,—Wolstanton.	Early English; 13th century; tower.	485 (153 in pews.)	2,023 12 0

Place and Parish ; in Counties.	Style and Character, as described.	Total Accommodation.	Architect's Estimate, including Commission.
			£. s. d.
SURREY :—			
Norwood,—Croydon . .	Gothic ; 13th century ; bell-turret.	305 (98 <i>in pews.</i>)	1,400 0 0
Lorrimore Road,—Newington.	Gothic ; 12th century ; tower and spire.	1,204 (611 <i>in pews.</i>)	6,000 0 0
WORCESTERSHIRE :—			
Langley District,—Hales Owen.	Gothic ; 14th century ; bell-gable.	400	1,520 0 0
Balsall Heath,—King's Norton.	Gothic ; 12th century ; tower.	1,113 (500 <i>in pews.</i>)	3,600 0 0
YORKSHIRE :—			
Cullingworth,—Bingley .	Gothic ; 13th century ; tower and steeple.	564	1,660 0 0
North Horton,—Bradford	Gothic ; 14th century ; tower.	806 (324 <i>in pews.</i>)	2,425 0 0
St. Paul, District,—Pudsey, Calverley.	Early English ; 12th century ; tower and spire.	519 (120 <i>in pews.</i>)	1,324 0 0
Barkisland,—Halifax .	Gothic ; 14th century ; bell-gable.	446 (150 <i>in pews.</i>)	1,350 0 0
Moorfields District,—Sheffield.	Early English	972 (395 <i>in pews.</i>)	1,750 0 0
Embsay,—Skipton . .	Perpendicular ; 15th century ; tower.	317	1,500 0 0

But this table gives far from a complete statement of the new works in progress during the past year, throughout the kingdom generally. The reports of the Incorporated Society do not give many particulars, but enable us to add as completed during the period from the end of July 1852 to July 1853 :—Stramshall, Uttoxeter; Kidmore End, Caversham; Hastings; the Ville of St. Gregory, Canterbury; Dale Head, Slaidburn; All Saints', Brighton; Askeine and Moss, both in Campsall, near Doncaster; Tunbridge, Railway Station; Great Marlow; Eastbury, Lamborne, Berks; Neithrup, Banbury; Lane Bridge, Burnley, Lancashire; Redbank, Blurton, Staffordshire; and Levesden, Watford, Herts. The report of the session commencing in November 1852, and ending July 1853, winds up with the statement that 123 places had been aided, viz. 35 for new churches, 21 for rebuildings, and 67 for enlarging, or for increasing seat-room. The amount granted was 14,745*l.* The number of additional sittings to be provided was 28,587, of which 24,233 were to be reserved for the poor inhabitants, including 7,517 for children of charity schools. These results are somewhat smaller than those of the previous year, as regards the head—*new* churches, “showing that there is a difficulty at present in originating such undertakings.”

The church at Oakley Square, in Camden Town, was noticed in last year's volume, and is still in progress.—The church of St. Mark, Regent's Park, has however been opened, and has some points worthy of notice. It consists of nave and aisles of nearly equal height, a chancel projecting but little externally, a porch, a tower

and spire at what would ordinarily be the north-west angle, and a turret spire with spirelet at the north-east. The building stands on ground sloping towards the canal, and this peculiarity of site has been turned to some account in the design. The east end has a seven-light traceried window, resembling the west window of Tintern Abbey. The west window is of five lights. In the aisles there are two tiers of windows, the upper range being triangular, and lighting the galleries. The enclosure walls and *chevaux-de-frise*, as well as the entrance gateway, are cleverly treated. Mr. Little is the architect. St. Anne's Church, Highgate Rise, has been erected and endowed by Miss Anne Barnett, as a memorial of her late brother, a partner in the firm of Sir Henry Meux and Co. Accommodation is provided for 600 persons, chiefly in pews. The height of the divisions, described as greater than that usually adopted, can hardly indicate any general desire to return to the old objectionable arrangement. The cost of the works was 7,000*l*. The style is early English. There is a western tower, and broach spire.—A new church has been erected in Warwick Square, Pimlico. It is calculated to hold 1,150 adults and children, partly in galleries, and cost, with the enclosure, warming apparatus and gas fittings, 9,350*l*. The style followed is the early "decorated." There is a clerestory, a west window with rich tracery, and at the north-west angle a tower with pinnacles and open parapet, and a spire. The chancel ceiling and the east wall have been decorated by Bulmer of Sheffield. An elaborate font has been presented by Mr. S. Cundy. Messrs. Cundy are the architects.—If we think that the question of appropriate character of church architecture, co-existent with originality in design, has not yet been solved, we should not omit to give praise for the clearness of perception with which individual architects have seized the characteristics of the several styles—a merit indeed not inconsistent with that of the higher order. The practical architect, it must always be recollected, has to *build*, however the æsthetics of the question may be unsettled. Mr. B. Ferrey, in the diverse character of his works of last year, gives sufficient reason to recognise his possession of the one requisite for original design, whilst he shows great skill in contrivance, and more novelty in the application of old styles to modern purposes, than is often met with. His church at Esher is in the early English style, plain in character, but good in proportions and grouping. It has a west tower and spire, and there are transepts to the chancel; that on the south forming a royal closet. The church holds 500 persons. Mr. Myers' contract was 4,000*l*., and the King of the Belgians is a liberal contributor.—The church at Eton is in the "decorated" style, with tower and spire. The aisles have segmental-headed windows, and the clerestory the same form alternated with pointed-headed windows. The church is to accommodate upwards of 1,000 persons. The contract is 8,143*l*. The first stone was laid by Prince Albert in September 1852, and the Queen has made two donations.—St. John's Church, Angell Town, North Brixton, also by Mr. Ferrey, is in the "perpendicular" style, with a chancel and west tower, both partly within the body of the church, a north porch, and a clerestory with

square-headed windows. The tower tells well, by reason of the comparative plainness and height of its lower stages. The belfry story has on each face, two two-light windows, and the tower terminates with an embattled parapet and plain octagonal pinnacles. The internal fittings are of oak; the roof timbers are of deal stained, with the intermediate spaces coloured blue. The pavement is of tiles, and the five-light east window is filled with stained glass. The materials are Kentish rag, with Bath-stone dressings, and Devonshire rag of a dark colour; the chief peculiarity of the design consisting in the manner in which the dark and light materials are disposed round the curves of the arches, and in chequers in the parapet of the tower. In some of the old churches, the tower has horizontal bands of lighter or darker materials, generally at irregular distances in the height, and, with very slight difference in the tint: the effect is very striking. The sittings in the present church are 1,150. The contract was 5,302*l*. The whole expense was borne by William Stone, Esq., of the Casino, Herne Hill, and the site was given by the owner of the estate, B. J. A. Angell, Esq.—Amongst Mr. Scott's works of the year is the church of the Holy Trinity at Rugby. It is a cross church, designed with central tower and spire rising to more than 200 feet. The chancel has side chapels, and there is a vestry with organ gallery over. The style may be called early "decorated." At the angle of the tower is an octagonal stair turret, crowned with a crocketed spirelet, and a similar turret of plainer character is appended to the north transept. The estimate was 6,566*l*.; but of this, 1,485*l*. belonged to the tower above the roof and the spire, which probably have not been proceeded with.—The church of St. John, at Fairfield, near Liverpool, would seem to deserve notice as an instance of cheap construction. It is designed to accommodate 1,050 persons, 300 of the seats being free. The style is late "decorated." The plan consists of nave and aisles, chancel with south aisle, vestry north of chancel, and a tower at the south-west, forming the porch. The tower has a spire with gilt cross: the whole height is 147 feet. The nave has arches of Bath stone, supported on moulded and polished shafts of dark grey Drogheda limestone, with moulded Bath-stone caps and bases. Stained glass windows, the ceiling of the chancel coloured blue, and powdered with gold stars, a seven-light brass *corona*, and tile pavement, are amongst the accessories which were complete at the consecration in January 1853. The total cost, exclusive of gifts, commission, organ, &c. was 4,100*l*. This would be 3*l*. 18*s*. 1*d*. per sitting, whereas the average of the diocese of Chester in the case of large churches, is set down by the Incorporated Society at 4*l*. 8*s*. a sitting; Manchester being however only 3*l*. 18*s*. The architect was Mr. Raffle Brown.—The church of St. John, Darlington, by Mr. John Middleton, appears to have a good feature in a stone screen under the western arch, for the support of the organ.—Hove Church, Sussex, has been erected from the designs of Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon, who, judging from the number of their works in all parts of the country, are successful men. The present building is a cross church, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire near the east end. The style is "decorated." The principal windows are of five

lights, with rich tracery, and the ball flower enrichment is used about the tower with good effect.

Many dissenting places of worship have been erected, but of these we have no exact particulars. The church at Preston for the Roman Catholics, of which a view was given some time back in the 'Builder,' was standing unfinished when the writer passed it some months since. The walls were not even completed, and the circular window, of elaborate tracery, in the gable, and the other features gave the effect of a picturesque ruin.—Chapels have, however, been completed elsewhere.

Our accounts from places out of England and Wales are but meagre: but at Derry, in Ireland, we hear of a Roman Catholic Cathedral, by Mr. M'Carthy, architect, with nave and aisles 120 feet long, and chancel 40 feet long, besides chapels, north porch, tower and vestries. The walls are of mica slate, with dressings externally of granite, and internally of Scotch sandstone. The style is early "perpendicular." The east window of the chancel is about 50 feet in height, and has nine lights; the west window, 38 feet high, has five lights. A large double door forms the entrance at the west, in the tower. The chancel arch is 61 feet high to the crown. The tower is enriched with niches, panelling and pinnacles, and was to be surmounted by a spire reaching to a height of 300 feet.—One of the most remarkable features in the present state of taste, and one which is very hopeful, is the change which has come over those denominations of Christians by whom all the graces of art, as applied to purposes of religion, were formerly held in abhorrence. Thus we find the Scotch Presbyterians seeking some kind of embellishment. Their church at Southampton is enriched with carved heads of the Queen and Prince Albert, and of various Scottish worthies. The Independents have also been at work, and the Methodists have, during some years past, erected a considerable number of chapels. As compared with the buildings of the Established Church, these works have both advantages and defects. They appear to us more specially adapted to their purpose, and to the form of worship: but in proportion of parts and elegance of details they often fail. The general arrangement of the school-room in the lower story, and the lofty ascent to the principal entrance, gives most of them a distinctive character. This has not been sufficiently accepted as a fact to which the decorative character should be made conformable, and the result is often the appearance of a bad attempt to imitate a building of the Roman Catholic or of the Established Church.

3. BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

The works at the Houses of Parliament during the past year have been chiefly connected with the internal finishing. Additions have been made to the height of the Victoria Tower; that part of the building in New Palace Yard, joining up to Westminster Hall, has been proceeded with, and there are now in progress, between St. Stephen's Porch and the Victoria Tower, the peers' private entrance, or carriage porch, and the peers' cloakroom—the latter mea-

suring about 80 feet by 30 feet. The residences of the speaker and others are also being fitted up. The Commons' private entrance was opened last Session. The House of Commons is much injured by the hasty alterations which have been from time to time, forced upon the architect. The last and most vexatious was the constructing the centre portion of the ceiling in glass panels, for the purpose of external lighting—a system good in the abstract, but which, here, not having been specially designed, is attended with much injury to the effect, and also danger from fire—in the deliberate opinion of the architect, who was not consulted. Certainly Sir Charles Barry has been no exception to the wrongs which from time immemorial appear to have been inflicted upon architects. Ministers who, being aware of the facts which formed answers to the charges, should have stood forward in defence, have been ever ready to seize that one ground for general agreement between parties, and only now and then has it been hinted that the architect was not present to justify himself. We are not sure that the best means were taken in the adherence to the present site and level, nor in the other matters connected with the instructions originally issued to architects. We doubt whether the Commissioners exactly understood what they meant by Elizabethan architecture. Opinions on art now afloat were not uttered fifteen years ago. But the work will still remain a monument of genius and indefatigable labour, and as the greatest work ever produced in so short a time. Referring to general accessories of the building—the new window in St. Stephen's Porch, which lights also the end of Westminster Hall, has been filled with stained glass, representing the coats of arms of the sovereigns. The effect is very rich. The chief merit of the design results from the introduction of a sufficient quantity of white glass. In the central hall twenty-four statues by Thomas, have been fixed in niches. They represent:—

Isabella, queen of John.

{ Henry III.	{ Richard II.	{ Edward IV.
{ Eleanor.	{ Anne.	{ Elizabeth.
{ Edward I.	{ Henry IV.	Edward V.
{ Eleanor.	{ Joan of Navarre	
{ Edward II.	{ Henry V.	{ Richard III.
{ Isabella.	{ Catherine.	{ Anne.
{ Edward III.	{ Henry VI.	{ Henry VII.
{ Philippa.	{ Margaret.	{ Elizabeth.

The filling of the spaces left for frescos proceeds slowly. Mr. Dyce has possession of the Queen's robing-room. The Royal Gallery has still its temporary fittings, but the richly coloured ceiling is complete.—The additions to Somerset House as yet finished, comprise merely the south end of the intended elevation, as shown in our last volume. The architect has manifested a very praiseworthy desire to preserve every feature of the character of the older buildings.

The portion which has been completed of the New Record Office—noticed when in progress, in the last volume—presents a mere

fragment of the intended work. The whole building will occupy an oblong piece of ground, and the principal front, towards the new street, will show a recessed centre and two wings. The centre is the part now finished. The entrance will be at the back. Some discussion has taken place as to the propriety of one feature of the plan, namely, the communication between the rooms. This has been thought to obviate the advantages of solid internal walls;—though the openings appear to have been adopted after careful consideration. As to style, the building would, perhaps, in ordinary phraseology be classed with the Houses of Parliament,—but this would convey little idea of the effect,—even leaving out of consideration the use of Kentish-rag stone for ordinary walling in the present building. The Tudor style is, in short, treated with considerable originality. The main effect results from the deep and lofty arched recesses, in which the windows above the basement are placed in three stories, with little space between. To obtain the necessary strength with the narrow piers, the great depth was required. There is a parapet of open tracery, and over every fourth pier—which is rather wider than the others—is a square pinnaele. The design shows that the angles of the wings are to be carried up in the form of towers, and there is also some intention of placing a main tower in the centre of the entrance front, with tall pinnacles and a lantern with a clock. This feature somewhat resembles the Continental town-halls.—Alterations have been made in the Royal Exchange of too much importance to be passed over. If our public architecture is to be allowed no emancipation from the architecture of shopkeepers, we shall still have to speak of Regent-street as our best work: the constant changes there negative all the attempts that were made to produce regular façades. Mr. Tite had, indeed, overcome the difficulty presented to him, but the building should have been preserved as he designed it. Granite bases are now ruthlessly cut way, and the effect of depth sacrificed, for considerations which should not be allowed to enter into the architecture of public buildings.—No less mortifying is the result of the decay of the stonework of the front of Buckingham Palace, so lately erected. The only remedy at hand, was that of painting. The façade will, therefore, possess some of the chief defects of a cement front. The new hall in the palace has, it is said, been decorated in colour; the ceiling displaying panels with heraldic insignia, monograms, wreaths of flowers, and mottoes. The ornaments of the architrave, frieze, and cornice also are enriched with colour.

Of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, perhaps the finest building in Europe, we should be glad to present particulars, but the response to inquiries in the town has been but meagre. The completion seems to advance slowly. The treatment of the approaches was lately the subject of controversy, which produced a reply from Mr. Cockerell, under whose direction the works would appear to be. The principal Assize Court-room has a most unfortunate reputation as to acoustic properties. Within the hall itself, we hear of walls lined with polished rose granite and coloured marbles, black marble balustrades, six pairs of bronze doors with open-

work panels and glazed, costing 300*l.* a pair; the ceiling enriched with armorial bearings in colour, and the pendentives of the vaulting with allegorical groups in relief; an elaborate encaustic-tiled floor, and an organ costing about 3,000*l.*, the bellows worked by a steam-engine.—A building adapted to similar objects at Leeds—though only *commenced* in the course of the year—is of sufficient importance for notice in this volume. The cost of the mere building will be 41,835*l.* The great hall is to hold 8,000 persons, and in the same building will be the assize and other courts, and the police and town's offices. The structure appears to stand on a good open site, and occupies a parallelogram of 250 by 200 feet. It has an elevated stylobate or platform, a peristyle and a surrounding enclosure, of Corinthian columns and pilasters, with entablature and attic, rising to about 65 feet. The principal front has a recessed portico of ten columns. It is approached by a flight of 25 steps, 135 feet in length, with large pedestals for sculpture. The hall is in the middle of the building, and a lofty tower is proposed. Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick is the architect.

The Town Hall and Law Courts at Cardiff, of which we give a view, have a frontage of about 175 feet. The buildings contain halls and apartments as under:—

GROUND FLOOR.

Entrance Hall; 36 feet, by 50 feet.

Police Court; 29 feet, by 19 feet (with Magistrates' retiring-room, and private entrance).

Merchants' Room; 36 feet, by 19 feet.

Staircase to One-pair Floor (oval on the Plan), 25 feet, by 19 feet.

Court Keeper's Apartments.

ONE PAIR FLOOR.

Corporation Room; 71 feet, by 36 feet, and 24 feet in height.

Refreshment or Retiring-room; 36 feet by 19 feet, and 18 feet in height; with lobbies, orchestra, ladies' retiring-rooms, &c.

IN THE REAR OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

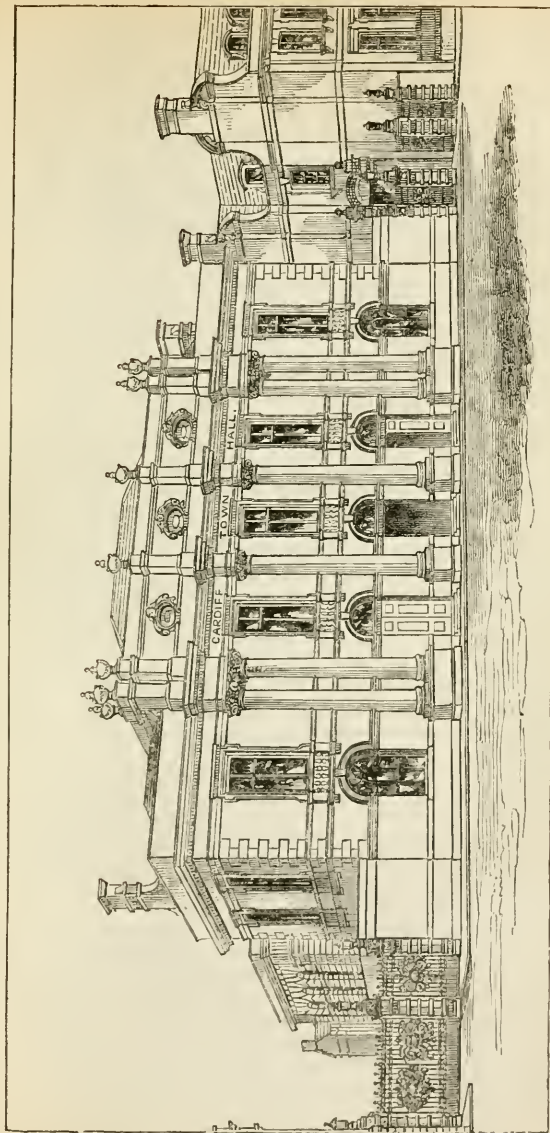
Crown Court; 45 feet, by 40 feet.

Grand Jury Room, Petty Jury Room, Judges', Barristers', and Waiting-rooms.

IN THE BASEMENT.

Cells for Prisoners, Office for Clerk of the Peace, Warming-apparatus, &c.

Ground is also apportioned for a *Nisi Prius* Court with its offices. The total cost of the present erection is about 10,500*l.*, and the *Nisi Prius* Court will probably cost about 3,000*l.* more. The design might, perhaps, not be appreciated as it deserves by those who have got a relish for the eccentricities which some architects appear to think the only means to catch public approval. Novelty is by no means unimportant, but it is just now too much run after;—though, after all, the thing really presented has seldom novelty of *design*. Even the striving after originality requires to be with constant reference to principles. A really good design in one of the classical styles is, on all grounds, what we are just now glad to see, and the present building seems to us to present many points of merit. Its details have been carefully studied. It will, however, be injured by the close iron-railing with which it is about being encased;—the constant mistake of the conservators of public buildings, who, in their excessive anxiety to protect a work,



The New Town Hall, Cardiff. — HORACE JONES, Architect.

screen its features, most important to effect. A single bar, like that at the front of the Museum of Geology, in Piccadilly, or those to the areas of some of the recent shop-fronts, would be sufficient; and no other course, we are very sure, would have been recommended by the architect in the present case,—Mr. Horace Jones. Moreover, we trust the English people will shortly be led to appreciate works of art; but they must be accustomed to the use of them before they can be expected to protect them. In the meanwhile, the police must increase their vigilance, and other means open to municipal authorities must be adopted. The building adjoining, of which part appears in the view, was designed for the judges' lodgings—but is not yet commenced.

A building at Uttoxeter, for general municipal purposes, with accommodation for a literary institution, savings' bank, concerts and meetings, has just been commenced, under Mr. T. Fradgley, architect.—A town hall was commenced in June, with a cattle-market adjoining, at Louth, from the designs of Mr. P. Bellamy. It is contracted for at 5,927*l.*, and has a rusticated basement, Ionic entrance, and red brick and stone dressings. The public room is 100 feet in length.—The erection of Corn Exchanges still continues. One at Hitchin is, internally, perhaps the most original and striking, as regards the arrangement of the roof and supports, and the manner of admitting the light. At Louth, a Corn Exchange was commenced a few days after the town hall, under the same architect, and is contracted for at 2,600*l.* The front is described as in the Italian style, "of three orders," with a balustrade and carved arms. A good flight of steps leads to the entrance. The principal room is 74 feet by 34 feet 6 inches, and 25 feet in height, lighted by skylights covering the whole area, divided by the cross-beams, which are supported by trusses at the ends. The new Corn Exchange at Liverpool has been only partly opened, after rebuilding some of the arches which had given way, and on a different plan. The entire site will extend to Brunswick-street, where the elevation will be of stone, and have a frontage of 111 feet.

Little has come before us in relation to the building of prisons. The same model plan has of late years been followed in most cases; but the alteration in the system of transportation will, we suppose, speedily require a complete review of the question of prison discipline. The borough gaol of Liverpool at Walton, was to be completed last summer; and Mr. R. B. Critchlow, architect, of Southampton, has in hand the works for a prison for that town.

Proceeding to buildings of a different character: Mr. Hullah's Music Hall in Long Acre has been lengthened, and a large staircase and entrance-hall have been added, under the direction of Mr. W. Westmacott. The small portion of building in the main street has the principal doorway—with a rusticated archivolt, rising from plain pilasters—and above, in three stories, are the windows—projecting, and having mullions and angle pilasters. The materials are red brick and stone, and the whole is effective; though the weakness of the angles, we believe, was not part of the architect's design. The hall and staircase display arches rising from columns,

and in the spandrils are to be heads of celebrated composers. In the stairs, judgment has been shown in the means for providing against crowding. Half of those coming down can be passed out at the back of the building and half at the front. The great hall is now 121 feet 6 inches long, 55 feet 5 inches wide, and about 40 feet in height, and has a wooden ceiling, with sloping sides, framed in compartments, which can be raised slightly for ventilation. A basso-relievo and some coloured enrichments are being introduced.—The Music Hall at Bradford, by Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, displays externally a rusticated basement, having arches of entrance with carved key-stones, and deeply-recessed windows. There is some other carving about windows, but the entrance seems too little enriched. Above is an order of Corinthian columns and pilasters. The height to the top of pediment is 77 feet. The interior is the best part of the building. The entrance vestibule is 46 feet by 25 feet. Here rises the grand staircase, with bronze candelabra, 12 feet in height. The grand hall is 152 feet by 76 feet, and 54 feet high, and will seat 3,350 persons. It is divided into area, stalls, and gallery. The stalls, 12 feet above the area, have their fronts enriched with scroll-work and emblematic figures. The orchestral end is semicircular. The ceiling and cove above the cornice are panelled, and enriched with fruit and flowers. The lighting by night is by a continuous line of jets placed above the cornice. The cost was 13,000*l*.

There are other works of the year which might, perhaps, fall under this head; but we pass to another section, merely noticing that a competition is afloat amongst local architects for the rebuilding of the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, an edifice of historic interest, and to which we hear it is proposed to give much architectural importance.

4.—BUILDINGS—EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

The principal rooms and decorations at the British Museum were finished previous to the period of which we now treat; but a long gallery has been arranged for part of the Assyrian marbles—which engross much of the limited space.—By far the most important work under this head is the Sydenham Crystal Palace. The original proposal as to time of opening could not be adhered to; but there is little doubt that the building and some of its chief contents will be ready by May, 1854. We can hardly convey an idea of the extent of the scheme to which the building and grounds are to be subservient, or of the magnitude of the works themselves, without the risk of being thought capable of misleading those of our readers who have not made themselves acquainted with the company's intentions, and with the "reports," or who have not been within the building itself. There, it has been contemplated to do all that was done in 1851 for the illustration of modern art and manufactures, with the addition of an extensive museum of works of ancient and mediæval art from all countries, of minerals, representations of antediluvian animals, and specimens in all branches of zoology and botany. With these the scheme comprises the illustration of the science of ethnology, by the representation of individuals from

all races, habited and placed as they lived. The gardens are of great extent, laid out with special reference to purposes of recreation, and those of an instructive collection of trees and plants, and the fountains and water-works are to be on a more extensive scale than those of Versailles. The building alone, though shorter than that in Hyde Park, greatly exceeds it as a structural work. The chief differences are in the increased heights in each part, the introduction of two additional transepts, and the greater dimensions generally of the central transept, the arched roofs throughout the centre divisions, and the projection internally of pairs of columns, 24 feet apart, in advance of the general line, for the support of the main arched ribs, at distances of 72 feet in the length of the building. Some of the chief defects of the old building are, therefore, got rid of; but the equal repetitions of the same casting, and of stories, are retained, as well as flat roofs to the aisles. We should notice the introduction on the garden side of an under-story, rendered necessary by the slope of the ground. This will be devoted to machinery. On that side is a noble terrace, with flights of steps and sculpture. It would be well if other buildings had features at all approaching this, as conducive to the effect of the structure itself. The magnitude of the mass, and the main outline, are striking; but the omission of domes at the intersections, as proposed by Sir Charles Barry, is to be regretted, and the detached towers, which are mainly to serve as chimney shafts, should have been in better taste. We can hardly give an idea of the works of art already accumulated. Courts, built and decorated as representations of the different styles of architecture, and casts of sculpture and ornament from galleries and buildings throughout Europe, are now profusely supplied near our own doors. Never before were there the same means of education in art. In the Moorish style of architecture, a portion of the Alhambra, with the Fountain of the Lions, is reproduced. One of the refreshment courts is fitted up as a representation of part of a Pompeian house, with pictorial and decorative enrichments of exquisite beauty. It is further contemplated to form the main part of the building as a winter garden. It remains only to state that ample means of access are being provided; and we sincerely trust that the directors will reap some pecuniary advantage from an undertaking which really seems to be above the level of ordinary commercial undertakings.

The Dublin Exhibition Building, noticed last year, is, perhaps, yet the most successful design for a building of this nature. The plan had as its main features three halls, 425 feet in length, with semicircular roofs. But it became necessary to increase this space: two other halls were, therefore, added, and a long range of buildings at the back for models, carriages, and agricultural implements, with other apartments. The chief feature in the department of manufactures has been said to be the artistic impress, considered the peculiar emanation from Irish character; but we confess we have not been able to detect any high merit of this kind. The real interest of the Exhibition was certainly in the collection of pictures. So valuable an opportunity for comparison of works was never before presented. Mr., now Sir John, Benson, was the architect.

Another work completed is the Panopticon Institution in Leicester-square. The style—Saracenic—would be open to objections before hinted at. The question is not that of “adapting to a northern climate the architecture of a southern one.” We cannot afford to have every building of a previous style depreciated whenever the popular eye is caught by a fresh work, however meritorious in many respects. We are glad that Mr. T. H. Lewis is not to be charged with seeking this “novelty”—“likely to be attractive”—for we have seldom seen more real design, both in art and construction, than the interior of the building displays. An architect who could effect so much would have had no need to quit an existing style. The chief feature is the rotunda, formed by tiers of columns and horseshoe-shaped arches supporting the several galleries, the whole crowned by a dome. The break in the circle produced by the large recess for the organ is to be regretted. Positive colour and gilding are profusely employed; and Derbyshire alabaster, serpentine stone, glass mosaie, and enamelled slate, scagliola, silvered glass, and brass-work, are made the vehicles of much clever design. The chief light is obtained from a large opening at the top, and from some star-shaped windows along the middle of the dome. By night the numerous pendant lights produce a good effect. The interior is adapted for purposes similar to those of the Polytechnic Institution, but is more suitable for lectures to a large audience, and the apparatus for illustrating is on an adequate scale. The exterior is less satisfactory, the colour being, we think, generally too dark and gaudy. But as a lesson for the proper treatment of stuccoed buildings much may be learned from it; and the introduction of encaustic tiles is a good idea. The anxiety to show that the minarets *may be made* useful, we should interpret as testimony in favour of the justice of our objections to the style. The entrance is formed by a porch, with horseshoe-headed arch—in Ransome’s artificial stone—supported by pillars with shafts of serpentine. These materials are therefore exposed to a severe test, and we shall be glad if the reasonable doubts as to durability in the latter case can be removed,—since it is of so much importance in the purposes of art, that the beautiful materials of our own country should be brought into economic use.

At Edinburgh,* the carcase of the new building for the Scottish National Gallery and Royal Scottish Academy has been completed. The building appears to be divided in the same manner as the National Gallery in London. In the sculpture-room the light is admitted at the sides of the ceiling.—A competition for the London building is expected, but strong opinions are not wanting in favour of the present site.—As one of many evidences of educational advancement, the enlargement of the Salford Public Library and Museum is pleasing. The new reading-room measures 75 feet by 30 feet, and the picture-gallery above is of the same size. There is a grand staircase with sculpture; a room 60 feet long for the foreign natural history specimens, and other apartments. Messrs. Travis

* We take the opportunity here of correcting an error respecting Edinburgh, in the ‘Companion to the Almanac’ for 1853. At page 206, *Calton Hill*, where the reservoir is stated to be, was a misprint for *Castle Hill*.—ED.

and Mangnall have made this alteration in an old house with much skill.

The educational establishments commenced or in progress during the past year, are very numerous, and some of them are on a large scale. St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, by Mr. Carpenter, in the "middle-pointed" style, covers nearly two acres. The Medical Benevolent College lately commenced at Epsom, is to be about 1,000 feet in length. The Church of England Educational Institution at Bolton, deserves mention as a picturesque design in the "decorated" style by Mr. Potter; as also do the Commercial Travellers' Schools at Pinner, by Messrs. Lane and Ordish.—The plan of the Industrial School for Whitechapel, at Forest Gate, Essex, of which Messrs. Aickin and Capes are the architects, is here given as an example of arrangement which has been praised by the best authorities. The principal building, three stories in height—a large Italian structure of red and white Suffolk bricks—affords accommodation for 600 children. The schools, in accordance with the suggestions of the Educational Board, are near to the dining-hall, and have class and day-rooms attached. These as well as the dormitories and play-grounds can be conveniently superintended by the assistants. There is also a detached infirmary affording accommodation for 80 patients, and an entrance lodge. The whole ground is 12 acres, of which the portion in front is to be made into an ornamental garden, and that in the rear into a farm. It may be useful to state that the superficial area of the buildings is 28,000 feet. Their cubical contents are 914,000 feet; and the total cost, including all fittings, 15,000*l*.

REFERENCE TO PLAN.

MAIN BUILDING.

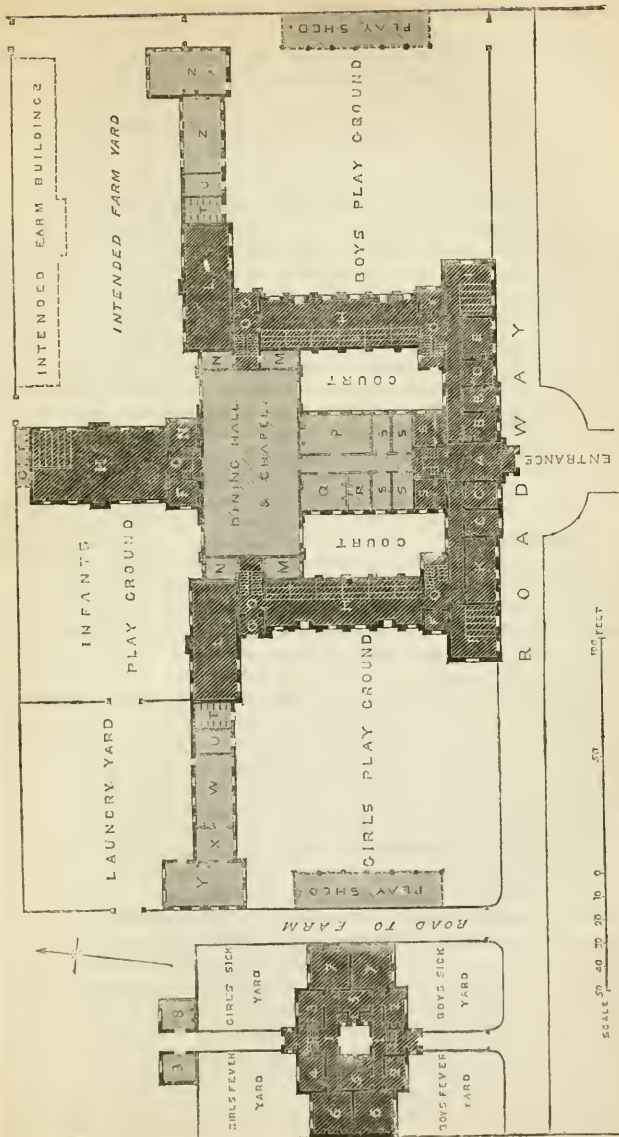
A.—Entrance Hall, with Board Room over.	H H.—School-rooms.	Q.—Scullery.
B B.—Master's Rooms.	I I.—Class-rooms.	R.—Servants' Hall.
C C.—Matron's Rooms.	K.—Needlework-room.	S S S.—Stores.
D.—Chaplain's Room.	L L.—Day-rooms.	T T T.—Privies.
E.—Officers' Dining Room.	M M.—Lavatories.	U U.—Plunge Baths.
F F.—Schoolmaster and Mistress's Rooms.	N N.—Caps and Bonnets.	W.—Wash-house.
G G.—Children's Entrance Porches.	O O.—Stairs to Dormitories.	X.—Drying-closet.
	P.—Kitchen.	Y.—Laundry.
		Z Z.—Workshops.

INFIRMARY.

1. 1. Entrance and Stairs. 2. 2. Surgery and Dispensary. 3. Kitchen. 4. Nurses' Day-room. 5. Nurses' Bed-rooms. 6. 6. Fever Wards. 7. 7. Sick Wards. 8. Wash-house. 9. Dead-house.

Note.—The lighter portions of Plan are only one story in height.

Messrs. Aickin and Capes are also the architects of a school in the Elizabethan style at Nottingham, for the blind of the midland counties. It is L shaped, one arm being appropriated to males, the other to females; at the angle is the shop for the sale of articles manufactured by the inmates, forty of whom can at present be accommodated. The plan seems to have been carefully arranged. The basement is composed of a warm buff limestone from Bulwell, the remainder is faced with Coppermould red bricks, with dressings, &c., of Duffield white stone: the interior finishings are plain. The area



Plan of the Whitechapel Industrial Schools, Forest Gate, Essex.—AICKIN AND CAPES, *Architects*.

of buildings is 5,800 feet, the cubical contents are 212,600 feet, and the total cost, including fittings 3,000*l*.

Of school buildings of moderate dimensions, those at North Brixton, by Mr. Ferrey, at St. Mary's Redcliffe, by Mr. Godwin; and at Margate, by Mr. G. Mair, are all that we can here mention; but, by the aid of the Committee of the Council of Education, much is being done towards remedying a long neglect of national education.

5. MISCELLANEOUS SANITARY AND OTHER WORKS.

The baths and washhouses for St. Giles' and St. George's, Bloomsbury, were erected from the designs of Mr. P. P. Baly and Mr. G. Pownall, at a cost of 11,150*l*. The front, in red brick, has heavy cement dressings, which do not please us; but internally great skill and contrivance are shown in bracketing out part of the upper floor, and supporting the roof, and in preserving ample light. The baths are partly of zine, partly of porcelain, and partly of enamelled iron. Mr. Baly is engaged also in superintending two establishments of the same kind in St. George's, Hanover Square, and one in Bermondsey.—Messrs. Ashpitel and Whichcord have just completed a work of this kind in Lambeth of some importance, both in size, and in the fact of its being undertaken by a company. At Bilston, the building by the same architects has returned the expenditure three times over. In Lambeth 8,000 bathers, and 700 washers per diem can be accommodated. The first-class swimming bath is the largest in London, and is covered by a picturesque open timber roof decorated with colour, and is partly supplied by a fountain. An infant school for mothers to leave their children, while washing, is a good feature.—For a different class of persons, at Buxton, baths have been erected, displaying some skill in contrivance. Of these complete illustrations have appeared in 'The Builder.'

Some of the hospitals have been much extended of late. Middlesex Hospital is one of them. King's College Hospital, near Lincoln's-Inn-fields, is being rebuilt.—To the Royal Free Hospital have been added a theatre, a lecture-room, museum, library, and anatomical school, also an additional ward. Mr. Horace Jones is the architect. The Manchester Infirmary, after many changes, has been crowned with a dome—very superior in design to the pseudo-Greek character of the building.—Under this head we may chronicle the commencement of the City Cattle Market in Copenhagen Fields; but the works are hardly far enough advanced for particulars.

Merthyr Tydfil now contains the largest workhouse in South Wales. It is a plain substantial building in the Tudor style, and is situated on the side of a very uneven hill, whose summit is crowned with an artificial mound at least 60 feet high, composed of the shale from the neighbouring coal-mines, and denominated "a tip." The difficulties of the site have been successfully overcome by Messrs. Aickin and Capes, whose plan comprises a main building in the form of a + the wards being placed in pairs, back to back, with separate yards for each class, six in number, exclusive of children; an infirmary, entrance lodge, and all the necessary outbuildings,—together affording

accommodation for 500 inmates. Hammer-dressed stone, from the neighbouring quarries, is the material used in the construction.

The superficial area of the buildings is 24,000 feet, the cubical contents are 640,000 feet, and the total cost, including fittings, 8,000*l*.

6.—BUILDINGS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The increase in the number of Insurance Companies has caused many alterations in fronts of buildings, though unfortunately most of these have been effected with cement, and have no important architectural character. In some cases, however, stone fronts have been designed, and with considerable success. The last and most meritorious of such buildings was the Queen's Assurance Office and Commercial Chambers near Guildhall, by Mr. Sancton Wood. In Birmingham, the Unity Fire Insurance Offices have a rusticated basement, windows of varied design, a cantilever cornice containing windows, and figures at the top of Britannia supported by Prudence and Justice. In the centre of the building three windows are grouped together in the Venetian manner, with superimposed orders. The architect is Mr. S. Hemming.

In the city of London, the good design, sometimes met with in the lower stories of buildings under adverse circumstances—is beginning to prevail. The new kind of opening first used by Professor Cockerell, formed by stiling the segmental head some distance above the capitals or impost mouldings, has come into common fashion. A building in New Cannon Street exhibits such arrangement, with the introduction of star-shaped ornaments in the capitals and spandrels, to much advantage. One of the most recent buildings in that neighbourhood is for the joint occupancy of the Merchants' and Tradesmen's Life Assurance Society, Johnson's Bank, and the Screw Steam Shipping Company, the latter Company, as we understand, bearing the extra expense of the front. The Italian character, with varied window dressings, prevails, and the design has been carefully treated.—A very large warehouse for Messrs. Cook, Son, and Co. has been completed on the south side of St. Paul's Church Yard. Any additional interference with the hoped-for increase of the space round the cathedral, is of course to be regretted, and public attention has been directed to the danger from fire, through the unexplained non-compliance with the provisions of the Buildings' Act. Looking at the exterior, there are window dressings, strings, and a bold cornice, all in cement; and red bricks are introduced in patterns. But the unmitigated curve of the front—occurring, too, towards one end only—and the too equal and similar arrangement of the stories, would alone spoil the result. Internally, however, there is not only considerable effect in the oval staircase and well-holes for light, and in such ornament as the architect has been allowed to introduce, but there is great skill in planning the whole of the enormous structure. Every part of the building—even the cellar—receives a good light. The architect was Mr. Knowles.—The really meritorious works of the day, in warehouse architecture, seem to us the buildings in Manchester, before alluded to. The chief merit of

these is due to Mr. E. Walters, who appears to be the *beau ideal* of an artist architect. His works display remarkable skill in grouping, and an industry in the invention of happy bits of detail, which in these latter days is most refreshing. We have engraved one of his latest works, and in the same view appears part of another. It must be recollected that such buildings are either wholly of stone, like those shown, or of brick with stone dressings, and with the materials at command, and the class of buildings, it would be difficult to produce better effect. A warehouse now in progress in Lower Mosley Street, Manchester, displays his peculiar merits. It has



A Warehouse at Manchester.—EDWARD WALTERS, Architect.

massive angles and doorways, and deep recesses, and opposes no obstacle to perfect convenience for business purposes, yet it is not without much skill and frequent carved enrichments. The warehouse engraved has a frontage of 75 feet, and a height of 72 feet. At Saltaire, near Bradford, a large mill has been built by Mr. Titus Salt, under Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson. It forms the commencement of a town, in which every contrivance for the comfort

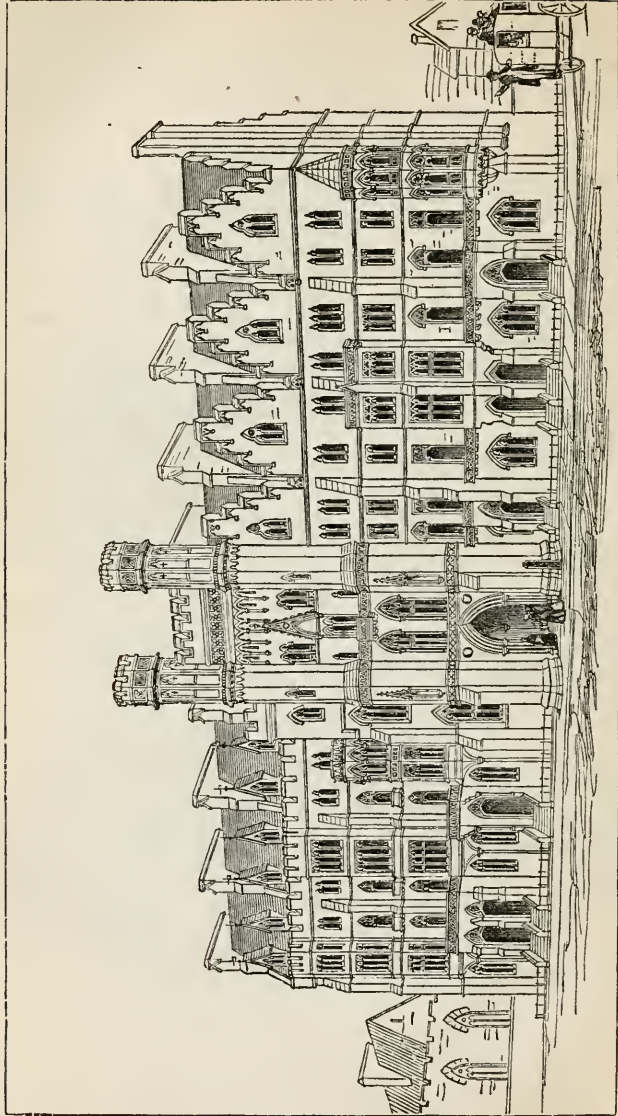
and educational and moral condition of the workpeople seems to be about to be provided.—A large horse and carriage bazaar has been erected on ground near the Elephant and Castle, Newington, and may be examined with advantage with regard to ventilation and other important points in the construction of stables. Mr. S. Eyre, of Liverpool, was the architect.

7.—PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

We have little to set forth under this head. At Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire, a picturesque residence has been completed for the Earl of Ducie, under Mr. Teulon. Grittleton House is a work which we could hardly praise, either for arrangement of plan, or external design. Caversham Park, the residence of Mr. Crawshay, has been rebuilt since the fire by Mr. Jones. It is a very good Palladian building. Of Balmoral House, no drawings seem to have come to London; but the works are said to be in active progress. But, as the latest effort of one whose opinion would claim to be heard on the subject of style, the houses which are being completed near the end of Westminster Abbey would demand an illustration. They have been set back a considerable distance. The archway in the centre gives access to Dean's Yard. The effort of Mr. G. G. Scott has been to accommodate a style suited to the locality, to the requirements of ordinary houses. In a more distant locality, probably, whilst founding his design upon the mediæval style, the architect would have departed from it more freely than he felt able to do, as he would consider himself under the shadow of the Abbey.

We have necessarily left many works unnoticed: the monuments erecting about the country, the railway stations, the great engineering works, such as the Holyhead Harbour, where a vast step in construction would appear to be made, would all call for notice, did space permit.

NOTE.—The Editor of the "Companion to the Almanac" is fortunate in having this year secured the assistance of a writer, who in this article, which has long formed a feature of the work, is desirous to condense as much information as is consistent with his narrow limits, in connexion with the enforcement of general principles of taste, rather than the indulgence of individual censure. The object of such an article is, first, to record what has been done of general interest; and, secondly, to lead the public a little onward in forming correct opinions upon a great branch of art, in which, unfortunately, too many of the public feel themselves called upon to decide upon plans, and express strong sentiments upon results, without any knowledge whatever.



New Entrance to Dean's Yard, and Houses in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. — G. G. Scott, Architect.

XV.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

From September, 1852, to November, 1853.

Sept. 10. General Urquiza, whilst on his way to open the National Congress of the Argentine Confederation, is deposed by a revolutionary movement at Buenos Ayres, headed by the members of the Chamber lately dissolved by the Provisional Director.

22. From this date to the 11th of October, violent shocks of earthquake are felt in the Philippine Islands; the city of Manilla is partially destroyed.

Oct. 9. Prome captured by General Godwin.

24. Death of Daniel Webster, the American statesman, in his 70th year, at his seat Marshfield, near Boston.

29. A protocol signed at London, securing the succession to the throne of Greece to the line of the princes of Bavaria, who will ascend the throne with full rights, having previously adopted the religion of the Greek Church.

Nov. 2. The city of Sacramento, in California, totally destroyed by fire.

4. The French Senate meets in conformity with a decree of the Prince President, under the presidency of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, to take into consideration the message of the Prince President respecting a change in its constitution. Immediately a proposition for modifying the constitution, signed by ten senators, is handed to the President, and the bureaux having unanimously agreed to take the proposition into consideration, it was read aloud in the Senate, and transmitted to the Minister of State. A committee was also appointed to prepare a *Senatus-Consultum* on the subject.

4. The Princess Carola Vasa (who, it was rumoured, about this time, was soon to be married to the Prince President of the French Republic) is received into the Catholic Church, at Marovetz, in Moravia, by the bishop of Brunn.

5. Death of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, grandson of the Empress Josephine, and son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia; he was born Oct. 2, 1817.

7. The article of the *Senatus-Consultum* reported on the preceding day, is discussed by the French Senate, and adopted. The ballot being taken, the *Senatus-Consultum* was passed by 86 out of 87 senators, and signed by all the members present. Immediately after this sitting, all the senators present proceed in full costume to St. Cloud, where they place the *Senatus-Consultum* in the hands of the Prince, whom it calls to the empire. The Prince Jerome resigns his office of President of the Senate. A decree of the Prince President convokes the French people in its *comices*, for the 21st and 22nd of November, to accept or reject the following *Plebiscite*, "The French people wills the resuscitation of the imperial dignity, in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with hereditary in his direct legitimate or adoptive descendants, and gives to him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as mentioned in the *Senatus-Consultum* of this day."

9. Address from the ladies of England (prefaced by a letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury) to the women of the United States, urging the latter "to raise their voices for the removal of the horrors of slavery from the Christian world."—A shock of earthquake felt at Liverpool, Holyhead, and Manchester, about 4 h. 30 m. A.M.—The

Lord Mayor of London sworn into office; there was no procession in consequence of the near approach of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.—Death of the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Naples.

10. The body of the Duke of Wellington removed from Walner Castle to Chelsea Hospital, to lie in state.

12. A protest from the Comte de Chambord against the establishment of the empire, appears in the Paris journals; it is dated from Frohsdorf, Oct. 25.

13. The public admitted to view the body of the Duke of Wellington, at Chelsea Hospital. From the pressure of the crowd, several persons were seriously hurt, and a few lost their lives.

17. A decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, re-establishing the penalty of death for the graver crimes against the peace, religion, &c., and confers exceptional powers upon the authorities.

18. Public funeral of the Duke of Wellington; whose remains were deposited by those of Nelson in the vault under the dome of St. Paul's.—The body of the Abbé Gioberti arrives in Turin, from Paris.

21. On this day and the morrow the electors of France vote on the question of the establishment of the empire.—Pegu taken by the British Indian army.

22. A rule nisi granted in the Court of Queen's Bench, for a new trial in the case of *Achilli v. Newman*, on the ground of the former verdict being against evidence.

23. Three vessels arrive in the Thames, from Australia, with upwards of seven tons of gold on board. One of the ships (the 'Eagle,') made the passage from Melbourne to the Downs, in 76 days.—Judgment against the Crown in the Irish Queen's Bench, on Attorney-General Napier's notice to quash the inquisition finding a verdict of wilful murder against the soldiers in the Six-mile Bridge affray.—A Montenegrin force under Prince Daniel, surprises and captures the fortified Turkish fort of Zabljak, on the lake of Scutari, in Albania.

26. From this date till the 22nd of December, violent earthquakes are felt in the islands of Java, Banda, Ceram, Amboyna, Ternati, and elsewhere in the Indian Archipelago.

December 1. The French Corps Legislatif proclaims the definitive result of the voting on the *Plebiscite*, respecting the re-establishment of the empire, as follows:—Ayes, 7,864,189; Noes, 253,145; Null, 63,326. The Legislative Body and the Senate then proceed to St. Cloud to present the result to the Prince President, who in accepting the empire takes the title of Napoleon III.

2. The Prefect of the Seine proclaims the empire from the Hotel de Ville, in Paris. The Emperor Napoleon III. enters his capital in triumph. The Senate fixes the civil list of the Emperor at 30 millions of francs.

3. A Birmese force invests Pegu, and cuts off all communication with the garrison; a relieving force consisting of marines and European soldiers is driven back with loss. Soon after a British force of 2400 men despatched from Rangoon defeats the besiegers and relieves Pegu.

4. The town of Laghouat, in southern Algérie, taken by assault by the French, under General Pelissier.—Severe shocks of earthquake at Acapulco, of which the principal buildings are destroyed; the ground opened in the principal square, and threw out volumes of smoke.

5. Great floods in the Tyne, occasioned by heavy rains; many vessels were driven on shore and lost or seriously damaged.

8. The Lord Mayor of London's inauguration dinner takes place; it had been deferred from the 9th of November, in deference to the memory of the Duke of Wellington.

9. Crowded public meetings held in London and all the larger towns of England about this time, to oppose the contemplated doubling of the house-tax.—The Duke of Valencia (General Narvaez) receives orders to quit Madrid in 24 hours for Vienna. He withdraws to Bayonne, whence on the 15th he addressed a strong remonstrance to the queen, against his exile.

11. Abd-el-Khader leaves Amboise for Marseilles, *en route* for Brusa, in Asia Minor.

14. Advices from Havannah announce a decisive battle between the emperor Soulouque and the Haytians. The emperor was defeated with great loss.—The emperor of Austria leaves Vienna for Dresden and Berlin.

15. The Turkish frontier from Duleigno, northwards, blockaded by the Turkish fleet, in order to prevent the Montenegrins from receiving munitions of war or provisions by sea.

17. Resignation of the Derby Ministry.—The emperor of Austria arrives in Berlin.

18. An imperial decree of Napoleon III. appoints the ex-king Jerome and his male heirs successors to the throne of the French empire.

20. Mr. Gladstone, M. P., insulted at the Carlton Club by some Tory members, who had been entertaining Major Beresford on his alleged acquittal by the Committee on the Derby election.—General Cathcart in an action on Berea mountain, in the Orange sovereignty in South Africa, defeats the Basitos (Kafir tribe), whose chief, Moshesh, had failed to pay a fine of 10,000 head of cattle.—A proclamation of the Governor-General of India annexes Pegu, as a province to the British territory in India.

22. The civil marriage bill of the Sardinian ministry, after its condemnation by all the Sardinian bishops and its defeat in the senate, is withdrawn by the Government.

26. A violent hurricane sweeps over London and a great part of England and Ireland during the night, doing vast injury to buildings and shipping; many lives were lost at sea.

28. The property of the Augustinian Monks of the Hospices of the Great St. Bernard and the Simplon, sold at Martigny.—At a Privy Council held at Windsor Castle the Ministry of the Earl of Derby resign their seals of office, which are transferred to the members of the new government under the Earl of Aberdeen.—Buenos Ayres invested by the troops of General Urquiza, under Colonel Lagos.

30. The Government of Mexico blockades Vera Cruz, which had pronounced in favour of a revolutionary movement, headed by Guadalupe.

Jan. 1, 1853. The deposits of gold during the past year, in the United States' mint, amounted to 51,059,295 dols., and the coinage to 51,505,638 dols.

3. The church of Sainte Geneviève (late the Pantheon,) in Paris, reopened for divine worship.

4. General Cass proposes in the American Senate, a resolution (which was ordered to be printed), declaring against "the establishment in future of any European colony on the American continent."

5. The emperor of China legalizes the importation of opium into his dominions, for the acquisition of revenue.

6. News from Birmah, announces the forcing of the stockade of the Aeng Pass, by Captain Nuthall; the deposition or abdication of the King of Ava, whose brother on mounting the throne had sent proposals to General Godwin.—General Arista, president of Mexico, resigns his power, a revolution having broken out in many of the states, and the Government troops having been defeated in a regular engagement.

11. The mail steamer 'Australian,' arrives at Plymouth, from Adelaide (which she left on the 5th of October), with 222,293 ounces of gold (800,000*l.*) on board besides the "Victoria Nugget," a magnificent mass of virgin gold from the Bendigo diggings, weighing 340 oz. The passengers on board were said to have above 200,000*l.* in their hands.

12. The Prussian Chamber adopts, without discussion, a bill which modifies the constitution by fixing the general elections for the second Chamber. at intervals of six years, and rendering the session of the Legislature biennial, instead of annual, as at present.—At a meeting of the council of the Irish Tenant League, held in their rooms in Dublin, a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of Messrs. Keogh, Sadleir, and Monsell, in taking office under Lord Aberdeen, was passed by a large majority.—At a meeting of the London Ethnological Society, a letter was read by Dr. Hodgkin, which stated that the Murray river, in Australia, had been explored by Captain Darling, and found to be navigable for 1,000 miles from its mouth.

15. A retaliatory address from "the women of the United States of America to their sisters, the women of England," in reply to the Stafford House address on American slavery, appears in the *Economist* of this day.

17. The Australian mail, received this day, announces the discovery of extensive gold-fields in New Zealand, in the neighbourhood of Goulburn.

19. Grahovo stormed by the Turks; a Turkish army of 20,000 men under Omar Pasha, is in possession of all Montenegro except the mountains.—Mr. John Sadleir, the Ministerial candidate for re-election at Carlou, defeated by Mr. Alexander, a Tory; the votes were 97 and 91.

20. On this the 15th day of polling at Oxford University, Mr. Gladstone is returned by a majority of 124 over Mr. Percival. The gross poll gave, for Gladstone, 1022, for Percival, 898.—The arguments on the motion for a new trial in the case of *Achilli v. Newman*, opened in the Queen's Bench.

22. The Emperor Napoleon III., in a speech delivered in the Tuileries to members of the Senate and Corps Legislatif announces the proposal of his marriage with Mademoiselle de Montijo, Duchess of Teba.—Advices from Egypt, published this day, bring tidings of the discovery of a buried city near the first cataract of the Nile.

27. The annual session of the Peace Congress opens at the Corn Exchange, Manchester.

30. Marriage of Napoleon III. to Mdle. de Montijo in the cathedral of Notre-Dame, in Paris.

31. The case of *Achilli v. Newman* terminates in the Court of Queen's Bench; Dr. Newman is sentenced to pay 100*l.* to the Queen.

Feb. 2. A general meeting of delegates (who were said to represent about 92,000 workmen) held in St. Martin's Hall, London, to urge the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays.

3. The Earl of St. Germain's makes his public entry into Dublin as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. The *Moniteur* of this day contains a decree granting pardons to 4,312 persons condemned for political offences.

6. Insurrection at Milan. Proclamations from Mazzini and Kossuth addressed respectively to the Italian and Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian service are posted up in the city, calling for a general rising against Austria. The attempt was promptly suppressed.

7. Strike of the shipwrights of Bristol for a rise of wages. The shipwrights of Devonport petition the Admiralty for a rise of pay; 600 shipwrights of Woolwich and Deptford form a society for the purpose of emigrating to Australia in consequence of alleged inadequate wages.

10. General Santa Anna, residing at Turbaco, near Cartagena, visited by Don Manuel de Escobar on the part of the Mexican Republic, and invited to return to his country.

14. Rangoon destroyed by fire.

16. Convocation reassembles, and after a long debate a committee is appointed by the Upper House to sit during the adjournment of the assembly and to report in August.

18. An attempt made by a Hungarian to assassinate the Emperor of Austria whilst walking on the ramparts with General Count O'Donnel, who immediately struck down the assassin with a sabre cut. The Emperor was slightly wounded in the neck.—The Austrian government expel Ticinese residents from Lombardy in reprisal for the expulsion of the Capuchins from Ticino.

18. An international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed at Washington.

19. A commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia signed at Berlin; Austria renounces all prohibitory duties except those on salt, tobacco, gunpowder, and playing-cards; the trade in raw materials is made free; all export duties on the produce of one state sold to the other are abolished; navigation dues are equalised on the ships and in the ports of both countries; transit dues are abolished, and access to the rivers, canals, railroads, of both countries mutually conceded on the same terms; the consuls of both countries to protect the common interests of both states; and provision is made for a uniform monetary system. The treaty is to last 12 years.

22. The Cape Town mail of this date announces the submission of the Kafir chiefs, Macomo, Sandilli, and Kreili; and the virtual termination of the Kafir war.

March 1. The property of the political emigrants guilty of complicity in the late outbreak at Milan put under sequestration by a decree of the Emperor of Austria.

2. On this and the preceding days Australian gold to the amount of above a million and a half sterling entered the port of London.—The siege of Buenos Ayres suspended after three months' duration, to allow time for the deliberations between the Provisional Government and the commissioners appointed by General Urquiza.

4. Inauguration of General Pierce as president of the United States.

8. Gervinus, author of an "Introduction of the History of the 19th Century," is condemned to four months' imprisonment by the High Court of Mannheim for exciting to sedition in the said work.

9. Conference between General Cathcart and the Kafir chiefs at Yellow Wood, near King William's Town, to ratify a treaty of peace.—The commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of Buenos Ayres terminate their labours by a treaty which is disavowed both by the Provisional Government and by General Urquiza, who soon after joins the camp of the besieging force under Colonel Lagos.

10. The second Prussian Chamber adopts, by 244 against 70, a Bill giving the Crown the power to create either hereditary or life peerages.

12. A deputation of London and other merchants waits upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge a reform of the Customs.—The London Mint coins about this date above half a million sovereigns a-week. The amount coined in 1852 was 8,749,000*l*.

13. Serious disturbances at Yeadon, near Leeds, between the Wesleyan and Reformed Methodists; one of the latter was shot.

14. Death of the Austrian Field-Marshal Haynau.—The Royal Mail steam-ship "Australian" puts into Plymouth in distress, her machinery being entirely out of order and the vessel unseaworthy. This was her second visit to Plymouth in the same state, and the return from her fourth attempt to make the voyage to Australia.—A large public meeting held in the London Tavern for the abolition of the tea duties.

17. General Santa Anna elected President of the Republic of Mexico.

21. Nankin taken by the Chinese insurgents, who, about the same date, made themselves masters of Che-Kiang-Foo, situated at the mouth of the great canal in the Yang-tse-Kiang.

22. A Treasury Minute issued authorising the establishment of Mints in Australia.

23. The Imperial French theatre of Moscow destroyed by fire.

28. The Emperor of the French receives at the Tuileries a deputation headed by Sir J. Duke, M.P., to present an address signed by 4,000 London merchants, expressive of the desire of their fellow-citizens for continued friendship with France.

29. The Emperor of the French receives a deputation from the Darien Ship Canal Company, headed by Sir C. Fox, and promises all the support in his power to the advancement of the project.—A conspiracy against the state discovered at Berlin.

31. The Duke of Genoa arrives at Mivart's Hotel, London.

April 1. General Santa Anna lands at Vera Cruz and assumes the government of Mexico.—A royal charter received by the Mayor of Manchester constituting that town a city.—A shock of earthquake felt at Havre, Coutance, Caen, Southampton, and other places. At Caen barrels on the quays were set in motion and rolled along.

6. The diet of Hesse Cassel votes by a large majority, "that the Germanic diet has not the power to abolish the constitution granted in 1831 as it had lately done, and that that constitution is still the law of the state."

7. Queen Victoria safely delivered of a Prince.

8. The Maharajah Duleep Sing baptized at the Futtighur Station in his 16th year.

14. The Sardinian minister at Vienna protests against the sequestrations in Lombardy.

15. A deputation from the great mercantile centres of Great Britain waits upon Sir C. Wood to communicate the sentiments of the commercial world on the future government of India.

16. The Mannheim Court of Appeal, in the case of Gervinus (see March 8), cancel the sentence pronounced by the Court below as too lenient; condemns the public prosecutor to pay costs; and orders a new trial on the charge of inciting to high treason.

17. General Santa Anna enters the city of Mexico.

18. A Buenos-Ayreal squadron, consisting of six vessels, defeated and dispersed by General Urquiza's fleet off the island of Martin-Garcia, about 35 miles above Buenos Ayres.

22. A reactionary attempt suppressed at Friburg by the civic guard. To meet the expenses a forced loan of 10,000*l.* from the disaffected was decreed.

28. Mr. Hale, rocket manufacturer, fined for having an excess of gunpowder, amounting to 57 lbs. in his stores.—Cardinal Wiseman lectures, in Manchester, on the ‘Relation of the Arts of Production to the Arts of Design.’

29. Buenos Ayres blockaded by sea.

May 3. Prince Menzikoff presents the Russian *ultimatum* to the Turkish government, claiming for the Czar the protectorate of the Greek Christians in European Turkey; irremovability of the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople and of the provincial bishops; and in case of complaint as to their conduct the adjudication for the Russian emperor.

6. A copy of Mr. Knight’s ‘Pictorial Shakspeare,’ splendidly bound, purchased by the penny subscriptions of above 9,000 persons in England, presented to Kossuth at the London Tavern.

7. The first sod of the Lisbon and Spanish frontier railroad turned by the Queen of Portugal about 2 miles east from Lisbon.

8. Death of Father Roothan, the general of the Jesuits, at Rome.

10. King Leopold and the Duke of Brabant leave Berlin for Vienna. The Belgian Parliament votes, by 72 against 21, for augmenting the army of Belgium to 100,000 men.

12. The Great Industrial Exhibition of Ireland opened in Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant. Above 15,000 persons were present in the building.

17. A public meeting held in the London Tavern under the presidency of Lord Harrowby to consider the best means for establishing a mercantile and maritime college.

19. The King and two Princes of Prussia arrive in Vienna.

20. Australian papers received this day announce the discovery of a mass of gold slightly veined with quartz, weighing 134 lbs. 8 ozs.; it was found in the Canadian Gully, 2 miles from Ballarat.—The “Melbourne Argus,” unable to work off more than 10,000 copies a-day, announces, that until the arrival of new steam-presses, no more subscribers are wanted.

22. Prince Menzikoff, the Russian Ambassador, leaves Constantinople.

28. The Imperialists foiled in an attempt to recover possession of Chin-Kiang-Foo. Both their fleet and land force are repulsed by the insurgents.

29. Amoy taken by a body of Chinese insurgents, known as the Short-knife Society.

30. General Arista, ex-president of Mexico, arrives at Southampton.

June 1. On this day the tea deliveries, at a reduced duty, commenced at the London Custom-house; in the course of the day the receipt for these duties amounted to 200,000*l.*

4. Orders transmitted to the French and English Mediterranean fleets by their respective governments to approach the Dardanelles without delay. They soon after anchor in Besika Bay.

6. A convention of delegates from the southern states of the United States meets at Memphis, on the Mississippi, to take measures (among other matters) for taking the trade in cotton and tobacco out of the hands of the capitalists of New York and Liverpool. Resolutions were also passed for opening a trade with the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the La Plata.—The camp recently pitched at Chobham inspected by Lord Hardinge.

7. A Hatti-Sherif confirming the rights of the Greek Christians of

Turkey solemnly delivered to the Greek Patriarch in presence of a number of notables of the Greek Church at the Foreign Office, Constantinople.

9. John Mitchell, the Irish state prisoner in Van Diemen's Land, makes his escape.

10. Gavazzi's Anti-Catholic lecture in Montreal closes with a terrible riot, in which several lives were lost and many persons badly wounded.—About 20,000 factory operatives in Stockport and other parts of Lancashire strike for a rise of wages.

15. The King of Holland's speech delivered yesterday at the opening of the States-General at the Hague, appears in the morning journals of this day. The speech was transmitted by electric telegraph, being the first express sent by the submarine wire between Schieveningen and Orfordness. The length of this submarine wire is 119 miles.

14. The Jamaica papers received about this date announce serious differences between the House of Assembly and the Governor and his Council. The House, asserting that the island is now too impoverished to pay the salaries of officials at the same rate as in the golden days of slavery and protection, passes a retrenchment bill of 20 per cent on all salaries. The Council repudiates the measure as an act of spoliation. The House then passes the Import Duties Bill, with appropriating clauses, which the Council rejects as unconstitutional. The House refuses to pass any other Import Duties Bill, but passes a measure to levy a duty on rum, in order to provide for the prisons, the hospitals, and the police; but the Council throws this out also. The supplies are thus stopped, the House is prorogued; the Governor sides with his Council.

16. The Porte formally rejects the Russian *ultimatum*.

20. Proclamation of peace with Birmah by the Governor-General of India, dated Fort William.

21. A grand review of the troops encamped at Chobham attended by the Queen.

22. Count Nesselrode's note, respecting the views of Russia in her dispute with Turkey, appears in the morning papers.—The Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna having seized a Hungarian refugee (Kozta), returned from the United States, the Italian and other refugees in the town rise against the Austrians, whose consulate is guarded by Austrian soldiers. Three Austrian midshipmen are attacked in coming out of the English coffeehouse by 200 refugees. One of the three escaped unhurt, another was badly beaten, and the third was assassinated. The Hungarian was claimed by an United States vessel as an American citizen; he was lodged, pending the dispute, in the keeping of the French Consul, and ultimately allowed to return to the United States.

25. The Austrian Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople demands immediate payment of five millions of piastres, and the possession of the ports of Sutorina and Kleck on the Adriatic.

27. The rivers of the state of Bolivia flowing into the Amazonas and the La Plata, are declared free to the navigation of all nations.

July 1. The *Journal of St. Petersburg* announces the discovery of rich gold fields in Siberia on the banks of the Lena.

2. A Russian army crosses the Pruth, with the view of occupying Moldavia and Wallachia.

6. The manifesto of the Emperor of Russia against Turkey appears in the morning papers. It is dated June 26, and announces the march of Russian armies upon the Danubian provinces of Turkey.

8. The American squadron, under Commodore Perry, anchors off Uraga in the Bay of Jedo. The Americans are courteously received by the Japanese, and after opening negotiations the squadron sails away on the 17th, to allow a few months for the reply of the Emperor to the American overtures.

12. A note from Count Nesselrode to the representatives of Russia at foreign courts appears in the journals of this day, and gives, as an additional reason for the military occupation of the Danubian provinces, the desire to make an equipoise to the "maritime occupation" of Turkey by the fleets of England and France.

13. General Urquiza withdraws from the blockade and siege of Buenos Ayres.

14. The exportation of all grain prohibited from the kingdom of Naples. Similar prohibitions were issued soon after this time by most of the states of Italy, France, &c., and corn and other provisions admitted on paying a nominal duty.—The New York Exhibition opened by the President of the United States.

16. Queen Victoria attacked by measles.

27. All the London cab-proprietors withdraw their cabs from the streets for two or three days.

28. The protest of the Porte against the occupation of the Danubian provinces by Russia appears in the *Times* of this day.

August 2. The Grand National Council of the Sultan issues a proclamation to the subjects of the Porte, explaining the matter in dispute with Russia, and recommending all classes to remain tranquil and to live in amity together.—The *Times* prohibited from entering Spain.

4. A decree of Marshal Radetzky prohibits the exportation of corn from Italy.

8. The corn import duties suspended all through the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

9. The Sultan's firman, dismissing the Prince Hospodar of Wallachia for his favourable reception of the Russian troops, becoming known, the assembly of the Boyards request the prince to retain his power, to which he consents. Thereupon the consuls of France and England take down their flags.

14. The Egyptian fleet, with a contingent of 20,000 men, arrives in the Bosphorus.

15. A Mazzinian conspiracy detected at Rome, and all the leaders arrested.—A despatch received at the India Board announcing the termination of the Birmese war.

17. The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court finds a true bill against the Right Hon. W. Beresford, M.P., and others, for a conspiracy to bribe the electors of Derby.—An imperial decree published at Vienna putting an end to the state of siege in Vienna and Prague.—Prussia, Hanover, Ducal Hesse, and Brunswick issue orders to their police to aid Electoral Hesse in bringing back such of its subjects as emigrate without a permit.

18. The Lower House of Convocation meets for the despatch of business in the Jerusalem Chamber adjacent to Westminster Abbey; but the assembly is peremptorily prorogued by the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Before a numerous meeting of merchant shippers and others, Lieut. Maury, of the United States Navy, explains his system for improving ocean navigation.

19. The camp at Chobham breaks up.—The Emperor of Austria affianced to Elizabeth Duchess of Bavaria, second daughter of the Archduke Maximilian, at Ischl.—A decree in the *Moniteur* admits corn and flour into France at the minimum duty fixed by law.

20. The Archduchess Maria of Austria, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, late Palatine of Hungary. arrives in Brussels. Her marriage with the Crown Prince of Belgium is celebrated on the 22nd instant in the cathedral of St. Gudule.

21. The Emperor and Empress of the French visit Dieppe.

22. Disturbances at Genoa in consequence of the high price of bread.

25. The Chinese Imperialists attack Amoy, by land and sea, for several successive days, without success.

27. The "Sole," a large trading vessel, sails up the Seine on an experimental trip to Paris.

29. Death of Sir Charles James Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, in his 71st year, at Oaklands, near Portsmouth.—Queen Victoria arrives in Dublin to view the Great Irish Exhibition.—The lightermen of the port of London strike for a rise of wages. Strikes for the same object, are general all through the country about this time.

31. Some disturbances at Liege on account of the high price of bread. Belgium suspends her corn duties.

Sept. 4. The cholera breaks out in Newcastle.

6. A second manifesto of the Porte issued at Constantinople, giving reasons for not accepting the note agreed to by the Ambassadors of the Four Powers at a conference held in Vienna.

8. The corn duties suspended in Prussia.—The Austrian minister withdraws from Turin.

10. The ulemas and students of Constantinople present a petition demanding a declaration of war.—The Emperor and Empress of the French arrive at St. Cloud from Dieppe.

11. Queen Christina of Spain arrives at Boulogne on return from her visit to England.—Asiatic cholera appears in London, breaking out in a cellar under a bone manufactory, 4, Mason's-buildings, Friar-street, Southwark. The disease broke out in the same locality in 1849.—The *Vienna Gazette* announces the discovery of the crown of St. Stephen and the other regalia of Hungary, at Orsova, where they lay buried.

12. A caravan of pilgrims, clad in white garments, arrive from France in Jerusalem.

14. Four war-steamers (two English and two French) arrive at Constantinople from Besika Bay.—A decree of Napoleon III. reduces the duties on live cattle and on fresh and salt meat imported into France.

15. An extensive movement among the operatives of Manchester and its neighbourhood for an advance of 10 per cent. on wages.

19. An international statistical conference meets at Brussels, under the presidency of Professor Quetelet. Twenty-six different countries were represented.

20. A Hungarian deputation presents the crown of St. Stephen and the other Hungarian regalia lately discovered to the Emperor of Austria in Vienna.

22. The *Times* of this day contains Count Nesselrode's despatch giving the reasons of Russia for rejecting the Turkish edition of the note of the Vienna conference.—The Emperor and Empress of France arrive at Arras, on a tour to the northern provinces of France.

24. The emperors of Austria and Russia have a conference at Olmutz. Additional Russian forces, to the number of 40,000, march into the Principalities.—A great fall in the funds in Paris and London.

26. The Grand Council of the Porte decides, 1. That the system of negotiations is exhausted; 2. That all measures necessary for the last preparations of defence are regulated; and 3. That the moment has arrived for making the declaration of war against Russia.

27. The Porte declares war against Russia.—The great Munster

fair held on the fair ground of Limerick, under a recently-granted charter, is visited by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—The corporation of Cork entertains the Lords of the Admiralty at a banquet.

Oct. 1. The Divan transmits orders to Omar Pacha, to summon Prince Gortschakoff to evacuate the Danubian principalities in fifteen days, in default of which hostilities are to commence. An appeal is made to France and England for material support, and the united French and British fleet is invited to Constantinople.

2. Death of M. François Arago, the great French astronomer.—The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria visit the Emperor of Russia, at Warsaw.—A decree in the *Moniteur* prolongs the admission of articles of subsistence into France to the end of July, 1854; and prohibits the exportation of potatoes and dry vegetables.

4. The Tenant-right League holds a stormy conference in Dublin.

5. Special services in some parishes of London, for averting the cholera.

7. A public meeting on the Turkish question, held in the London Tavern.—The Emperor of Russia visits the King of Prussia at Potsdam.—Emissaries from Mazzini arrested at Innspruck, with English passports.—Several refugees in Piedmont arrested for aiming to excite an insurrectionary movement.

8. The journals of this day publish Commander M'Clure's despatches, giving an account of the discovery of the north-west passage.

10. Miss Cunningham released from prison in Florence, where she had been confined on a charge of proselytism.

12. The statue of the late Sir R. Peel is inaugurated at Manchester. Mr. Gladstone took part in the proceedings, and received addresses from the corporation, the chamber of commerce, and the commercial associations of the city.

13. The *Vienna Gazette* publishes a decree for the reduction of the Austrian army; the *Madrid Gazette* a decree for the restoration of the Spanish navy.—The Peace Conference holds a session in Edinburgh.

20. The Zollverein States resolve to prolong the period for the free importation of corn, and all farinaceous products, till the end of September, 1854.

21. The King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flandres, arrive at Windsor Castle.

22. The French and English fleets enter the Bosphorus.

23. Two Russian steamers and eight gun-boats force the passage of the Danube, between Ismail and Reni; they are fired upon with effect from the fortress of Isaktchi, which was bombarded by the artillery of General Lüders, from the left bank, and set on fire.

24. A Russian detachment defeated by the Turks at Chevkedy, and on the Churuk Su. The Turks took 5 guns, and about 300 prisoners.

25. The Grand-Duke and Grand-Duchess of Tuscany arrive in Rome, on their way to Naples.

27. The screw steam-ship 'Argo' arrives in Plymouth from Port Phillip, in 64 days.—The Turks cross the Danube, opposite Widdin, with 3,000 men, and occupy Kalefat, which the Russians evacuate without resistance.

28. Riots of a most disgraceful character took place among the factory and colliery operatives on strike at Wigan, which resulted in the destruction of a good deal of property, but no lives were sacrificed. The mob extinguished the gaslights and broke the lamps, leaving the streets in pitchy darkness, while for upwards of four hours they roamed about from house to house, breaking and destroying the property of those obnoxious to them, and often that of other persons, from

pure wantonness, before a military force could be brought to restore order and protect the peaceably disposed. The town continued in a state of great excitement for several days. On the night of the 31st, an attack was made by the colliers on the saw-mills at Haigh, belonging to the Earl of Balcarres. They made themselves masters of the outer yard, notwithstanding a stout resistance from a small body of police, who were stationed inside. The police, and a few others who aided them, then fled to the inner yard and the store-houses, whence some shots were fired with effect upon the mob, seven or eight of whom were wounded, and the rest fled.—Death of Lord Cloncurry in his 81st year.

31. The Great Irish Exhibition closes with a grand musical performance, in the presence of the lord-lieutenant, Mr. Dargan, and others. There were 22,000 persons within the building. The secretary, Mr. Cusac Patrick Roney, was knighted on the occasion.

Nov. 1. The Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Patteson, and Mr. Cornwall Lewis appointed Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Corporation of London; receive oral evidence on the subject for the first time. Mr. James Acland, secretary to the City of London Municipal Reform Association, was the first witness.—The quantity of foreign corn imported into France, since the reduction of the duty (see Aug. 19), reaches three millions of hectolitres (about one million quarters); and the daily reports transmitted to Government prove the entry of foreign corn into France, at this date, to be proceeding at the rate of 50,000 hectolitres, or above 17,000 quarters a day.

2. A “National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights” holds its first meeting in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, under the presidency of the Earl of Eglinton. The association demands the appointment of a Scotch Secretary of State; complains of the disproportionably scanty representation of Scotland in Parliament; and denounces the injustice inflicted upon Scotland by its exclusion from the advantages of participating in the public expenditure.—A grand banquet given to Mr. Dargan and the Executive Committee of the Great Irish Industrial Exhibition, by the exhibitors, in the King’s room of the Dublin Mansion-house.—Disastrous floods in the south of Ireland. In Cork, Patrick’s bridge, over the Lee, was swept away, with many persons on it at the time; and several of the quays were undermined and fell. The Blackwater was at the same time flooded to an unparalleled extent, sweeping away houses, corn, trees, and cattle; several lives were lost on the Blackwater also.—General Baraguay d’Hilliers leaves Paris for Constantinople, as ambassador extraordinary from the Emperor of France. The general is accompanied by a numerous military staff.—The war manifesto of the Emperor of Russia against Turkey appears in the *Journal of St. Petersburg*.

3. The Russians place the Danubian Principalities under martial law. The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia retire into Austria.—The Turks cross the Danube, 18,000 strong, from Turkutai to Oltenitza, and establish themselves in an entrenched camp formerly thrown up by the Russians.

4. A public meeting held in Willis’s Rooms, London, to take measures to honour the memory of Lieutenant Bellot of the French Navy, who went as a volunteer to the Arctic Seas, under Captain Inglefield, in search of the missing expedition under Sir J. Franklin, and was lost in the ice.—The Turkish force at Oltenitza attacked by 9,000 Russians under General Dannenberg. The Russians are defeated with a loss of 1200 men, including many officers, who were said to be killed by conical balls from Minié rifles.

XVI.—NECROLOGICAL TABLE

1852.	OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, &c.	Age
Sept. —.	Egilssohn, Dr. S., Icelandic translator of the ‘Odyssey,’ &c.	—
27.	Overweg, Dr. Adolph, explorer of the interior of Africa	30
Nov. 10.	Mantell, Dr. Gideon Algernon, geologist	63
15.	Reynolds, J. Hamilton, poetry, &c.	58
18.	M'Diarmid, John, politics and literature, &c.	63
20.	Berry, Miss Mary, literature, &c.	90
—.	Scholtz, Dr., German orientalist	—
Dec. 10.	Empson, Professor W., editor of ‘Edinburgh Review,’ &c.	62
16.	Lee, Professor Samuel, orientalist	69
18.	Greenough, Horatio, American sculptor	47
21.	Stephens, James Francis, entomologist.	61
24.	Dalton, John Starke, banking and statistics	36
29.	Hodgson, Rev. Francis, Provost of Eton	72
29.	Forrest, Robert, Scottish sculptor	63
—.	Bayley, F. W. N., poetry and general literature	45
—.	Rouw, Peter, sculptor and wax modeller	82
—.	Huvé, M., French architect	67
—.	Booth, Junius Brutus, actor	56
—.	Klengel, —, German organist and composer	68
1853.		
Jan. 6.	Wright, Fanny (Madame Darusmont), political and socialist writer	57
19.	Rice, Rev. Edw., theology, and master of Christ's Hospital	57
19.	Adams, Professor C. B., American conchologist.	—
20.	Pereira, Jonathan, M.D., medical science	49
28.	Southern, Henry, diplomatist and reviewer	54
Feb. 19.	Kaye, Dr. J., Bishop of Lincoln, theology and classics	70
20.	Bayard, M. —, French dramatist	58
—.	Bonnar, Wm., Scottish historical and portrait painter	53
Mar. 2.	Sporle, J. N., musical composer	41
4.	Buch, Chas. Leopold von, German geologist.	78
5.	Shoberl, Fred., general literature and translations	78
5.	Orfila, M. J. B., physician and chemist	66
9.	Arnold, Rev. Thos. Kerchever, education and classics	53
20.	Graves, R. J., M.D., medicine	56
29.	Stratford, W. S., Lieut. R.N., editor of ‘Nautical Almanac’	63
April 1.	Roche, Jas., antiquities and general literature	83
3.	Harless, —, German writer on medicine	80
4.	Scholefield, Rev. Jas., Regius Professor of Greek in Cambridge University	64

1853.		Age
April	11. Jadin, M. Lous, French musical composer . . .	85
	13. Schnorr, Julius, von Karolsfeld, German painter . .	59
	20. Oettinger, —, Russian writer and translator of Kotzebue	79
	28. Tieck, Ludwig, German poet, novelist, and translator of Shakspeare	80
	30. Butler, Dr. Sam., formerly head-master of Harrow school	79
	— Lepsius, Dr. Karl R., Prussian archæologist . . .	84
June	— Bodin, Madame Camille, French novelist . . .	—
	1. Elton, Sir C. A., bart., translator of Hesiod, &c. . .	75
	— Carter, James, 'Memoirs of a Working Man,' &c. .	61
	4. Balbo, Count Cæsar, Sardinian statesman and political writer	—
	7. Cottle, Joseph, poet, and friend of Coleridge . . .	84
	8. Sewell, Professor W., writer on veterinary subjects .	72
July	26. Maddox, Willes, painter	40
	28. Cockton, Henry, novelist	45
	— Galanos, M. Demetrius, linguist	69
	6. Sale, Lady Florentia, 'Journal of Disasters in Affghanistan'	—
	25. Rogers, P. H., landscape painter	65
	— Hudson, W. E., Irish antiquary	—
Aug.	— Jonghe, M. de, Dutch historian	60
	— Bonton, M. de, French painter and inventor of the Diorama	73
	15. Hawker, Colonel Peter, 'Field Sports,' &c. . . .	67
	18. Cooper, Bransby, surgery, &c.	61
	29. Napier, Sir Charles James, military affairs, &c. . .	71
	31. Wilkins, John, dramatic author and actor . . .	—
Sept.	— Gerville, M. de, French antiquary	84
	— Duller, —, German historian and poet	43
	— Lane, Dr. Hunter, medicine, &c.	—
	5. Cox, Rev. F. A., 'History of Baptist Missions,' &c. .	70
	6. Bradshaw, George, author of railway guides . . .	53
	14. Strickland, H. E., natural history	42
Oct.	16. Finelli, Chevalier, Italian sculptor	—
	19. Williams, Samuel, engraver on wood	65
	24. Braune, —, German botanist	68
	— Blewitt, J. W., musical composer	73
	3. Arago, François, French astronomer and mathematician	67
	5. Curie, Dr. J. F., homœopathie physician	54
	5. St. Hilaire, Auguste, French botanist	74
	6. Saluzzo, Count, Piedmontese poet, &c.	—
	28. Cloncurry, Lord, political memoirs	81
	29. Wooler, Thos. Jonathan, political writer	68
	— Onslow, George, musical composer	69

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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Established 1823.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

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					1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
20	21 15 10	1260	260	108	50	63	1418	1431
30	26 13 5	1205	205	110	48	60	1363	1375
40	33 19 6	1140	140	118	45	57	1303	1315
50	45 6 0	1020	30	129	41	51	1200	1210

The next division of Profits will be made in March, 1854.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to

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Years of Division.	Rate of Abatement.	Years of Division.	Rate of Abatement.
1842	£45 per Cent.	1848	£50 per Cent.
1843	45 „	1849	52½ „
1844	45 „	1850	52½ „
1845	50 „	1851	52½ „
1846	50 „	1852	52½ „
1847	50 „	1853	52½ „

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN

LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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In addition to whole Life Assurances, entitling the Assured to participation in the profits of the Company by quinquennial additions to the amount assured, or by reductions of the premiums, the Company grants Assurances for Terms of Years, and also for the Whole of Life, at reduced rates, on the principle of **Non-Participation**, viz., at permanent fixed premiums,—at specified **increasing** or **decreasing** premiums,—or at premiums **limited** to a definite number of years, also **Endowment Assurances** the amount being payable absolutely at the expiration of a fixed term, or at the extinction of the Life, whichever event shall first occur,—**Survivorship** and **Joint Life** Assurances, and, generally, Assurances adapted to meet any contingencies that may arise.

The Assured may reside in any part of Europe without extra charge, and, not being engaged in any maritime service, may pass to and from any European port. The Lives of Military and Naval Men, not in actual service, are assured at the ordinary rates.

No extra charge for service in the Militia.

Cost of all Stamps on Life Policies borne by the Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars, may be obtained, on application by post or otherwise, at the Head Office, 1, *Bartholomew Lane, London*; at the Branch Office of the Company, 95, *George Street, Edinburgh*; and at the various Agencies in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

. Loans are granted on the sole security of the Company's Policies, to nearly the full extent of their value, when such value justifies an advance of not less than £50.

FIRE ASSURANCES are accepted at Home at the usual Rates. The Company grants both Life and Fire Assurances Abroad on reasonable terms.

F. A. ENGELBACH, *Actuary.*

The Westminster and General Life Office,

27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

Established 1836.

THIS ASSOCIATION offers to Assurers the security of an ample guaranteed Capital, in addition to a large Fund accumulated by the investment of the premiums received.

The Rates of Premiums are moderate.

The Profits are divided every Five Years.

The additions to Policies participating in the divisions of profit declared 1842, 1847, and 1852, have averaged *one half* of the Premiums paid on them.

The Profits may either be received in Cash, or a Bonus added to the Policy, or a reduction made in all future Annual Premiums.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

One Half of the Annual Premiums may remain on Credit for Five Years at 5 per cent. Interest, to be paid off at the expiration of the Five Years, or to remain as a charge on the Policy, as may be agreed on.

Loans advanced on the security of Policies according to their value.

No Charge for Policy Stamps.

Commission allowed to parties introducing Business.

Every Information on the subject of Life Assurance can be obtained on application at the Office.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS for the Assurance of £100, for the whole term of Life.

Age.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
20	1 17 4	20	1 14 7
30	2 8 10	30	2 5 4
40	3 5 0	40	3 0 4
50	4 10 6	50	4 4 0
60	7 4 8	60	6 14 2

Agents required in the principal Country Towns. W. M. BROWNE, *Actuary.*

Elegant Personal Requisites.

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The successful results of the last half century have proved, beyond question, that this unique discovery possesses singularly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair, and when every other specific has failed. It *prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff*, and makes it BEAUTIFULLY SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY.—Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; or Family Bottles, (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

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An Oriental Botanical Preparation of unfailing efficacy in thoroughly purifying the Skin from all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Freckles, Tan, and Discolorations; in producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and a Softness and Delicacy of the Skin.—Price 4s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a Bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A White Powder. Prepared from Oriental Herbs with unusual care, transmitted to this country at great expense, this unique compound will be found of inestimable value in *preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums*, and in giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.—Price 2s. 9d. per box.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!!—The only GENUINE of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the Article on the Wrapper or Label.

SOLD BY A. ROWLAND & SONS,
20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

DURABILITY

OF

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following Letters from parties who have had it in use for a considerable length of time.

**From C. HACKER, Esq., Surveyor to
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD,
WOBURN PARK.**

SECOND TESTIMONIAL.

OFFICE OF WORKS, WOBBURN PARK.

GENTLEMEN,

January 10th, 1852.

In answer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Suctions, I find that the Water has not affected it in the least, *although it will eat lead through in two years*; we have adopted it largely, being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job.

**From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart.,
VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.**

SECOND TESTIMONIAL.

March 10th, 1852.

“In reply to your letter received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many Builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, *now several years*; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here.”

The Company's Illustrated Circulars, with instructions for joining Tubes, &c., and for securely attaching Gutta Percha Soles, will be forwarded (post free) on receipt of three stamps.

**THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees,
18, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON.**

UNDER ROYAL



PATRONAGE.

Perfect freedom from Coughs in 10 minutes,
 AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF
ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
 AND
ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS,
 ARE INSURED BY
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

**** Small books, containing many hundreds of properly authenticated testimonials may be had from every agent.*

Cure of 7 Years' Cough.

From the Rev. George Dawson, Primitive Methodist Minister.

Bridge-street, Peel, Isle of Man.

GENTLEMEN,—My wife having been afflicted with a severe cough for seven years last past, during the last spring was brought so low that her life was despaired of, when a friend recommended her to try Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. She did so, and the benefit she derived from them was truly amazing. She was, after taking a few boxes, again able to return to her domestic duties.

I think it would be a great blessing to the afflicted in our Island were they advertised here, as they appear not to be known. You are at liberty to make what use you may think proper of my testimony.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

THEY HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

These Wafers, containing Antacid and Sedative properties, effectually prevent irregularity of the bowels.

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC,

A delightfully fragrant preparation FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION, rendering the Skin clear, soft, and transparent, removing all Eruptions, Freckles, Sunburn, Tan, Pimples, and roughness; curing Gnat-bites and the Stings of Insects generally.

In the process of Shaving, it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Observe the name in the Government Stamp OUTSIDE the Wrapper. Sold by all Chemists.

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NEW DOUBLE MAP; being a valuable addition to the Series published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge: showing the division in Counties, the Gold discoveries, and the distances from Australia to the most important parts of the Globe.

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The Best Family Medicine in the World.



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BARCLAY & SONS, Farringdon-street ; | HANNAY & Co., and SANGAR, Oxford-street,
London ; and by all Respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in Town
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In BOXES, price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in FAMILY PACKETS, 11s. each.

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round the sides of each Box.*

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND PREPARERS, T. ROBERTS & CO.,
8, CRANE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

From Mr. John Sutcliffe, Leeds-road, Bradford.—Gentlemen—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of Parr's Life Pills on a friend of mine, who was much relieved in a case of general debility, I began to try them myself, and I beg leave to make known to you that I never received so much benefit from any other medicine, and I feel confident of a perfect cure. I told my surgeon what kind of medicine I was taking, and he said that I could not take anything better.

Mr. J. Holt, of Preston Brook, near Warrington, who has been suffering under a severe bodily complaint for twelve years, and has been attended by several of the most eminent surgeons, without receiving much benefit, has, at length, been effectually cured by Parr's Life Pills.

Mr. Koyles, of Caistor, adjoining Yarmouth, had a complication of disorders. He was in a high degree nervous, was also bilious, and so distressed by an asthmatic affection, that he for four years was unable to work at his business. After taking two boxes of Old Parr's Life Pills, he declares himself cured of his most distressing complaints, and is enabled to go through his work as usual ; and this, under Providence, he attributes to the use of Parr's medicine.

TO LADIES.—PARR'S LIFE PILLS are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incidental to the fair sex. Ladies even of the most delicate constitutions will find them particularly beneficial before and after confinement ; and for general use in schools they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all skin eruptions, sallowness of complexion, nervous irritability, sick headache depression of spirits, irregularity or general derangement of the system.

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The Best Weekly Paper for Town and Country, contains all the best features of a Political, Literary, Dramatic, and Domestic Journal. Its Sporting Intelligence, procured at considerable expense, from sources of indisputable authority (frequently exclusive), has obtained for this Journal a widely-extended popularity, and a high reputation for soundness and integrity amongst sporting readers. Original articles upon all topics of public interest, are contributed regularly to its columns, by eminent writers ; while the General News, Parliamentary Debates, Law and Police Reports, Public Meetings, and the Proceedings of Public Bodies and Associations, receive their due share of attention.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life and Fire Assurance Institution, 5, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

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LIFE.—This Institution adopts both the proprietary and mutual systems of Life Assurance, and the policy-holders under both systems are fully protected by the large subscribed capital of the Company.

The whole of the profits of the mutual or participation branch (instead of four-fifths as heretofore) applied to the exclusive benefit of the assured.

Specimens of the Additions already made to Sums Assured, at Participating Rates of Premium.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum originally Assured.	Additions.	Sum now Assured.
		£.	£.	£.
July, 1840	45	5,000	1,144	6,144
April, 1841	35	1,500	290	1,790
July, 1842	46	1,000	206	1,206
March, 1843	40	2,000	364	2,364
October, 1845	51	4,000	445*	4,445
December, 1848	56	2,000	264	2,264

* Exclusive of allowances on Premiums amounting to £146 2s. 6d.

FIRE.—Premiums for Assurance against FIRE are charged at the usual moderate rates, with a reduction of £10 per cent. on the RESIDENCES AND FURNITURE OF CLERGYMEN, and the BUILDINGS and CONTENTS of CHURCHES and CHURCH SCHOOLS

Prospectuses, the necessary Forms, and every requisite information for effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, as above, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

WM. EMMENS, *Secretary.*

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ESTABLISHED 1837. *Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.*

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IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

1. FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE PROFITS divisible by the Company's Deed of Settlement, allowed to Assurers.

2. Assurances are effected on Participating and Non-Participating Tables, on Ascending and Descending Scales, for short periods, and by Policies payable at the ages of 65, 60, 55, or 50, or previously in the event of death.

3. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of Payments, in One Sum, or on increasing or decreasing Scales.

4. Policies on the Participating Scale, immediately interested in the Profits of the Company.

5. The Age of the Assured admitted, on satisfactory evidence being presented.

6. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide, or the Execution of Judicial Sentences.

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Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, and Risks of all descriptions, Insured at moderate rates.

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From £100 to £1,000 advanced on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy, to be effected by the borrower.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,

3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

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Auditors.—THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.; JAMES GASCOIGNE LYNDE, Esq.*Actuary and Secretary.*—CHARLES JELlicoe, Esq.

The Business of the Company comprises Assurance on Lives and Survivorships, the Purchase of Life Interests, the Sale and Purchase of Contingent and Deferred Annuities, Loans of Money on Mortgage, &c.

This Company was established in 1807, is empowered by the Act of Parliament 53 George III., and is regulated by deed enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

The Assured, on the participating scale, participate quinquennially in four-fifths of the amount to be divided.

The Rates of Premium now charged are lower than those required by many of the Offices, and, as compared with them, a Bonus is in fact at once secured by effecting an Assurance with the Eagle Company.

To the present time (1853) the Assured have received from the Company, in satisfaction of their claims, upwards of £1,400,000.

The amount at present assured is £3,000,000 nearly, and the income of the Company is about £130,000.

At the last division of surplus, about £120,000 was added to the sums assured under Policies for the whole term of life.

Deeds assigning Policies are registered at the office, and assignments can be effected on forms supplied therefrom.

The business of the Company is conducted on just and liberal principles, and the interests of the Assured, in all particulars, are carefully consulted.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Established 1820.

*Directors.*JOHN HORSLEY PALMER, Esq., *Chairman.*SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

A scale of premiums on insurances for the whole term of life has recently been adopted, by which a material reduction has been made at all ages below 50 years.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits, are assigned to policies every fifth year; and may be applied to increase the sum insured; to an immediate payment in cash; or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future premiums.

One-third of the premium on insurances of £500 and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the policy, to be paid off at convenience; by which means £1,500 may be insured for the present outlay otherwise required for £1,000.

Loans.

The Directors will lend sums of £50 and upwards on the security of policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Security.

Those who effect insurances with this Company are protected by its large subscribed capital from the risk incurred by members of mutual societies.

Claims.

Since the commencement of the Company upwards of £1,000,000 sterling has been paid in claims and additions to the sums assured.

Insurances without participation in profits may be effected at reduced rates. The assured are not charged with any Policy Stamp Duty.

SAMUEL INGALL, *Actuary.*

The attention of the public is invited to the 54th section of the Act 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 34, by which an abatement of Income Tax is allowed on such portion of income (not exceeding one-sixth) as may be applied to the payment of premiums of assurance.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society.

Established 1808.

DIRECTORS.

Committee. { Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. J. HARVEY, C. B., *President*; J. WRIGHT, Esq., *Vice-President*; T. STEWARD, Esq.; G. DURRANT, Esq.; J. WINTER, Esq.
C. TURNER, Esq. | F. NOVERRE, Esq. | W. RACKHAM, Esq.
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I. O. TAYLOR, Esq.

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Secretary.—S. BIGNOLD, Esq. | *London Agent.*—C. J. BUNYON, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. FIELD and BIGNOLD.

This Society has now been established upwards of *Forty-five Years*, upon the principles of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, during which period it has paid to claimants on terminated Policies upwards of £3,000,000 sterling, in addition to which nearly *One Million and a Quarter* sterling has been assigned by way of Bonuses; while the Accumulated Capital, for meeting existing engagements (and which is almost wholly invested on Real and Government Securities), exceeds £2,197,772 11s. 7d.

There is no Proprietary to divide with the Assured the profits of this Institution, which is one of the very few purely Mutual Insurance Offices. In addition, however, to the entire profits of the Society, persons now effecting Insurances will be entitled to participate in the Benefits to be derived from the Reserved Fund, now amounting to £209,510 6s 11d., and which, affording all the protection of a Proprietary Capital, will at the same time increase instead of diminishing their future Bonuses.

The rates of Premium are below those of most Insurance Offices, and under the age of 45 not less so than 10 per cent., a benefit in itself equivalent to an Annual Bonus.

One-half of the first five Annual Premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon Policies granted for the whole duration of life.

* * * *No charge is made for Policy Stamps.*

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

No. of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonus prior to June, 1852.	Bonus declared in June, 1852.	Total Amount payable.
	£.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
206	499	270 15 9	68 3 1	837 18 10
233	1,000	504 12 11	126 17 0	1,631 9 11
864	499	290 8 11	77 15 3	867 4 2
870	100	58 18 5	15 15 8	174 14 1
933	250	158 15 0	42 10 9	451 5 9
944	2,000	904 9 4	241 18 0	3,146 7 4

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

Capital £550,000.

DIRECTORS.

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Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. J. HARVEY, C. B. | E. STEWARD, Esq. | Sir W. FOSTER, Bart.
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G. DURRANT, Esq. | J. WRIGHT, Esq.
R. J. H. HARVEY, Esq. | H. BROWNE, Esq.

Treasurers.—Messrs. HARVEYS and HUDSONS.

Secretary.—S. BIGNOLD, Esq.

London Agent.—C. J. BUNYON, Esq.

Surveyors.—C. HOWELL, Esq.; C. H. HOWELL, Esq.

It is provided by the constitution of the Society that the Insured shall be free from all responsibility; and to guarantee the engagements of the Office, a fund of £550,000 has been subscribed by a numerous and opulent Proprietary, which fund has been increased by the accumulation of an additional reserve, now amounting to £96,800. *Returns of Three-Fifths of the Profits of the Company are periodically made to parties insuring, who have thus from time to time received from the Society sums amounting in the aggregate to nearly £380,000.*

The rates of Premium are in no case higher than those charged by the other principal Offices, making no returns to their Insurers.

The business of the Company exceeds £62,000,000, and, owing to the liberality with which its engagements have been performed, is rapidly increasing. The duty paid to Government for the year 1852 was £74,037 9s. 11d.; and the Amount Insured on Farming Stock was upwards of £9,066,080.

For Prospectuses apply to the Societies' Offices, 6, Crescent, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars; and Surrey Street, Norwich.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

Established 1823.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Sir T. FRANKLAND LEWIS, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

A. KINGSFORD BARBER, Esq.
ARTHUR KETT BARCLAY, Esq.
HENRY BARNETT, Esq.
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					1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
20	21 15 10	1260	260	108	50	63	1418	1431
30	26 13 5	1205	205	110	48	60	1363	1375
40	33 19 6	1140	140	118	45	57	1303	1315
50	45 6 0	1030	30	129	41	51	1200	1210

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Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The important advantages offered by the plan and constitution of the Life Department of this Society are:—

That Insurers are protected by a large invested capital, upon which there is no interest to pay, and for which no deduction of any kind is made; which enables the Directors to give the whole of the profits to insuring members.

That the profits are divided annually amongst all members of five years' standing, and applied towards reducing Life Insurance to the lowest possible rates of premium.

The following table exhibits the abatement of premium that has been made for the past twelve years to members of five years' standing:—

Years of Division.	Rate of Abatement.	Years of Division.	Rate of Abatement.
1842	£45 per Cent.	1848	£50 per Cent.
1843	45 „	1849	52½ „
1844	45 „	1850	52½ „
1845	50 „	1851	52½ „
1846	50 „	1852	52½ „
1847	50 „	1853	52½ „

That persons insuring their own lives, or the lives of others, may become members.

That persons who are willing to forego participation in the profits can insure at a lower rate than that charged to members.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected on every description of property at the usual rates.

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The Directors invite attention to the New Tables lately issued by the Company, affording to contemplating Assurers the means of selecting, from among a variety of modes of transacting Life Assurance Business, such particular description of Assurance as may be best adapted to their special objects.

In addition to whole Life Assurances, entitling the Assured to participation in the profits of the Company by quinquennial additions to the amount assured, or by reductions of the premiums, the Company grants Assurances for Terms of Years, and also for the Whole of Life, at reduced rates, on the principle of **Non-Participation**, viz., at permanent fixed premiums,—at specified **increasing** or **decreasing** premiums,—or at premiums **limited** to a definite number of years,—also **Endowment Assurances** the amount being payable absolutely at the expiration of a fixed term, or at the extinction of the Life, whichever event shall first occur,—**Survivorship** and **Joint Life** Assurances, and, generally, Assurances adapted to meet any contingencies that may arise.

The Assured may reside in any part of Europe without extra charge, and, not being engaged in any maritime service, may pass to and from any European port. The Lives of Military and Naval Men, not in actual service, are assured at the ordinary rates.

No extra charge for service in the Militia.

Cost of all Stamps on Life Policies borne by the Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars, may be obtained, on application by post or otherwise, at the Head Office, 1, Bartholomew Lane, London; at the Branch Office of the Company, 95, George Street, Edinburgh; and at the various Agencies in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

* * Loans are granted on the sole security of the Company's Policies, to nearly the full extent of their value, when such value justifies an advance of not less than £50.

FIRE ASSURANCES are accepted at Home at the usual Rates. The Company grants both Life and Fire Assurances Abroad on reasonable terms.

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The Profits are divided every Five Years.

The additions to Policies participating in the divisions of profit declared 1842, 1847, and 1852, have averaged *one half* of the Premiums paid on them.

The Profits may either be received in Cash, or a Bonus added to the Policy, or a reduction made in all future Annual Premiums.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

One Half of the Annual Premiums may remain on Credit for Five Years at 5 per cent. Interest, to be paid off at the expiration of the Five Years, or to remain as a charge on the Policy, as may be agreed on.

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30	2 8 10	30	2 5 4
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WOBURN PARK.**

SECOND TESTIMONIAL.

OFFICE OF WORKS, WOBURN PARK.

GENTLEMEN,

January 10th, 1852.

In answer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Suctions, I find that the Water has not affected it in the least, *although it will eat lead through in two years*; we have adopted it largely, being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job.

**From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart.,
VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.**

SECOND TESTIMONIAL.

March 10th, 1852.

"In reply to your letter received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many Builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, *now several years*; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."

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